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# *Section № 1*

## *Modern tendencies in economics and management: new perspective*

### **THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS – BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS**

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**Abstract.** The article considers the problems of financial stability of enterprises and corporations.

**Key words.** Corporation, financial sustainability, fixed costs, variable costs, income.

The most important characteristic of the functioning and development of production-economic systems is financial sustainability. Factors influencing the financial sustainability of enterprises can be divided into internal and external.

Financial stability is one of the most important characteristics of financial-economic activities of enterprises in conditions of market economy. With stable financial position of the company, they have advantages over other companies in the same sector in obtaining loans, attracting investments, the selection of suppliers and backwater qualified personnel. Financially stable the company is not in conflict with society and state transfer taxes and non-tax payments, dividend payments, wages, repayment of loans and interest thereon.

This is considered to be financially sustainable enterprise which at the expense of own means covers the funds invested in assets (fixed assets, intangible assets, working capital), does not allow unjustified receivables and payables and pays in time for its obligations.

Analysis of financial sustainability of the organization is carried out on the basis of the financial statements. Assessment of financial stability of the organization is based on the calculation of the following ratios: liquidity; the business and resource efficiency; profitability; capital structure; market activity. Also, when evaluating financial stability of attention is paid to the specific method of analysis like the calculation of the effect of financial leverage and operating leverage.

The effect of financial leverage is the change to the profitability of own funds, obtained through the use of the loan, despite the payment of the latter. A company that uses only its own funds, limits the profitability of about two-thirds of economic profitability. A company that uses the credit, increases or reduces the return on equity, depending on the ratio of own and borrowed funds in liabilities and the value of the interest rate. Then there is the effect of financial leverage.

That is, in order to improve return on equity, the entity shall adjust the ratio of own and borrowed funds.

Key elements of the operational analysis is: operating leverage, the threshold of profitability and financial strength. The effect of operating leverage is manifested in the fact that any change in revenues from the sale always generates stronger change of profit. In practical calculations to determine the strength of impact of operating leverage is used the ratio of gross margin (result from the sale, after reimbursement of variable costs) and profit. The difference between the achieved actual revenues and the profitability threshold is the financial strength of the enterprise.

On the basis of calculations of coefficients of the effect of financial leverage and operating leverage is a conclusion about the financial sustainability of the enterprise.

The financial stability of the enterprise have a large impact factors that can be divided into external and internal. Interior is directly dependent on the organization of work of the enterprise; change the look almost or completely not subject to the will of the company. This division and should be guided by modeling of production and economic activities and trying to manage financial stability, carrying out a comprehensive search for backup in order to increase production efficiency.

Let us first consider the external factors.

External — these are factors that are outside the organization and able to affect it. The external environment in which it is necessary to work organizations is in continuous movement subject to change. The organization's ability to respond and cope with these changes in the external environment is one of the most important components of its success.

The main factors of the external environment can be divided into four major groups:

- political and legal factors. Various factors legislative and governmental nature may be affecting the level of existing opportunities and threats in the organization: changes in tax legislation; the alignment of political forces; the relationship between business and government; patent law; law on environmental protection; government spending; competition law; monetary policy; government regulation; Federal elections; political conditions in foreign countries; government budgets; government's relations with foreign States;

- economic factors. This includes interest rate, exchange rates, economic growth, inflation and some other;

- social and cultural factors shape the style of our life, work, consumption and have a significant impact on almost all organizations;

- technological factors.

Of particular importance for financial stability of an enterprise has the level, dynamics and fluctuations in effective demand for its products (services), because effective demand determines the stability of revenue generation. In turn, the effective demand depends on the state of the economy the level of income of consumers - individuals and legal entities and rates for the company's products.

Significantly affects financial stability and the economic cycle, in which the economy of the country. In times of crisis, there is a lag in the rate of sales of products from its production rate. Reduced investment in inventories, which further reduces sales. Reduced overall revenues of economic entities, decrease relatively and even absolutely scale profit. All this leads to a decrease in company's liquidity, their solvency. During the crisis amplified a series of bankruptcies.

The decline in effective demand characteristic of the crisis leads not only to increased defaults, but also to the aggravation of competitive struggle. The intensity of competition also is an important external factor financial stability of the enterprise.

Policy competition is a key factor determining the competitiveness and effectiveness of enterprises on the one hand, and the quality of life of citizens. Competition policy is a complex of successive measures taken by the government aimed at providing conditions for competition among economic entities. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and competitiveness of the

Russian economy, modernization of enterprises and, thereby, to create conditions to meet the needs of citizens of the Russian Federation for goods and services in a cost effective manner.

Severe macroeconomic factors of financial stability are, in addition, the degree of financial market development, tax and credit policy, insurance and foreign economic relations; significantly affects the exchange rate, the position and power of trade unions.

Economic and financial stability of any enterprise depends on the overall political stability. The value of this factor is especially great for business activities in Russia. The state's attitude to entrepreneurship, the principles of state regulation of economy (prohibitive or stimulatory), property relations, the principles of land reform, measures to protect consumers and entrepreneurs cannot be ignored in considering the financial sustainability of the enterprise.

Also one of the most large-scale adverse external factors destabilizing financial position of the enterprises in Russia today is inflation.

Now consider the internal factors.

From the point of view of impact on the financial stability of the organization, the main internal factors are:

- industry affiliation of the organization;
- composition and structure of products (services), its share in demand;
- the amount of the share capital of the company;
- size and structure of production costs, their dynamics compared to cash income of the enterprise;
- the condition of the property and funds, including reserves and resources, their structure and composition.

Significant impact on the financial stability of the organization have financial means, further raised on the capital market. The more financial resources may be attracted to the organization, the higher its financial capacity; however, increases and financial risk can be organization in a timely manner to pay off their loans? In this case a big role to play in the reserves, as a way of financial guarantees of solvency of the enterprise.

Based on the foregoing, it can be noted that an important condition for the existence of the organisation is not only the analysis of financial stability, but the ability to analyze the factors that affect the very financial stability of enterprises.

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# ASSESSMENT OF FINANCIAL STABILITY – CHARACTERISTICS OF STABILITY OF A COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION

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**Abstract.** The article considers problems of assessment of financial stability of the organization from the perspective of the stability situation of the commercial organization.

**Key words.** Financial stability, organization, stability, profit, cost.

The analysis of financial stability is part of the analysis of the financial condition of the company. Financial stability defines long-term solvency of the company.

Financial stability of the enterprise is the result of balance of financial flows, the availability of funds for ongoing activities within a certain period of time. It can be considered an indicator of solvency in the long term. Because of their financial stability is interesting not so much the external users as internal financial services. Traditional methods of assessing financial stability both in domestic and in foreign practice are based on the financial indicators that have common characteristics:

1) the calculation is based on the financial statements, that is, data for the already completed period of time;

2) in calculation reflects the result achieved level of use of material and financial resources of the enterprise, which reduces the usefulness of the information ratios for its users.

3) factors that could influence the increase of efficiency of enterprise activity, are not taken into account.

Financial stability analysis begins with an assessment of the capital structure.

Indicators of financial stability are traditionally divided into two groups: absolute and relative.

Absolute indicators include the amount of working capital (net working capital) and normal sources of formation of stocks.

Own circulating assets (SOS) is the portion of current assets financed by own and long-term sources. Pure working capital (CHOK) is the portion of equity and long-term sources to Finance current activities (investments in current assets). Arithmetically it is the same value from two points of view: asset and liabilities.

When considering the sources of formation of stocks based on the fact that in the first place at the expense of own and long-term resources are non-current assets.

It is believed that the least liquid current assets must be provided with their own sources of funding. From the point of view of logic of economic activity, such assets are stocks.

Excess stocks of finished goods and goods for resale can be financed through short-term borrowings and payables to suppliers in settlement of an inventory.

Thus, sources of formation of stocks (IPE) can be considered working capital, short-term borrowings, accounts payable to suppliers for payments for inventory. Hence there are four types of financial stability:

□ absolute, when all the reserves are financed at the expense of own circulating assets (Reserves □ SOS);

□ normal when financing inventory involves short-term borrowings and accounts payable to suppliers (SOS □ Stocks □ IPE);

□ precarious situation when the normal sources of funding for reserves not enough, the company clearly has excess inventory, frozen sources, not designed for it (the obligation to pay labour, taxes, duties, insurance payments, etc.);

□ crisis, when it was described in the previous paragraph must be added the chronic loss-making and the long-overdue debts).

If non-current assets and inventories of the enterprise are covered by the own capital with the possibility of attracting long-term and short-term borrowings, and funds in the calculations, sufficient for repayment of the debt, it is possible to conclude that normal financial sustainability of the enterprise.

Managing capital structure represents the elimination of asymmetries in the dynamics of the individual assets and liabilities in the ratio of own and borrowed sources as well as fixed and current assets. Imbalances lead to a decrease in working capital decrease in solvency.

Management of financial stability of the enterprise must ensure that:

□ stable profit margin;

□ effective cash flow management with a view to ensure uninterrupted production and sale of products;

□ acceptable level of risk in the capital structure.

In practice there is no single prescription for all companies to restore and strengthen financial stability. The problems mainly lie in the contradictions between the goals of the enterprise, the presence and composition of the means of achieving them, resources. The basis of success is the presence of strategic objectives and ownership of the methodology of financial analysis. Indicators that allows you to define accounting and reporting, constitute the "material" basis for making management decisions.

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# INFORMATION ECONOMY AS A BASIS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND CITIZENS' WELFARE IMPROVEMENT

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the information economy as the basis for economic growth. The information economy is one of the complex problems, the solution of which contributes to economic growth. The article analyzes development trends of the information economy. The author concludes the development of the information economy contributes to effective economic growth and improving the welfare of citizens.

**Keywords:** Information economy, economic growth, welfare of citizens.

The intensive economic development of many developed countries and their increasing involvement in the process of globalization led to the emergence of such a term as the "information society". Our state strives to keep up with the level of the more developed countries, therefore the development path chosen by the government includes, above all, the development of a social state. The Constitution of the Russian Federation states that the Russian Federation is a social state whose policy is aimed at creating conditions that ensure a dignified life and free development of a person. The main goal of the social state is to maximally satisfy the ever growing material and spiritual needs of members of society, to consistently raise the standard of living of the population and reduce social inequality, to ensure universal access to basic social benefits: quality education, medical and social services. The only possible way to achieve these goals is to transition the economy to an innovative socially-oriented model of development. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation № 683 "On the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation" of 31.12.2015 states that the Russian economy has shown the ability to preserve and strengthen its potential in the conditions of global economic instability and the application of restrictive economic measures imposed by a number of countries against the Russian Federation. According to the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 8, 2011 № 2227, Russia sets ambitious but achievable goals of long-term development, which consist in ensuring a high level of the well-being of the population and securing the geopolitical role of the country as one of the leaders determining the world political agenda. At present, human capital and information resources have become the main factors in the development of modern society and the world economy as a whole. The information resource and its knowledge and information are part of the accumulated and functioning human capital, it is its base and foundation. At the same time, the information resource is also an independent factor of development, subject to analysis and study from the point of view of the theory and practice of growth and development of the economy, the formation of civil society, provision, general, economic and information security, etc. Hence the



need for comprehensive research in society and the economy, including the economic category. The welfare levels of our state and many developed countries are different. We are at different stages of development, therefore commodity relations have become a universal form of communication between individual contractors, producing goods and services.

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation № 646 of 05.12.2016 "On Approving the Doctrine of Information Security of the Russian Federation" states that the strategic goals of ensuring national security in improving the quality of life of Russian citizens are the development of human potential, satisfaction of the material, social and spiritual needs of citizens, The level of social and property inequality of the population primarily due to the growth of its incomes. At present, the main conditions determining the welfare of an individual are his upbringing and education, respectively, the main public institutions that shape future welfare are the family and the school. No market mechanism can provide the consumer with a better and better life than he deserves in terms of his level of knowledge and degree of cultural education. Based on the received level of knowledge, a person forms a certain mode of consumption, where the result should be the upbringing of reasonable consumption. With the emergence of the need for creative activity, other needs are formed, and the pleasure associated with biological instincts must go to the second place, because the perception itself must change.

Approaches to determining the essence and level of welfare are not the same, because the possibilities and conditions for achieving it are different. When the biological instincts of people go to the background, then the economy, formed on the basis of information, itself will be the source of growth. It should be noted that the development of the information economy contributes to economic growth, the improvement of the well-being of citizens and the quality of life of the population. Information is largely a public good, and the act of recognizing a public good is to use it in one form or another. In the production of goods and services, creativity is of the utmost importance. The result of creative work is getting information or knowledge. If the industrial epoch was characterized by the production and consumption of a tangible product, only the material product that will contribute to the development of the individual will be valued in the information society. With the development of the information society, material welfare will no longer dominate as much as at present. In the information society, welfare theory is changing: it is creative work that will form a non-economic welfare based on the fact that self-assertion, self-education is the perfect benefit for the activity of a person as an individual. The level of life is affected by many factors. If the standard of living is taken as an economic category, then such factors as real wages, real incomes of the population, minimum wage level, subsistence level will influence it, and if we take the generalized indicator, then the GDP per capita, the share in Of final consumption expenditure, etc. If the standard of living is closely related to the quality of life of the population, then it will be influenced by the development of the infrastructure, the health status of the population, the environmental state of the environment, and the availability of free time for people. All of the above has a direct impact on the welfare of the population, changing and improving it. Previously, the level of socio-economic development of society was not measured by the total amount of time for the implementation of people's creative activity.

With the development of the information economy, well-being can be viewed as a broad, capacious concept that is a complex socio-economic phenomenon that unites and incorporates various characteristics of the style, image and quality of life of the population, which must be approached from a level viewpoint, taking into account, moreover, Activity "in society. At the same time, aggregate income is no longer regarded as the main factor. It is represented as a necessary factor for the development of higher activity, which contributes to raising the level of education and health of the individual. Raising the standard of living of the population is a priority in the development of the state as a whole, since a high standard of living contributes to the reduction of social and economic tensions in the country and to an increase in people's satisfaction. High level and quality of life allow an individual to develop his spiritual and cultural human potential more actively, to reveal himself as a person and all the time he strives for perfection.

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# CREDITING MECHANISM OF SUBJECTS OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

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**Annotation:** In article modern mechanisms of crediting of agricultural industry are considered, and also their benefits and shortcomings are revealed. The main tendencies of development of crediting of agricultural industry are described.

**Keywords:** Credit, bank, agricultural industry, agrarian and industrial complex, subsidy, information technologies.

The agricultural industry especially is in great need in modern market conditions the loan resources providing a continuity of a capital cycle and expansion of business activity. Crediting through commercial banks occupies the greatest share in crediting of agrarian sector and has the features caused by a field of activity. Considerable impact is exerted by weather climatic conditions, seasonality of works, low profitability and an overflowing of the equity in more profitable sectors of economy. The main creditors of agrarian and industrial complex are Russian Agricultural Bank and Sberbank of Russia to which share 83% of total amount of the provided credit resources fall. The first place in a bank system of Russia on crediting of agricultural industry and agrarian and industrial complex occupies Russian Agricultural Bank.

Share of Russian Agricultural Bank in the lending market on 01.012016:

- industries "Agricultural industry, hunting and provision of services in these areas" about 40%;
  - industries "Production of foodstuff, including drinks, and tobacco" about 20%;
  - industries "Production of machines and the equipment for rural and forestry" about 20%
- [2].

Expansion of a line of credit programs determines one of the main directions of development of crediting of agricultural industry. For profile clients depending on a form of business of the borrower, the purpose and the amount of financing in 2016 Russian Agricultural Bank used about 50 types of credit products. Growth of number of credit programs speaks about desire to satisfy a variety of needs of sector of agricultural industry for borrowed funds. However, requirements to clients become tougher that creates considerable difficulties in receipt of the credit. As an exit from the arisen contradiction customer focus when taking into account features of the client requirements and terms for crediting individually are selected can serve.

Subsidizing of a part of a loan interest rate within the state program made much important impact on the crediting mechanism. At the end of 2014 there was a difficult situation in the banking sector and the Bank of Russia increased a key interest rate by 6,5% to 17%. But compensations on the credits at the expense of federal and regional budgets promoted considerable reduction in cost of credit resources. For example, the share of compensation of a part of an interest rate for the investment loans aimed at the development of meat cattle breeding constitutes 100% of a refunding

rate of the Bank of Russia. So, short-term credit resources on the terms of subsidizing in 2015 cost borrowers from 4 to 7% per annum, investment credit resources from 5 to 8% [2]. The lack of such mechanism is that the subsidy is provided after accomplishment by the borrower of liabilities to credit institution in the form of settlement of a principal debt and payment of the added percent.

Agroleasing as a form of long-term commodity lending significantly expands borders of credit relations. In 2001 the agro-industrial leasing company «Rosagroleasing» with mainly state participation was created. She takes leading positions in a segment of agrarian sector, delivering agricultural machinery and breeding animals on available conditions of finance lease (leasing). Within the state program subsidizing of leasing payments is performed that increases availability to resources to agricultural producers. Agroleasing unlike a monetary credit considerably reduces investment risks. The funds allocated for forming of leasing fund are used directly, and in case of bankruptcy or insolvency of the lessee great opportunities for a debt collection for leasing remain because a money of the lessor is materialized in means of production. For the lessee, he releases money resources from acquisition of the equipment and can direct them to other reproduction purposes (table 1).

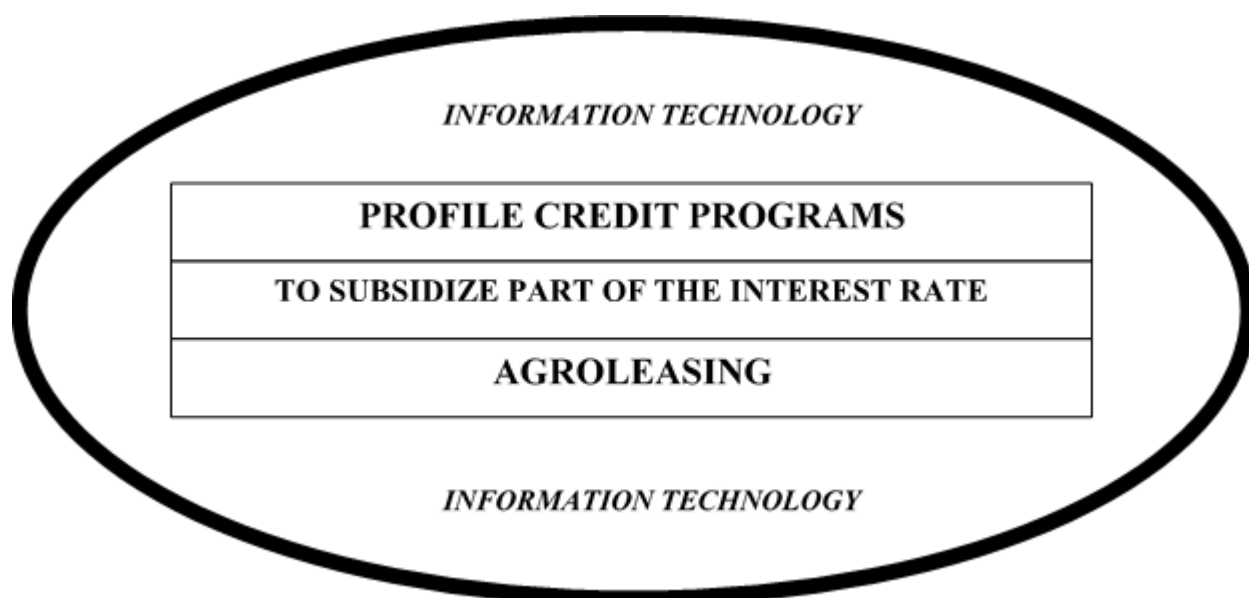
Crediting form	Transformation
Profile credit programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– customer focus;</li> <li>– individual matching of requirements and terms for crediting</li> </ul>
Subsidizing of a part of an interest rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– adjustment of an order of distribution and provision of subsidies</li> </ul>
Agroleasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– strengthening of regional presence</li> <li>– taking into account of specifics of different forms of managing</li> </ul>

**Table 1** – Methods of transformation of the mechanism of crediting

Implementation of new information technologies in the bank sphere determines one more important direction of development of crediting, including crediting of agricultural industry and agrarian and industrial complex. At the same time changes happen at all stages of credit process. It is possible to mark out the main modern information technologies used by banks:

- internet banking gives the chance of remote bank servicing;
- credit scoring and technologies of handling of big databases allow to determine quicker and more effectively solvency of clients;
- bank crowdsourcing gives an opportunity to clients to offer the ideas on enhancement of products and services of banks;
- automation with attraction of modern software and hardware, promotes increase in speed of handling of documents, conducting cash transactions and expansion of a clientele.

The arisen information progress speaks about further enhancement of already existing technologies and emergence of new. In general the high level of implementation of information technologies allows banks to reduce influence of a subjective factor in the course of adoption of credit decisions (figure 1).



**Figure 1** – Influence of information technologies on crediting

Thus, it is possible to allocate two main tendencies of development of crediting of agricultural industry and agrarian and industrial complex. The first tendency includes increase in number of profile credit programs, subsidizing of a part of an interest rate, agroleasing with the subsequent transformation of their mechanisms. The second tendency is caused by implementation of information technologies in the banking sector which covers and exert impact on all processes of banking activity.

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# TO THE ISSUE OF INTRODUCING INNOVATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH E-LEARNING

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**Abstrakt:** Judging from the current global trends, the roles of education and science in socio-economic development in countries has been increased. The countries' competitiveness started being defined based on not the number of population, amount of area, and natural resources but depends on the level of innovation how the knowledge produces the wealth. The innovation process to convert the scientific knowledge to efficient usage is intensified and the orientation of the innovation defines the trend of education, economic, and industrial complex development.

Higher education started playing much bigger role in the 21<sup>st</sup> century that is considered as the scientific and technological advanced era compared to the past times. This kind of trend became very common trend that will not depend on political system, social communication, and development.

Because of the all above mentioned trend, it is required to introduce the innovation to the universities operation and to introduce online training to the training methods at the universities in order to improve the returns by the training.

Teaching techniques and training methods should be developed in compliance with the modern demands and needs. This is why developing the innovation via online training became one of the challenging problems for the local universities.

Therefore relation between innovation development and online training is attracted by the local universities. This is why the local universities need to study the opportunities to improve the innovation development via online training. I am attempting to study this opportunity in the scope of the local universities and to make a conclusion.

**Key words:** higher education, higher education institution, Innovia, e-learning, online education, distance education, science and technology, development, progress.

## Introduction

In connection with the studied subject, the author studied "the Laws of innovacii Mongolia", "National program of development of innovation system of Mongolia", "Strategic development plans" the UNIVERSITIES of the Western region of Mongolia. The author also studied how the level at which covered issues of development of innovation in these documents how the UNIVERSITIES in the region have created conditions for development of innovations and how to use e-learning for innovation.

The study used such methods of research as the study of sources, observation, experiment, and TOWS SWOT analysis, also used sociological techniques through an online network.

The relevance of the topic:

In the study of the implementation of the national programme on the development innovatsii in higher educational institutions of our country experiences the following unresolved issues:

1. The low level of fundamental knowledge and weak ability to work in a computer students entering the UNIVERSITY in the local regions.

2. Lacking laboratories, training facilities and equipments of e-learning that are needed for experiments and practices for implementation innovacii and electronic products.

3. Was nersville partnership between the UNIVERSITY and research organizations and proizvodstvennyi, khozyaistvennyi and biznesami organizations.

4. Almost no no stabilnog policy and real activity on the part of the administration of the regions for the development of innovations in residing Provincia.

So we are looking for ways of development of innovations through e-learning in the UNIVERSITY regions.

The study

To explore the possibility of introducing innovation in UNIVERSITIES through e-learning held in the classroom the following practical experiments. ie tried to build the students some knowledge and skills through the electronic obuchenie. This:

1. Learning to learn and work in an environment information system.

2. To participate in the virtual meeting, training himself to manage such events.

3. To learn from each other in the electronic environment

4. To work in the online environment to conduct experiments in the laboratory using electronic equipment

5. Evaluate yourself with the help of electronic data

6. To prepare the video using the desired program

7. Spending outsourcing in various organizations

8. Analyze electronic sources and print the output

As a result of these efforts we achieved some progress in the direction of innovation via e-learning . in particular:

all students began to attend classes and have dramatically increased their interest to participate in the kakaikh some experiments

- learn new knowledge together in groups

- to freely Express their opinion and suggestion,

- to develop creative myshlenie,

- free to use the Internet to obtain and disseminate information,

- exchange messages through a variety of programs,

- to prepare visual images and put on the Internet

- skillfully use systems such as drop box, one drive, sharepoint and so on.

In this case, the teacher plays the role of omniscient and Semeuse predates of ready-made knowledge and playing the role of assistant and guide students for self-learning of new knowledge and skills. The result of these activities, students formed skillfully to understand the electronic world and create innovation

In this case, the teacher does not play the all-knowing and Semeuse predates of ready-made knowledge, and plays the assistant or Director of students for independent assimilation of new knowledge and skills.

We spent onlinepro among the teachers of UNIVERSITIES in local regions. Respondents what, in our study, teachers gave the following otvesti:

Вывод

Application of the national development innovation system in Mongolia, but the main directions of scientific-Mongolian technological development are information technology, nanotechnology, biotechnology, and ecotechnology.

Today, the ideal of university regional-tribal, directed towards improving the scientific production link, is not yet fully realized, although in the last few years, information technology in universities is being implemented at a rapid pace.

To accelerate the innovation development of universities, it is necessary to organize modern information technology training, develop students' creative thinking and initiative, and encourage their independence in learning to form the ability to manage their personal lives.

Our experiments in e-learning show that they are practical, but as a result of our research, the interest of students in e-learning has increased sharply, creative thinking is developing, and the productivity of learning is improving. A survey of teachers shows that they all understand the relevance of e-learning, and conditions are being created for its implementation. SWOT analysis of e-learning still shows that TOWS, the party.

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# SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS, AS TARGETED FUNDING

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**Abstract:** In article are considered questions of scholarship students at the institutions as earmarked funding. The misuse of budgetary funds – a direction of means of the budget of the budget system of the Russian Federation and payment of monetary obligations in order that do not meet fully or partially the objectives set by the law (decision) on the budget, the summary budget inventory budget inventory budget estimates, contract (agreement) or in any other document which forms the legal basis for the provision of these funds and is one of the problems of state funding. Also, this issue occurs if the scholarship providing students in the institutions. The article analyzes normative legal acts regulating the rules of formation of the scholarship Fund.

**Keywords:** Scholarship, scholarship Fund, the Federal budget, intended use, efficient use, promotion, funds, and students.

Scholarships are money given to students, graduate students, doctoral candidates, in some cases, listeners of preparatory courses. Types of scholarships and the rules by which they are awarded, are contained in various legal acts.

Effective use of the scholarship Fund is the distribution of the limited scholarship Fund in the framework of standard indicators of the value of scholarships given to students designed to stimulate either or both to support the development of their chosen educational programs. The objective of the mechanism to ensure the optimum distribution of scholarships to promote. A scholarship is financial stimulation. Active material incentive tools are considered to be standards increased state academic scholarship. As the appointment of high scholarships for scholarships for achievements in educational activities may be sent not more than 20% of the total amounts transferred to increase the scholarship Fund. Thus the scholarship Fund is limited. While the number of students institutions receiving an increased stipend, may not exceed 10% of the total number of students in state academic scholarship. It is expected that this approach should stimulate social, cultural and sporting activities of students.

The accountant should also be borne in mind that in the case of academic debt, or the retake exam (test) is a valid reason for 2 consecutive semesters prior to the appointment of scholarships, increased scholarships are not assigned.

Auditors and other inspection reveals misuse of funds allocated for allowances, primarily on the basis of the accounting records, so accounting is required for all transaction types, including:

- with allocation and disbursement of the scholarship Fund;
- the scholarships in the context of their recipients.

The main managers of means of the Federal budget, in charge of universities, and universities themselves, which are the main managers of means of the Federal budget, annually,

before September 1, submit to the Ministry of education and science of Russia the report on payment of the raised grants for the previous school year.

But what is then the problem of targeted use of the scholarship funding? In our opinion, the problem is the number of students. Because their number varies according to the types of scholarships throughout the year (students can change the scholarship category, to be deducted taken during the year in connection with transfer from other universities, to enter or retire from the category of state social grants, in connection with a change in the planned number of students in September compared to may, when provided the planned number, etc.), in this regard, there is an Unallocated part of the scholarship Fund. Here threat is both excess and deficiency. To avoid exceeding the scholarship Fund, many universities have postponed the payment of grants, for example, with the 23rd number on the first day of the month following the reporting period. As a rule, such terms are acceptable if the expulsion of students takes place from the 25th number.

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# OPERATIVE MEASURES OF FINANCIAL RECOVERY OF THE ENTERPRISE

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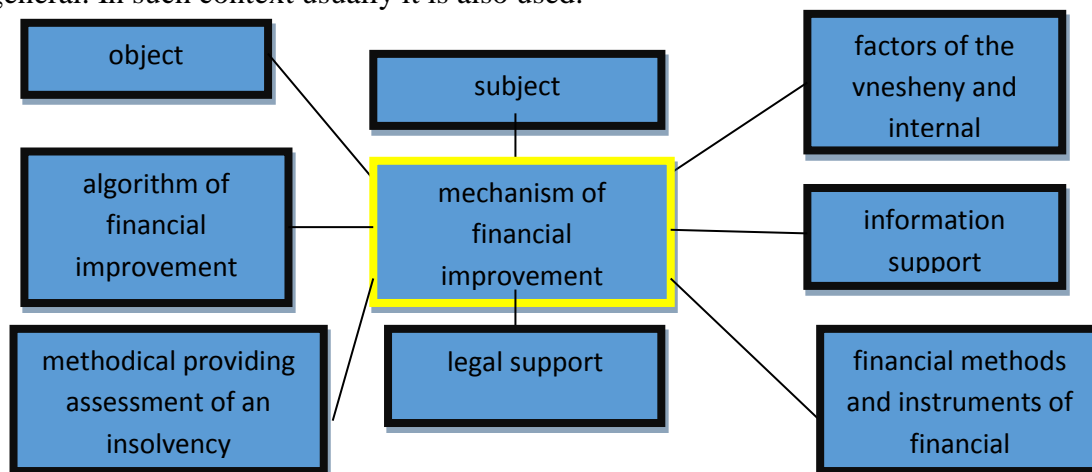
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**Abstract:** The article discusses the issue of financial independence of the enterprise, the withdrawal of the enterprise from the bankruptcy stage, and proposes a set of measures to remove the enterprise from a protracted crisis.

**Keywords:** bankruptcy, financial recovery, external management, reengineering, solvency, crisis management.

The insolvency (bankruptcy) - arises because of excess of liabilities over quick assets. In other words, relying on the Federal Law "About Insolvency" of 26.10.2002, it is possible to determine bankruptcy as "the inability of the debtor recognized by arbitration tribunal in full to meet requirements of creditors for monetary commitments and (or) to fulfill a duty on payment of obligatory payments (i.e. solvency recovery)". From this follows that financial improvement initially is considered.

Financial improvement is understood as a possibility of recovery of solvency of the entity in general. In such context usually it is also used.



Picture 1 Elements of the mechanism of financial improvement of the organization

The determinations of financial improvement used in literature as the main signs contain mentioning on the fact that it is a complex of crisis response measures, quite often contain emphasis on tasks financial improvement - prevention of bankruptcy, a conclusion of the organization from crisis state. Specifics of crisis management is need of acceptance of difficult management decisions in the conditions of limited financial resources, big degree of uncertainty and risk.

Crisis management includes a complex of the methods applied in different functional subsystems of management.

At the same time quite often near the term "financial improvement" it is possible to meet such concepts as reengineering (reengineering is widely used by the entities which are on the verge of crash because of low-quality products and services, high expenses, inefficient production, etc. He allows to develop a complex of the drastic measures directed to bystry improvement of a situation.), budgeting, restructuring, crisis management, monitoring of a financial condition and others. It speaks about their similarity and active interaction. Financial improvement is understood as an antithesis to crisis, bankruptcy, a sale and liquidation of the entities. Whether this is true? Whether the current law "about bankruptcy" will allow to realize the potential of financial improvement? In the broadest sense financial improvement provides both dobankrotny measures, and the procedures applied in the case of bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy the "hottest" subject during this period of time, the reasons for this purpose a set, but, perhaps the most widespread it: unstable situation in the financial market (drop in oil prices, dollar price, and other); imposition of sanctions concerning Russia and also a number of persons and the organizations (entering of embargo by a number of the countries). In this article we will consider recovery of financial stability of the entity due to implementation of methods of financial improvement.

It is also possible to understand as financial improvement also the termination of insolvency proceeding on the bases, for example, in connection with satisfaction of requirements of creditors either recognition of requirements not proved, or refusal of creditors of the requirements.

Insolvency proceedings happen as active and and passive from the point of view of a role of the arbitration manager in it. So, the procedure of financial improvement represents passive insolvency proceeding as a main objective of the arbitration manager is control by a zasoblyudeniye by the debtor of the debt repayment schedule.

The leading role in recovery of solvency belongs to the debtor or his head and participants (it can be shareholders, the owner of a state-owned property or municipal unitary enterprise). The main complexity when entering this procedure is receipt of guarantees that the debt will be strictly repaid according to the schedule, without this measure creditors will hardly agree to the procedure of financial improvement as this fact can be considered as the next deferred settlement is long.

The most important element of the procedure of financial improvement is the plan of financial improvement, it is put to the address of the debtor on the first creditor meeting. It should be noted that the plan of financial improvement is developed only on condition of not settlement by the debtor of the credit in the order established by the schedule. There are no other requirements to the plan of financial improvement that is plus, but if to consider it on the other hand that is complete uncertainty, that is a conclusion about justification or groundlessness of the plan of financial improvement is only an estimative concept.

Separately It should be noted that financial improvement as insolvency proceeding is applied in modern conditions extremely seldom that undoubtedly is minus of system of bankruptcy.

On an equal basis with financial improvement there is an external management. The main difference of external management is an active role of the arbitration manager who answers to creditor meeting and arbitration tribunal for recovery of solvency of the debtor. In short terms after entering of external management the plan of external management which and is implemented further by the external managing director is developed and affirms creditor meeting.

The most maximum term of external management are 2 years, however, the procedure of its introduction much simpler and only the relevant decision of creditor meeting supported with conclusions of the arbitration manager which he drew during a financial analysis, or other arguments on a possibility of recovery of solvency of the debtor is necessary. Plus of this

insolvency proceeding is that it is used much more often, but, to speak about its bigger efficiency alas, it isn't necessary.

Measures which the external managing director can realize during external management:

- closing of unprofitable productions;
- collection of receivables;
- sale of a part of property of the debtor;
- obligation fulfillment of the debtor by the owner of property of the debtor - the unitary enterprise, founders of the debtor either the third party or the third parties;
- increase in the authorized capital of the debtor at the expense of fees of participants and the third parties;
- placement of additional common shares of the debtor;
- sale of the entity of the debtor (last resort);
- replacement of assets of the debtor.

The procedures described above applied in the case of bankruptcy as it is clear from their description, are very difficult in application. Naturally, it is simpler to declare the debtor bankrupt, to sell out property and to liquidate the entity.

Proceeding from all aforesaid to the entity which is in a bankruptcy stage (financial improvement) in our opinion it is worth applying a package of measures to an exit from protracted crisis.

One of such measures can become reengineering of business process which is used in urgent cases, i.e. to radically review the production program, logistics, job management and salary accrual, matching and arrangement of personnel, products quality management system, the raw materials markets and the markets of products, investment and price policy, etc.

Sale of not used objects of fixed assets and the direction of these funds for replenishment of own current assets and on increase in its most liquid part – "money" can be the second measure in relation to the insolvent entity. Finally it will lead to improvement of liquidity of balance and increase in solvency of the entity.

Reduction of the size of receivables due to acceleration of its turnover through change of contractual relations with distributors can become the third measure. The funds received from it should be allocated for settlement of an accounts payable and for increase in a cash part of current assets.

The fourth measure is search of internal allowances in increase in profitability of production and achievement of profitable work due to complete use of production capacity of the entity, improvement of quality and product competitiveness, decrease in cost value, rational use of material, labor and financial resources, reducing non-productive costs and losses.

By the fifth measure which can it is used at the entity this improvement of structure of management personnel by the entity by reducing number of workers due to mechanization and automation of managerial work. Therefore, reducing number of workers of managerial work will allow to receive economy of a salary fund, it also will be one more source of a money.

Also it is worth eradicating a staff turnover by improvement of conditions, safety and job managements, material and moral incentive of workers, increase in efficiency of personnel policy.

Important source of financial improvement of the entity is factoring, i.e. a concession to bank or factoring company of the right to claiming of receivables, or the agreement cession under which the entity yields the requirement to debtors to bank as ensuring repayment of the loan.

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# COMPLEX ANALYSIS OF JSC "TRETY PARK" ACTIVITY BASED ON FOUR-FACTOR RATING METHODOLOGY

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**Abstract:** This article shows the the risk of bankruptcy of the company "Trety park", one of the largest road passenger carriers in St. Petersburg and Leningrad region evaluatin. The evaluation suggested a number of anti-crisis measures, the introduction of which will allow the company to avoid bankruptcy and will lead to socio-economic improvement of its activity.

**Keywords:** public transport, R-model, anti-crisis measures.

Joint Stock Company "Trety Park" is one of the main of passenger vehicle carriers in St. Petersburg and Leningrad region. According to data from the annual report for the year 2015 (data for 2016 is not represented yet [6]), "Trety Park" serves more than 30% of the commercial bus routes and more than 20% of social routes [2].

Due to the deteriorating of socio-economic situation in 2014-2015 in all regions of Russia, including St. Petersburg, many of the problems that are typical for "Third Park" worsened. These problems include:

1. Inefficient use of resources, holding is the economically unprofitable assets [1].
2. Neglect of non-core activities, which could bring additional income to profit from passenger transportation.
3. The dependence of the company from lenders' loans and policy of public authorities. Currently lenders confidence falls, so firm's economic indicators are declining [3].
4. Inefficient use of shares associated primarily with the legal form of the company.

Marked problems threaten serious consequences for the joint-stock company until the bankruptcy. Bankruptcy of "Trety Park", in turn, will create a great inconvenience for a large number of St. Petersburg and Leningrad region passengers using the services of the company.

It is required to conduct a complex analysis of JSC "Trety Park" activity due to the marked reasons. This will allow to estimate the probability of bankruptcy risk and will raise the issue of anti-crisis measures in the company introduction.

For a complex analysis of the activity four-factor R- model of bankruptcy risk prediction has been selected. The selection was based on the fact that this model is applied to any company, and suits mostly to domestic economic conditions. The basis for model is calculation of the coefficients on the basis of financial indicators of the company. The data for calculations and the results are presented in Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

1

Table.1 - Data for calculating the R-model

Indicator	Value	Calculations
Net working capital (NWC)	-119102	From the balance (total under section 2 - total under section 5)

Assets (A)	1602112	Total under balance sheet[1, 6]
Sales revenue (R)	3738357	From the report on the financial results
Net earnings (NE)	52135	From the report on the financial results
Equity capital (EC)	527777	From the balance sheet section 3 [1, 6]
Integral cost (IC)	3736570	From the report on the financial results: all expenses (cost + selling expenses + administrative expenses + interest payable + other costs) [3,6]

Table .2 - Calculation of R-models for "Trety Park"

K1	K2	K3	K4
$K1 = NWC/A = -0,074$	$K2 = NE/EC = 0,1$	$K3 = R/A = 2,33$	$K4 = NE/IC = 0,012$
Calculations	$R = 8,38K1 + K2 + 0,054K3 + 0,63K4$		
Result	-0,39		

The result (R) is in the first boundary  $<0$ , which means the maximum probability of bankruptcy - 90% -100% [4]. Taking into account the R-model, we can talk about the need for the introduction of anti-crisis measures in "Trety Park".

The main anti-crisis measures that we can offer is business restructuring. Restructuring of the company "Trety Park" should contain the following components:

- The financial component;
- The client component;
- The component of internal business processes;
- The component of intangible assets [4].

The restructuring is aimed at improving the competitiveness of the transport market in St. Petersburg. We shall consider each of the four restructuring components in details:

1. The financial component:

- Access to new markets (primarily the creation of additional routes in the Leningrad region);
- Attracting investors (eg, advertising agencies and media agencies, the conclusion of new contracts for the placement of text, auditory and visual advertising in buses);
- Further development of the financial sector (subleasing of buses, providing services for transportation evacuation, garbage collection and delivery of goods);
- Selig of depreciating intangible assets (primarily outdated software);
- The introduction of fare payment system of bank cards to attract more passengers;
- Selling of the company's shares to its employees, which will require the transformation of the legal form (the transition from JSC to public company).

2. The client component:

- The development of a hotline for customer service (and not only for their complaints, which exists now);
- The purchase of vehicles equipped for people with different disabilities;
- Advertising of the company and the high quality of its services (as part of mutually beneficial interaction between JSC and advertising and media agencies).
- Increasing requirements for drivers and conductors activity, issue premiums for the resolution of conflict situations with passengers;
- Special promotions, such as free travel for passengers.

3. The component of internal business processes:

- In the framework of the customers' management process: access to new markets, carrying out of promotions, advertising campaigns;
- In the framework of innovative processes: purchase of vehicles equipped for different categories of people with disabilities, bus connection to the Internet;
- In the framework of production management process: maintaining order and cleanliness in vehicles, maintenance of buses in good condition;
- In the framework of legislative and social processes: the proposal to the Transport Committee to introduce a system of discounts not only at the regional (existing at the moment), but also on the inner city routes. Selling of shares to employees which leads to a change in the legal form of the company.

4. The component of intangible assets:

- The organization of meetings between "Trety Park" management and personnel, which help to convey the firm problems to the management openly;
- The development of the official website of the company, updating the information contained in it, in real time;
- Interaction with the media, publication of news important to the company, its customers, suppliers and creditors.

Proposals for restructuring can be accepted by the company's management as the anti-crisis measures, because they do not contradict the goals and objectives of the company. According to the annual report for 2015 [2] and the official website of the "Trety Park" [5], the company's activities are focused on:

1. Improving the quality of the transport services to the public.
2. Modernization and renovation of technological base and rolling stock under the terms of agreements with the Transport Committee.

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# UNEMPLOYMENT IN RUSSIA AND THE WORLD: ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN TRENDS

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**Annotation:** The article is devoted to the analysis of one of the main social and economic problems of Russia - unemployment, characteristic not only for Russian reality. Trends in the development of unemployment in the Russian Federation are currently presented, effective ways of providing employment for working people in foreign countries are considered, opportunities for overcoming unemployment and providing employment in Russia are analyzed.

**Keywords:** Russian Federation, unemployment, housekeeper, economic problems of the country.

In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation are recognized as unemployed able-bodied citizens who:

- don't have a job and earnings;
- registered with the employment service to find a suitable job;
- looking for a job and ready to start it.

From an economic point of view, inefficient use of productive forces, or the workforce, leads to underemployment of production capacity and full utilization of public resources, reducing the potential gross domestic product and national income of the country.

And from a social perspective, unemployment leads to exacerbation of social problems and social tensions in the society. For these reasons, the economic system has not functioned effectively, not fully using its production capacity, unemployment is inextricably linked to ongoing structural shifts in national economies and world economy. As a result, the unemployment rate is one of the key indicators that reflects the General state of the economy. Thus, the problem of unemployment in Russia is very important. In recent times, the problem of unemployment in Russia has been given considerable attention, which has led to a trend of decline. The number of economically active population aged 15-72 years (employed + unemployed) in May 2016 amounted to 75.6 million people, or about 53 % of the total population of the country. Of these, 71.7 million persons were classified as occupied with economic activities and 3.9 million people – as unemployed. The lowest level of unemployment corresponding to the criteria of the international labour organization noted in the Central Federal district, the highest – in the North Caucasian Federal district.

This is because of a hardening of the Soviet period, when parasitism was punishable. Most employees perceive the dismissal as a tragedy. Europeans sometimes take the unconventional ways of providing citizens with work. For example, the government of the Swedish town of Söderhamn, where unemployment is over 25 %, organized for the young generation a program called "Travel for work".

The authorities pay local unemployed ticket and a month stay in the hostel (25 Euro per day, which is also good) in the capital of Norway, where the unemployment rate is only 2.8 %. The Swedes, who became the participants of this program and were able to find a job in Oslo, very happy. Those immigrants who could not find work in the country needs to return to his homeland, but the neighboring country called for almost free. In Aberdare (Wales), where unemployment exceeds 9 %, of the active unemployed, who are in constant search of work, it is proposed to obtain in a beauty salon free session drawing on the body bronzer. Most likely, this is just a clever advertising campaign, but creative. In other European countries are also fighting unemployment, but on a more serious level. In France, for example, the state government has decided to pay 3/4 of wages for young employees of local companies. Employers who employed people aged from 16 to 25 years old for a period of not less than one year, must pay them only 25 % of salary. The French authorities plan to create about 150 thousand jobs in a similar way. Spain has already started to implement the dual education system, when there is parallel training in the workplace and in professional school. At the end of school or University after 4 months everyone should get a place for vocational education or place of work. In the Netherlands there is no concept of "bad" or "good" job. From early childhood, parents and teachers in educational institutions reveal the inclinations and abilities of the child and with age, develop them, and later on the basis of this look for a suitable job.

Not necessarily to become a lawyer or economist, only because this sounds promising for the younger generation. If you're talented in a certain case, and it makes you happy, then you will certainly succeed. "Each case, a special smell, only idleness does not smell". Therefore, the country developed many spheres of activity. In Germany reduced unemployment benefits to unemployed people start a job search. In Japan invented an original way to bring together job seekers and potential employers. The government organizes a paid bus tour to the officially registered unemployed. Tour participants during the three days visit seven companies of the Prefecture, from a restaurant to a metallurgical plant in need in the workforce, learn about their work and can offer them your services. Many unemployed people living in major cities, not considering work in the provinces or willing to move there for reasons of a kind of prestige, although due to urbanization provincial towns and villages often experience labor shortages, even in times of crisis. Many international companies help to fight unemployment around the world.

In our opinion, must be our labour market to migration of unskilled labor, leading to higher wages and attract our labor resources of the regions in these sectors where most employed workers. You also need to develop the personnel departments at enterprises, which will deal with training and skills development of the workforce, to create opportunities our employees of foreign experience to improve the performance and quality of work. The government can spend government stimulus (fiscal and legislative measures) the provision by employers of jobs that certain groups – the young, the disabled, for example, to Finance part of the wages of young employees in local enterprises, or provide preferential loans, reduction of tax rates for businesses that provide additional jobs.

You can also say that young job seekers need to focus on education in a prestigious University with the aim of obtaining highly qualified skills that will give confidence in their future. Education is a key component that allows to find a decent job in an unstable socio-economic Russian environment. Not to mention the fact that Russian companies aim to increase the prestige of their jobs, with the aim of attracting highly qualified personnel. Many enterprises expand the scope of social benefits – subsidized meals, payment of membership in the fitness club, tickets, issuance of loans for housing, etc. currently, the increasingly use intangible incentives, such as awarding of certificates, diplomas, posting photos of the best workers on the honor roll, a record of the achievements of individual employees on the honor roll, a record of the achievements of individual employees in a book on the history of the company, etc. the Introduction of systems of incentives should take into account specifics of activity of the enterprise.

Government encouragement of investment in the economy is the main condition for the creation of new jobs, for example, during the Olympic games in Sochi, the creation of the project "SKOLKOVO". Thus, the problems of employment and unemployment adequately studied, however, for the employment of able-bodied population of Russia, as well as to reduce unemployment to a socially acceptable level is long overdue in developing effective, practical recommendations and solutions.

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# THE NATURE AND PROBLEMS OF THE TAX AUDIT

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**Abstract:** the article discusses aspects of tax audit, of what it consists, lit analysis purpose of the tax audit, the statistics office and field audits.

**Key words:** tax audit, tax audit, due diligence, taxation.

Federal law "On auditing" dated 30.12.2008 No. 307-FL (further – the law No. 307) identifies the categories of entities for which the audit is required. The audit involves an independent verification of accounting (financial) statements of the audited entity with the purpose of expressing an opinion on its authenticity. Despite the fact that the tax audit part of the audit generally, Federal law No. 307 does not allocate it as a separate type of audit. The various economic actors often show interest in below has been audited by tax accounting and tax reporting prior to checking by the Federal Tax service in order to reduce the possible tax risks of the enterprise to a minimum. Hence the need for a tax audit in various organizations around the world.

Tax audit consists of:

- 1) evaluation of the tax system;
- 2) examination of accounting policies for tax purposes;
- 3) verification and proof of authenticity of the tax calculation and payment;
- 4) compile a report containing a description of the errors identified in the check result;
- 5) the formulation of proposals to address the errors.

Purposes of the analysis of tax accounting system are:

- the establishment of correctness of definition of tax base;
- preparation of tax declarations;
- calculate the exact amounts of taxes which are payable;
- warning of penalty sanctions;
- providing information of the audited entity for tax optimization in the future.

To achieve these goals verification of primary documents, except checks contracts for various business transactions and is mandatory according to the calculated data and accounting data. Checking costs, financial results, calculations with suppliers and buyers contains most of the information for taxes, but to avoid errors it is recommended for each calculation reconciliation of accounting data, which is composed of the calculation. Important is to check the efficiency of filing tax calculations and returns and timely payment of taxes. The private working papers of the auditor registers the necessary information, which he received as a result of the audit. In the case that the impact of errors on the veracity of the report is too great, adjustment of test plan. [1]

The result of the tax audit will be:

- confirmation of the reliability and validity of the tax liabilities of the organization for a certain period of time
- assessment method, which was used in the calculation of taxes in various situations

- analysis of the organization of separate accounting of VAT and the development of methods for optimization of VAT
- analysis of the existing methods of estimation of residues of unfinished production and finished products
- preparation of recommendations for the division of advertising expenses normalized and nonnormable.

Essentially a tax audit not only focus on confirmation of the tax reporting, identification of mistakes, but also to protect the interests of the owners, because they are like anyone else interested in obtaining reliable management information on the status of the accounting (financial) statements and the business in General.

At present, economic agents do not take sufficient measures to reduce the number of violations in the field of taxation. There is no clear understanding, knowing that before the validation of the FNS it is necessary to conduct a tax audit to resolve violations and minimize tax risks. About this alarming trend indicated by the results of the audits of FTS, are shown in table 1. [3]

Table 1 - comparison of the information on the organization and conduct of cameral and field inspections 01.07.2015 01.07.2016 G. and G.

Name of indicators	Number of units		Additional charges (including tax penalties and fines), thousand rubles	
	on 01.07.15	on 01.07.16	on 01.07.15	on 01.07.16
Desk audit	16 617 217	17 156 491	32 047 956	62 320 289
of them: revealing violations	858 915	918 399	x	x
Penalties for late payment of taxes, contributions, fees	x	x	38 190 437	45 692 171
Field audit organizations, individual entrepreneurs and individuals.	14 567	13 070	139 861 105	184 377 302
of them: revealing violations	14 459	12 997	x	x
check organizations	12 856	11 812	136 385 316	180 492 213
of them: revealing violations	12 758	11 744	x	x
check individual entrepreneurs and individuals.	1 711	1 258	3 475 789	3 885 089
of them: revealing violations	1 701	1 253	x	x
Field audits of individuals (per claim. SP. of persons)	684	695	5 879 779	1 864 804
of them: revealing violations	665	672	x	x
All - site inspections of organizations and individuals	15 251	13 765	145 740 884	186 242 106
of them: revealing violations	15 124	13 669	x	x

Cameral tax audit – one of forms of tax control, the purpose of which is to establish the fact of compliance by the taxpayer of the legislation on taxes and fees (paragraph 2 of article 87 of the tax code). [2] table 1 shows that the number of Desk audits in 2016 has increased by 539 274 units in comparison with 2015. Almost 2-fold increase in additional assessments and payments (including tax penalties and fines). This suggests that the number of violations has increased significantly compared to the previous year. If the audit identifies errors or inconsistencies, the tax authority requires the taxpayer to explain the situation and make corrections to a tax return.

In addition to Desk audits are still on-site inspection. This special event, which is held by order of the head of the IRS or the territorial body of a state extrabudgetary Fund. There is a slight reduction in the number of on-site inspections of organizations and individuals. However, the amount of additional charges has increased. The result of extensive analytical work prior to field inspections was to increase the efficiency of these inspections. If within 10 days after the Desk audit revealed violations, it is necessary to issue the inspection report, which will be filed within 20 days. Results site inspection a report shall be made within two months after its completion, irrespective of the violations or not.

Tax audit in the Russian Federation is a new area of audit. In this regard, have not solved these problems check tax reports how:

- the lack of legal regulation of the tax audit;
- lack of unified concepts and scientific interpretation;
- the essence, goals, tasks and principles of carrying out audit of tax reporting not identified;
- the scientific development of tax reporting at a low level.

There is no uniformity in approaches to audits of tax reporting, there are no clear descriptions of the planning stages, verification of calculations of taxes and duties is considered from the standpoint of audit of accounting (financial) statements. In order to efficiently conduct a tax audit of the organizations need to develop a methodology that would include theoretical and practical principles of auditing taxation. Also this technique should take into account the specific activities and peculiarities of taxation of the audited entity. This methodology will undoubtedly increase the quality of tax audit of companies and minimize the tax risks of economic entities.

Regulatory issues tax audit can be solved by the following measures:

- the creation of separate standards of the tax audit;
- the distinction between legal regulation and other related services;
- development of issues that will be scrutinized during a tax audit. [3]

Thus, as already mentioned, the tax audit in General audit, a separate element is not allocated and is not required. The tax audit can be a component of the overall audit. But the tax components of a General audit cannot cover all the information that affect tax liabilities of the economic entity. It is therefore necessary to conduct a tax audit, which will help to reduce tax risks of organizations.

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[https://www.nalog.ru/rn77/taxation/reference\\_work/desk\\_audits/](https://www.nalog.ru/rn77/taxation/reference_work/desk_audits/).

# THE INFLUENCE OF THE QUALITY OF TRAINING TO PREPARE PROFESSIONAL STAFF

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**Summary:** The international practice shows that highly educated citizens of any country bring development to the Homeland. They quickly seize new knowledge and abilities, skillfully implement new technologies and make great progress and in the state work, and in personal business.

Therefore in this century results of work of HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS it isn't measured by number of workplaces which were occupied by their vypusnik, and measured by quality of education of their vypusnik.

3 main functions have HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION: to oubuchat students, to serve to society, to conduct a research and experiments. In today's condition of globalization and bystry technology development the role of the higher education becomes on such the highest level what never was earlier.

For our country the state gives the advanced value to development of the higher education as source of social and economic development of the country. Today all HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS are recognized that a basis of preparation of the professional personnel satisfying requirements of modern society is high-quality training. Therefore we tried to study problems of quality of training of the HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS operating in local regions of the country.

**Keywords:** the higher education, quality evaluation, akkeredation, development of the teacher, development of the student.

## **1. The criterion for assessing the quality of international higher**

In any country education for value development is the leading sector of the country. Research centre of the UK Times Higher Education in 2012, has announced the top 10 UNIVERSITIES in the world. This:

1. Harward University United States
2. Massachusetts Institute of Technology United States
3. University of Cambridge United Kingdom
4. University of California, Berkeley United States
5. Stanford University United States
6. Oxford University
7. Princeton University
8. University of Tokyo

9. Yale University

10. University of Michigan United States

The first official University was founded in V century BC in Athens. Although the training of higher education of Greece passed to Rome, training was on grecheskom language. The last half of the middle ages /1000-1300 g/ was the age of restoration knowledge and education. Since that time, we began to create universities and gradually ukrainci.

The experiments evaluate the quality of learning for international higher education

### **1.1. The criterion for assessing the quality of education in the United States**

The current US education was the history of the 2500 years of development. The first University was Hrvatski University, which was established in 1636. The United States have accumulated huge experiences to assess the quality of education. Union of universities conducting training in the field of business, to pay more attention to akeredolu. Criteria for assessing the quality of education in the United States razdelyayutsya into 6 parts:

1. Duty and purpose
2. A group of professors,
3. The content and assessment of training programs
4. The responsibility of educational-methodological work
5. Students and graduates,
6. Research work

### **1.2. The criterion for assessing the quality of education in Russia**

In the 1996-1997 academic year in Russia 234 enrolled the UNIVERSITY, of them 56 classical universities, technical universities 89, other – medical, educational etc. UNIVERSITIES differ on the following parameters:

- The number of students
- Teachers,
- The number of scientists and professors composed of teachers,
- The scale and importance of the scientific and issledovatelsky work
- Logistics,
- Power Fund Bibliotek,
- Faculties and professions,
- The quality of teaching and the profession

The classification developed by the teacher of Nizhny Novgorod state University A. A. Judah, shows a General view of the classical universities of Russia. According to A. A. Judas UNIVERSITIES of the Russian Federation are divided into the following 4 classifications:

- Universities that have a rich historical and cultural heritage, a large human resources with high expertise, a broad Foundation of scientific and issledovatelsky work and distinctive features. /e.g.: Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, Tomsk ,Rostov, Nizhny Novgorod universities/.
- Universities that have a large human potential and good capacity of scientific issledovatelsky work, but insufficient. /eg: Ural, Mordovian universities /.
- Universities that have a good potential scientific and issledovatelsky work, but do not have a large human potential /e.g.: Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk universities /.

Universities that have a good group mnogoopytnyh professors, but insufficient potential of scientific work in areas of economic, technical disciplines and applied Sciences. /eg: Omsk, Tyumen, Udmurtskiy, Mari universities/.

### **1.3. The criterion for assessing the quality of international education**

Universities business Council of accurately training programs /ACBSP/ international organizations assess the quality of education employ the following criteria the quality of higher education:

- Objective,
- student, teacher,



- program,
- services for students
- education , library, training center,
- obschezhite services
- management, organization,
- Finance,
- research work
- services to the public
- achieving, results.

## **2. The higher education system of Mongolia and policy**

In the autumn of 1922 in the capital opened the “teacher training Course” with 2 teacher, 15 yenicami for 4 months. He graduated from this course the 8 people who were the first intellectuals in the history of education in the country. Then was created the normal school, which later became the basis of the Financial College, Trade College, College of culture and art, College kindergarten, Dance College, legal College, technical schools in the provinces of Khovd, Bayan-Lgii, Dornod, Arkhangai also Mongu, State pedagogical Institute,

In the early 1990s, when Mongolia transitioned from a planned economic system to market economic system, radically changed the system of higher education in the country. From 1992 to 1997 the number of educational institutions increased by 4 times, the number of students increased by 6 times. The need for specialists with higher education on major exchanges greatly influenced the expansion of higher education. Privatizatsia in the field of education, which began in the early 1990s, strongly influenced the sharp rise in the number of educational organizations of higher education students in them.

In recent years the higher education system is developing with a fast pace. Now there are more than 100 UNIVERSITIES, in their study of 165000 students. Of these, 86.3% are studying at the undergraduate level, 11.7% at the level of magistrature, and 2% at the graduate level. 58.4% enrolled in public higher educational institutions, 41.4% are enrolled in private institutes of higher education, 02% are studying in branches of foreign UNIVERSITIES.

All institutions of higher education are working 7121 teachers, 27% of which have academic degrees, 67.3% masters, 5.7% bachelor's degree and one teacher is assigned 23 students. So lacking the adequacy of teachers, teachers with academic degrees and titles.

In recent years, the issue of skills capacity of teachers and quality of education attracted great attention. The government approved and implemented the policy of “upgrading the quality of education” for 2012-2016 and work plan on “upgrading the quality of higher education” for 2013-2016.

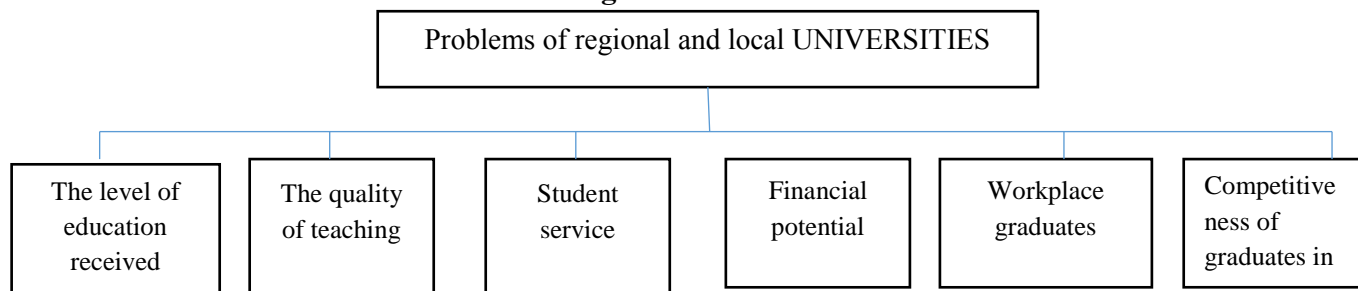
In Mongolia, 30% of institutions of higher education is the public sector, in which students learn 66% of all students in the UNIVERSITIES of the country. The most advanced potential prepodavatelem composition and scientific research universities operate in the public sector. Eg: Mongolian state University /MUIS/, University of science and technology/SHUTIS/ University education /BIS/, University of health Sciences /ENSUES/ Agricultural University /HAAS/. MUIS heads in the areas of: law, international relations, Economics, foreign languages, Geology, and SHUTIS heads in the areas of: mine, construction services, elektroenergiya, computer, consistent technology and Financial-economic Institute leads in the areas of: business administration, financial discipline .

## **3. Topical issues in regional and local institutes of higher education**

In the framework of renewal of the higher education system to regional and local institutes of higher education is the transformation of the structure. But in accordance with the social needs of regional and local UNIVERSITIES should exist and continue its activities with great results. It is therefore necessary to update and maintain good UNIVERSITIES, operating in the provinces, in all directions.

Table-1.

**Problems of regional and local UNIVERSITIES**



The initial phase of the upgrade of regional and local UNIVERSITIES is a membership coming from a good mental potential. This will be the basis of quality teaching, improving the competitiveness of graduates in the labour market and raising the profile of the UNIVERSITY. This affects the development of the province in the future.

**3.1. The problem of quality of education of local UNIVERSITIES**

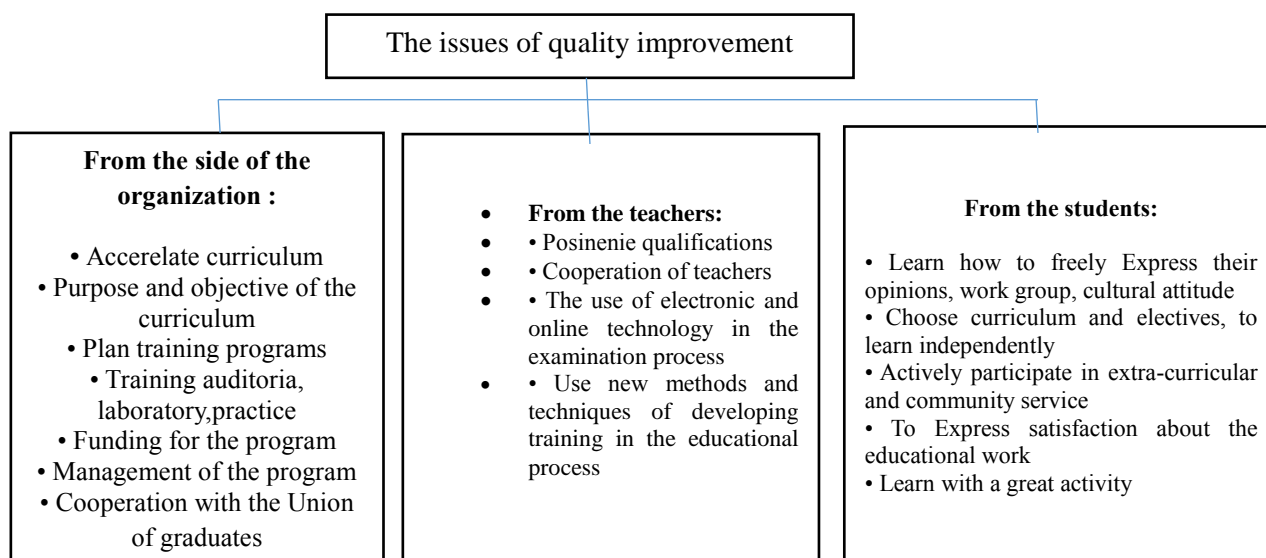
The most urgent problems of improving the quality of training in local institutes of higher education are the following:

1. The curriculum and its accerelate,
2. The outcome of the appraisal of teachers
3. Teachers,
4. The base material,
5. The success of students in study,
6. work aimed at labor market,
7. work aimed at teachers and students,
8. Work aimed at final results.

The quality of teaching is continuously connected with the organization, the instructor and student. Therefore, in our opinion, to improve the quality of teaching must take into account sleduyushie factory:

Table -2.

**The issues of improving the quality of education**



We believe that the most important means of monitoring the quality of teaching is accelerate.

Valid term of the first accommodation lasts for 5 years, and a valid period of the second accommodation continues for 10 years.

### **Accredite curriculum**

Objective of the curriculum is the continuous improvement of the educational programs of the University, the introduction of advanced, best practices and technologies in education, improving the quality prepedavatelya structure, improve the competitiveness of graduates in the labour market. In addition, the result of accurately opens a new opportunity to cooperate with foreign recognized universities in all areas: exchange of training programs, prepedavatelei, students, joint scientific research, implementation nauch projects and so on.

In the platform of the new Government has set itself the goal to increase the quality and prestige of all the UNIVERSITIES / public and private/ in accordance with world standards. According to the decision of the Government the national Committee for accommodation institutions of higher education will improve the legal environment of accommodation, designs, documents, rules, orders of accurately and examines the experiences of accommodation foreign UNIVERSITIES in accommodation higher education.

At the UNIVERSITIES, tastyyyy in the provinces, the same is accelerate. Weaknesses of regional and local UNIVERSITIES is the lack of the proportion of teachers with academic degrees and academic title, working in the General mass of teachers, insufficient level of knowledge and education of applicants.

### **3.2. Assessment of the quality of education on the model of SERVQUAL**

With time before UNIVERSITIES greatly raises the requirement to improve the standard of curricula and programs, improve the quality of education by extending internal control. One of the most common tools of internal control over the quality of education of HEIs phenomena model SERVQUAL (Model of Service Quality). This model is widely used in the educational practice of UNIVERSITIES of such developed countries as USA, Japan, China, South Korea, Malays, Greece, Iran and other countries of the European Union and Africa.

To assess maintenance of retail prices the market was first built this model in 1985 Professor A. Parasuraman Minskogo University of the United States, then refined in 1990, researchers in marketing Valerie Zeithaml, Th.Parasuraman, Leonard Berry.

A feature of this model is to compare and establish the difference between the hypotheses served on services, before and after impressions served by real services.

### **Значение модели SERVQUAL**

SERVQUAL модель дает возможность знать о том, как обслуживающиеся оценивают качество услуги данной организации. Можно понимать, что если уровень впечатления после обслуживания выше, чем уровень гипотезы перед обслуживанием, то качество услуги данной организации нормально и хорошо. А если после обслуживания впечатление клиентов об реальных услугах ниже, чем гипотеза перед обслуживанием, то качество услуги данной организации или супермаркета недостаточно, плохо.

В рамках ВУЗ-ов результаты исследования по модели SERVQUAL имеет большое значение для получения объективного сообщения о качестве учебной - научной и общественной услугах и определения цели дальнейшей работы, также разработки стратегии развития данного университета.

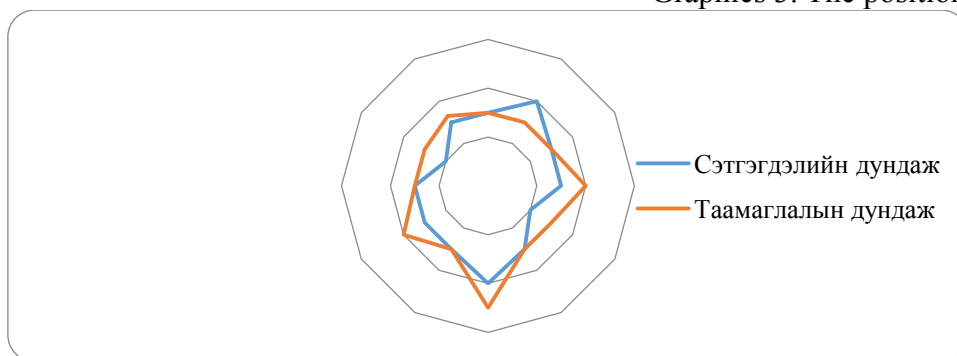
### **Таблица 3**

#### **Исследование, проведенное среди студентов Завханского филиала МонГУ, по модели SERVQUAL**

Questions	Impression /medium level/	Hypothesis /middle level/
1	3	3
2	4	3
3	3	3
4	3	4
5	2	3
6	3	3
7	4	5
8	3	3
9	3	4
10	3	3
11	2	3
medium level	3	3,3

The study was conducted among 180 students. Of these, 68 students of the third year, 92 students from IV year. 1-3, 8-11 questions about the security of the material base and equipment, 4-7 questions about the curriculum and services.

Graphics 3. The position of student satisfaction



сэтгэгдлийн дундаж - впечатление /средний уровень/  
таамаглалын дундаж – гипотеза /средний уровень/

From the graphs it is evident that students perceived that the availability of the material base normally, the security equipment is not so good, and the level of implementation of curricula and other educational services /adequacy and speed of the Internet service, the sufficiency of the necessary books and textbooks and so on/, is not enough. But students appreciate the fact that our branch in the educational activity implements the program SISI that has great significance for openness and specific concepts of training programs on the one hand and responsibility of students on the other side.

### Conclusion

The problem of improvement of quality of training is paramount in the process of upgrading the system of higher education. This update covers the 3 main aspects vzaimosvyazannyh: University of преподаvali-student.

The University must first of all draw the mind to akeredolu training programs in accordance with national and international standards, sufficiency of personnel potential with high education

and skills, the provision of material resources and equipment, students ' satisfaction and the competitiveness of graduates in the labour market.

Teachers need to improve skills, academic stpen and academic rank to be the driving force and real Hoseini conversion system of higher education.

Students need to learn with great initiative, to learn how to ovladet high education and practical skill to become proficient, satisfying social needs.

UNIVERSITIES operating in the provinces, have the opportunity the quality of the educational services model and to do analysis in their activity and define prospects for future development.

Sachanski branch Mongu is necessary to pay attention on the satisfaction of students and graduates, especially for the quality of the implementation of training programs, adequacy of training equipment and other training materials.

#### **Offer**

1. Not less than 30% of all sessions transfer to the seminar and laboratory practice,
2. To support creative activities of students and give various benefits and encouragements.
3. Nravstvennoe to improve the education of students
4. Create a variety of financial sources,
5. To make akeredolu educational programs on national and international standards
6. To expand and develop the group of professors,
7. To improve the overall Outlook and professional obrazovani and skill of teachers,
8. To improve research work of students
9. To develop and implement a program for the development of teachers.

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# WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS AND ITS REASONS

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**Summary:** As intensively there is a globalization in world economy, with in high gear increases vzaymosootnosheny economies of the countries of the world. With respect thereto the repeated cycle of financial instability covering regions of the world comes nearer even more.

All this depends, on the one hand, from the wrong activities of the economic units constituting the whole national economy and on the other hand this process back also the businessnykh of the organizations exerts negative impacts on activities of economic units.

Therefore we tried to take up questions of influence of a world economic crisis on Monoliya's ekonomika in this article.

**Keywords:** world economy, financial кризис, crisis reasons, crisis management, internal gross output

## Introduction

In the history of humankind world economy has resulted in the creation, distribution and exchange of material and intellectual wealth among themselves.

In the book "World economy" /B. Animata. UB.2014/ history of development of world economic system divided into the following 3 stages:

First stage: from 1870 to the second world war. At this time, the Europeans on a large scale moved to Canada, Australia, United States Argentina, Brazil, resulting in intensely added labor, investicija, quickly developed transport and created the basis of modern foreign trade.

Second stage: from the end of world war II to the 80 - ies of XX century. At this time on our planet there were two systems of society, the so-called "socialism" and "capitalism". Also created the international organization "UN", "international monetary Fund", "Center for trade tariff", which had a positive effect on the formation of a broad, vzaimosvyazei and sustainable economic system in the world.

Third stage: with the 80 - ies of the XX century until now. At this time, gradually loosened the world socialist system and a market economic system began to engulf the whole world. This process has a strong influence on the development of the world economy as a whole.in particular, dramatically reduced all sorts of barriers in foreign trade, lower costs of transport and communication, freely introducing new technology into the economy of the countries of the world.

And thus the economic life of the countries of the world became even more vzaimozavisimost and vzaimovliyaniya.

The global financial crisis of 2008 had a strong impact on the banking-financial sector as of the third quarter of 2009, 22.6% of all loans issued by commercial banks held poor quality and exceeded specified period crudity. In mid-2009, the amount of substandard loans in total Bank loans has reached to 17.3% and some loans have lost hope obratnogo payment. In 2008 the inflation rate reached to 28% at the end of the year, the external trade damage was \$ 1 billion, the budget damage was 305 billion mnt, which accounted for only 5% of the gross domestic product.

## **2. Foreign trade:**

During the crisis external trade suffered the deepest crisis. With 2008 sharply reduced the size of exports and imports in 2009 compared to 2008, exports dropped 1.3%, import decreased by 1.4 times. This crisis mainly depends on the falling prices of main export commodities – gold and copper on the world market.

## **3. Industrial and agricultural sectors:**

Since 2005 processing Proizvodstvo grew at a normal pace, which in 2007 amounted to 34.5% for the industrial sector, but in 2009 decreased by 27.1%. The number of employees in the industrial sector declined 0.2%, the number of employees in the agricultural sector decreased by 1.6%, which affected the increase in unemployment and stagnation of proizvodstva.

## **4. Stroitel'naya industry:**

The financial crisis of 2008 had a strong impact on stroitel'noy industry. Prior to 2007, the growth stroitel'noy industry was continued without interruption, but in the third quarter of 2009 compared to the previous year, Proizvodstvo of stroytel'stva and big repairs decreased by 31.5%, housing construction dropped 34%.

### *Conclusion*

As, how intense is the world of globalization becomes even deeper vzaimozavisimost the economic life of the countries of the world.

In the history of world economic crisis, the cycle of repetition of the crisis was on average once in 10 years. Since the nineteenth century, the period of recurrence of the crisis becomes even shorter.

In our opinion, the financial crisis affected the following factory

1. "foam" capitalinos exchange,
2. the fall of the exchange rate,
3. market risk,
4. economic decline,
5. deposition of payment of public debt,
6. "foam" prices of the real estate market,
7. Bankrotstvo banks.

For caution of the financial crisis, it is necessary to identify the causes of the crisis and develop a management Preodolenie this crisis for kortoky best period with a small loss. In current practice, explore the reasons and impact on the economy of the crisis on main macroeconomic indicators. In the future we need to study neurone internal business units.

Economic units operating in any sector must develop policy, strategy and plan for postoroenie and crisis management activities during a sudden crisis. Those organizations and business units, which are fully mobilized their capabilities, can successfully by .this crisis.

In fact, in the period of crisis, private economic units are very heavy damage and risks of crisis. Poetmu the leadership of these units do not need to wait and hope for public events, and the need to develop the best option of management for praetoriani and Preodolenie crisis in the short term with minimal damage.

### **Offer**

1. Correctly identify the causes of the crisis and to develop and implement a work plan against the crisis,
2. To take effective measures to caution the crisis
3. To rationally calculate the risk assessment

4. To include a risk assessment analysis of the structure of financial indicators
5. To divide the factors affecting financial performance, in 2 parts: internal and external.

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# THE COMPETITION IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY OF MONGOLIA AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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**Summary:** As a result of the study of competition in the market and the position of ownership of Mongolian commercial banks using the methods of "The correlation of centralization" and "Herfindahl-Hirschman Index" it became clear that the Oligopol market has already emerged in the banking industry of the country and the leading banks of the country have become private property of foreign bankers. Of course, the introduction of the best foreign management in the banking sector is of great importance, but if external bankers become the owners of the national banks of the country, it is simply a disgrace. The fact is that all the profits and profits of national banks are not issued to Mongolia, but to the wage countries.

Therefore, it is necessary to solve this problem in the most optimal form on a legal basis. To limit the influence of banks with foreign investment, it is necessary to amend the law to reduce the volume of the legitimate financial fund of these banks, the network of the oligopoly market in the banking industry and protect the interests of state banks.

**Key words:** (Concentration Ratio-CR) - correlation of centralization, (HHI) -Herfindal-Hirschman's Index, GHOB-bank with foreign investment, stability of the banking system.

To preserve the stability of economic development of the country must proesti analysis of the stability of the financial system of the country. Banking system plays an important role in the stability of the financial system of the country.

Correct stable banking system is based of growth of the real proizvodstva, the optimal allocation of economic potential, openness of Investicii, stockpiling and expenditure of the financial Fund of stability of a monetary-financial market and create a pleasant business environment.

After the transition to a market economy in order to maintain stability of the banking system, improving its benefit, support the competition of the banks, implementation of beneficial management of foreign banks transferred the state shares of some commercial banks in private banks, resulting in increased foreign investicija, increased konkurencia banks and added types of Bankova products and improved the quality of services. But unfortunately, private ownership demineralisee took place in the banking system today, 54% of commercial banks is the banks with foreign investicia and 56.4% of all commercial banks in mastering the foreign host.

We conducted a study to assess the state of competition in banking industry and to determine its influence on the development of the economy.

The current state of competition in banking industry of Mongolia

In the initial quarter of 2016 In Mongolia has 14 banks, including in itself 1469 units in the country. The number of owners sberegatelnyj money reached 2.4 mill, the number of borrowers – 835.3 thousand

In April 2016 the asset in the Bank sector in comparison with predyduschim the period increased by 8.4% /1732.0 billion mnt/, which amounted to 96% of GDP /gross domestic product/ country. In the structure of the asset the loan is 52%, resources of banks-11.4%, government securities – 11.3%, securities Central state Bank – 1.2%, other assets – 24.0 %.

In April 2016, all sources of Bank sector in comparison with predyduschim period grew by 8.5% /19.8 trillion mnt/. Here 12.0% of all sources of current bills, 38.3% - sberegatelnyi money, 18.4% external liabilities-6.5%- sberegatelnyi the money from the government, 24.7%- other sources.

Due to the fact that our economy depends on small industries, banking sector has a high risk in the centralization of the loan. As of the first quarter of 2016 60.7% balances all debt loan centralizers in the fields of gernrode, processing proizvodstva, stroitelstva, real estate and trade.

So if there is a crisis in these sectors, it will have a negative impact on the quality of a loan from the Bank, ie, Bank industry will stalkivalsa with greater risk.

In April 2016 the annual growth of total liabilities of banks compared to predyduschim period rose 15.5 units-percent and the annual growth of all current and sberegatelnyj money has reached 7.5%, compared to predyduschim period grew by 10.8 units-percent.

As a result of our study shows that in the financial market dominiruyushie place is occupied by banks with foreign investicia. On the contrary, the number of banks with internal investicia decreases. Observed that over time, this paradox is continuously increasing.

Study the market power of commercial banks on the index, Herfindahl-Hirschman index confirms that on Bank market has already occurred “oligopoly market.”

To limit the influence of banks with foreign investicia need to amend the law to lower the legal FINANSOVOGO Fund of these banks, the interchange network oligopyrene in banking industry and protect the interests of the state banks.

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# UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

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**Abstract:** The article reveals the problem of unemployment in modern Russia. The causes and consequences of unemployment in the youth environment are analyzed.

**Keywords:** Unemployment, labor market, employment, temporary employment.

The main issue that each graduate of a university sets itself is the question of employment. This is a very important step for every young person. It is necessary to justify the investments and time spent on training, and the work must bring moral and material satisfaction. And, perhaps, the main task in this period is not to replenish the ranks of the unemployed.

Investigating the problem of institutionalizing youth policy, it is impossible not to touch upon the issue of the main problems of youth, the solution of which is one of the main tasks of the state's youth policy. However, before going directly to the definition of the main problems of modern youth, it is necessary to determine what the youth is.

Also, it is worth noting that young people have always been one of the least protected social groups in society. This is due to the fact that the representatives of this social group are in many respects in a certain dependence on something. The youngest representatives of young people have not yet reached the age at which the law does not yet allow to have jobs, or, full-time, which in turn affects the material condition of the youth representatives, making them dependent on the family's earnings, or, Guardianship. Also, young people are dependent on the institution of education, since to obtain a highly paid job, at least secondary education is required. Those who receive higher education, for the most part, do not have the opportunity to settle for a highly paid job, which also makes them dependent on the family. Proceeding from this, it can be concluded that young people who have problems with earnings and are dependent on the institutions of education and family represent the most disadvantaged social group.

The most urgent problem for young people is the problem of employment, as it affects most of the youth representatives. The youth labor market is overly saturated due to the fact that every year schools and universities produce a huge number of young people in need of employment. However, due to low qualifications and lack of experience, employers are not very interested in recruiting graduates, despite the fact that young people are most adapted to the constant change of activities and have the greatest potential for professional growth, which provokes the problem of unemployment among young people.

Over the past year, the younger generation has added problems with employment and obtaining the first professional experience. Before January 1, in Russia there were slightly more than 300,000 unemployed people between the ages of 15 and 29. But over the next six months, labor exchanges registered about 1 million representatives of this generation, of those applying to employment services graduates from universities and colleges receive only 30% of the work.

Unemployment in Russia has been declining over the past few years. At the beginning of 2011, it was 7.8%, now - about 5.4%. Since the beginning of the fall of 2014 and until early 2015, there has been an increase in unemployment due to staff cutbacks. In early 2014, unemployment was at the same level as in the last months of 2013. In the first half of 2014 there was a smooth decline in the unemployment rate and a marked increase in the level from the middle of summer to the end of 2014. According to the Federal State Statistics Service, the unemployment rate at the end of 2014 was 5.3%, at the end of 2015 - 5.8% (or 4.4 million people), at the end of 2016 - 5.4% (or 4.1 million people).

Representatives of young people aged 14-18 years, as already mentioned, do not have the right to get a full-time job, and therefore a full salary. At the moment more than 80% of young people have earned their first money before reaching adulthood. At first glance, the early labor activity should form a job and independence for young people, but it also carries the risk that the work will affect the educational process, which will not allow them to receive proper education, which means a low level of qualification. However, given the age of this group, the problem of unemployment is not particularly acute for it, in the absence of emergency circumstances that force young people to find work.

More urgent is the problem for the second group, that is, for young people aged 18-25. This group consists mainly of young people graduating, or graduating from higher education institutions, as well as serving in the army. Representatives of this group tend to find employment on an ongoing basis for the first time, without the proper degree of qualification, neither recommendations, nor real experience, which makes them least competitive. More than half of the graduates can not get a job in the specialty, which adversely affects the further professional development of the person and the determination of the life path.

Representatives of the third group, that is, young people aged 25-30 years, are more competitive than the representatives of the second, due to the availability of working experience, as well as certain ideas about their own way of life. However, despite the higher competitiveness, the problem of employment for members of this group is most relevant, since most people at this age already have a family, as well as high demands on the workplace. Prolonged unemployment for members of this group can be affected by serious social and psychological problems, such as: family breakdown, criminal activity, alcoholism, etc.

Thus, one can see that the main reason for the problem of employment among young people is the low competitiveness of this social group. A similar situation arose as a result of a sharp transition to a market economy, which led to the complete abolition of the distribution of graduates to jobs. The situation can be rectified only by a full review of the aspects of the state's economic and social policy related to this problem, which can occur when introducing this problem into the strategy of state youth policy.

Solving the problem of youth unemployment is an important part of the state employment policy. The current situation in the sphere of employment requires the modernization of the strategy and tactics of the general employment policy. It should become active not only against the unemployed themselves, but also in relation to the labor market, not to accompany the negative processes, but to influence, by providing measures of a leading nature. In other words, it should solve the most pressing problems, such as the development of small business at different levels of government; Development of the concept of employment and survival of the population of small towns and villages, which are tied to one main enterprise; Orientation to revitalize production; The formation of an efficient labor market, involving an increase in the price of labor as the national economy grows.

Thus, the graduates of the university should not only be oriented to the future profession, but also know the situation with the state order at present to improve their qualifications in the right direction or to obtain an additional specialty. On the part of the educational institution, it is necessary to pay great attention to the development of targeted training of specialists, to ensure social partnership between the education system and the employment service.

In the Catalog of cars you will find information on more than 60 brands of cars on the Russian market. The catalog of cars with photos contains full descriptions and technical characteristics of cars: both new and old cars, long present on the Russian market. Having chosen the brand and model you are interested in, you can see the detailed characteristics of the cars provided to us by the Russian representative offices of foreign car manufacturers. For all brands of cars is an automatic selection of "classmates" and also the selection of the car for the specified parameters. Thus, you can easily determine the range of technically similar models, among which you have to choose the optimal one. Catalog auto - is the characteristics of cars, test drives, car classes and owner reviews.

German tuning company specializes in the production of luxury cars of small series, created on the basis of models of the world famous BMW concern. The company Alpina was founded by Burkart Bovensaypen. The auto factory is located in the city of Buchloe. Annually the company produces about exclusive cars. To find out the Alpina car you can use the updated spoilers, characteristic "body kit", twenty-spoke alloy wheel disks, appliqués along the sides of the body and branded badges. In addition, the serial steering, suspension, brakes and BMW engines are refined by Alpin specialists manually. This makes every Alpina car unique, with its own individual character and technical characteristics.)

As always, a whole bunch of words in my head, and what to say to you now? Words cannot describe how much we love you. It is very difficult. However, we will try to do it. We hope that the voice you can know who wants to congratulate you. Yes, we are. It is your favorite "Contemporary". We want you to know how much we love you and cherish you. You are one of the few who have learned to understand us. You always sparkle with happiness. You always knew how to listen and to help. Familiar from childhood. In addition, we remember...We remember everything to the smallest detail. We remember how little sweetheart came to us in the hall and danced with us...and stayed with us for 10 wonderful years. We are so happy that fate brought us together. We want you to always remained, the same nice, sweet, kind, joyful, clever, and most importantly real. Let your life be bright and colorful. Let your eyes always sparkle with happiness, and if they see the tears, only laughter. May your life always let the sun illuminates, and if it rains, then the best of luck and success. Let you will not have any obstacles, and if the wind blows, it is only fair. In addition, let in your life only true friends can overcome any difficulty easily. Such you have. In addition, we think you guessed that we just could not congratulate you personally. As always, a whole bunch of words in my head, and what to say to you now? Words cannot describe how much we love you. It is very difficult. However, we will try to do it. We hope that the voice you can know who wants to congratulate you. Yes, we are. It is your favorite "Contemporary". We want you to know how much we love you and cherish you. You are one of the few who have learned to understand us. You always sparkle with happiness. You always knew how to listen and to help. Familiar from childhood. In addition, we remember...We remember everything to the smallest detail. We remember how little sweetheart came to us in the hall and danced with us...and stayed with us for 10 wonderful years. We are so happy that fate brought us together. We want you to always remained, the same nice, sweet, kind, joyful, clever, and most importantly real. Let your life be bright and colorful. Let your eyes always sparkle with happiness, and if they see the tears, only laughter. May your life always let the sun illuminates, and if it rains, then the best of luck and success. Let you will not have any obstacles, and if the wind blows, it is only fair. In addition, let in your life only true friends can overcome any difficulty easily. Such you have. In addition, we think you guessed that we just could.

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## ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF MAFFIN PRODUCTION

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**Abstract:** The article considers the question of the enterprise profitability for the production of muffins in a market system economy. There is also the explanation about the organization of labor, payment of wages to staff.

**Keywords:** Bakery, cupcakes, economic growth, labor productivity, capital.

Since the beginning of the 2000s, the economics in the region was recovering from the macroeconomic and institutional problems. They characterized the region since its transition from a centrally planned to a more market orientated economy in the beginning of the 1990s. The economy started booming, which was reflected by a strong increase in all countries. This had a positive impact on poverty and hunger [3].

The word “muffin” appeared in Britain around the 11th century, derived from the Old French moufflet, which meant “soft” in reference to bread. Muffins may have started out as a form of small cake, or possibly an adaptation of cornbread. Early versions of these muffins tend to be less sweet and much less varied in ingredients than their contemporary forms. Made quickly and easily, they were useful as a breakfast food.

In the early 19th century, there were two different uses for the name cup cake or cupcake. In previous centuries, before muffin tins were widely available, the cakes were often baked in individual pottery cups, ramekins, or molds and took their name from the cups they were baked in. This is the use of the name that has remained, and the name of "cupcake" is now given to any small cake that is about the size of a teacup. While English fairy cakes vary in size more than American cupcakes, they are traditionally smaller and are rarely topped with elaborate icing.

In the early 21st century, a trend for cupcake shops, which are specialized bakeries that sell little or nothing except cupcakes, playing off of the sense of nostalgia evoked by the cakes. Crumbs Bake Shop, a publicly traded business running the largest cupcake shop chain in the U.S., reached its peak stock price in 2011. Declining sales, due to competition from locally owned mom-and-pop specialty stores as well as increased competition from grocery stores, caused a sharp decline in the company's prospects and stock price in 2013 [4].

Georgetown Cupcake was the first cupcaker opening in Washington, D.C. The cupcake shop gained widespread publicity after the 2010 premier of TLC's DC Cupcakes, a six-part reality show about the shop and its owners, sisters Sophie La Montagne and Katherine Kallinis [1].

The Bakery exists to make a profit. It's necessary to generate a profit is the disciplining force that leads the bakery to allocate its resources properly, to manage them well and efficiently. And there is no reason why making profits should be bad. A profitable bakery makes efficient use of limited resources in the production process. That's good for the community since any wasted resources by the bakery prevents other profitable private investments from taking place.

Let's ignore capital investments, for now, such as the cupcake storefront and equipment used in the production process to focus solely on labor. Labor is defined here as people willing and able to work. Workers will be defined as the number of employees hired by the bakery. Wage earners will be people hired either in the bakery or in any other firm in the labor market.

For the bakery to maximize its profitability, it must accomplish two very elusive goals: maximize productivity and minimize labor costs. Productivity is defined as the ability of the bakery to make more cupcakes with the fewest resources as possible. For instance, increasing productivity means that the bakery is producing each additional cupcake with increasingly fewer resources or waste. Efficiency takes into account how productive the bakery is but also whether the bakery can manage all aspects of the store, well after the production process has already taken place. Labor costs are defined as the wages and benefits the bakery pay workers for labor services [2].

Labor productivity can be influenced by three very important factors in our bakery- model: how skilled the workers are; how good is their equipment; and how many workers there are.

The goal of the bakery is to hire just the right amount of workers, not more and not less. Fewer workers mean fewer cupcakes being made, lower sales and lower profits. Too many workers, then means higher labor costs compared to lower productivity mean less profits.

The lower productivity results in the fact that too many workers, even if highly skilled, will get in each other's way. Remember that the bakery has a set quantity of physical capital to work with a limited store space, one or two ovens, and one or two decorating stations.

In brief, the best way to increase productivity in a bakery, a big multinational firm or a country is to have just the right mix of workers to quantity of capital. This is already a big lesson that we can learn from our bakery model.

A country with lots of workers (labor) and very little capital experiences low economic growth, lower stock of wealth per person and lower income per capita due to lower productivity as opposed to countries with higher capital/worker ratio.

The bakery or any other firm in the economy want and demand labor services, provided by the workers in exchange for a wage. The labor cost we mentioned earlier is the wage benefits paid to employees. Let's assume for simplicity that all benefits are embedded in wages, and not provided separately. To the extent that firms provide health or life insurance is through higher wages instead of separate programs (for the sake of simplicity). Such firms in that economy will minimize the wages paid to employees because, if we remember, wages are considered headwind to profitability.

There is a really nice consensus between those two divergent interests of the firms and workers: the real wage. At equilibrium, the latter finds it worth it to supply its labor services while at the same time, the first finds it worthwhile to demand labor services. The tricky part for our bakery, participating in the labor market, is to hire just enough workers to extract every drop of profitability by maximizing labor productivity and minimizing its labor cost.

Now that we have defined real wage, let's explain a little more the dynamics of why the real wage fluctuates. Real wages fluctuate because of changes in the domestic supply of workers and domestic demand for workers. A shortage of domestic workers drives wages up while an oversupply of workers causes wages to decrease.

When workers are scarce, the bakery must offer higher wages to have a good chance of recruiting the employee. Employees also demand higher wages, knowing that they can bargain



harder. When workers are abundant, the bakery doesn't have to worry as much about competitors snatching the best bakers from the labor force.. It offers lower wages.

The bakery will hire workers as long as the incremental contribution of that worker (marginal labor productivity) exceeds or at least is equal to the wage paid to the worker.

The lower the wages determined by the market, the more workers will be hired by the bakery. The lower the cost of labor, the more workers can be afforded by the bakery, up to an extent. The more workers are hired by the bakery, the lower productivity becomes over time. The bakery will keep hiring until the cost of workers (wages) is just equal to their productivity. If wages were higher than labor productivity, profitability would be reduced. The bakery obviously avoids that option.

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# STRATEGY FORMATION OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF DEVELOPMENT OF POULTRY FARMING IN THE KRASNOYARSK REGION

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**Abstract:** The paper presents the results of the assessment of the current state of the poultry industry of the Krasnoyarsk territory. The estimation of economic efficiency of production and marketing of eggs on one of the enterprises of the poultry industry in Krasnoyarsk region. The aim of the study is to analyze the current state of the industry and strategy formation of the economic mechanism of development of poultry farming. Built the company's development plan.

**Key words:** poultry farming, poultry industry, poultry, production of poultry products, economic mechanism.

The functioning of the world food market occurs in conditions of restrictive sanctions by a number of foreign countries against Russia on the import of agricultural raw materials and food, including eggs and poultry meat. In this regard, the problem of forming an economic mechanism for the development of poultry farming through the development of the domestic market of agricultural products, including the markets for poultry eggs, becomes especially urgent.

Currently, the operation of the industry in Russia is taking place against the backdrop of increased international competition, given the inadequate development of economic methods of state regulation and market infrastructure [1].

In the agrarian and industrial complex of the province more than 80 thousand people are employed, more than 500 agricultural enterprises, more than 800 enterprises and organizations of food and processing industry.

The development of the agro-industrial complex was carried out in accordance with the priority areas of activity and the main directions envisaged in the state program "Agricultural Development and Regulation of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food" for 2014-2020.

The dynamics of the main socio-economic indicators is characterized by the following: the index of the physical volume of industrial production decreased by 0.6 percentage points in 2015 compared to 2013, this indicator for agriculture also decreased by 2.3 percentage points.

Changes in the dynamics of the main socio-economic indicators for the Krasnoyarsk Territory were associated with changes in the indicators of agricultural development. In general, during the reporting period, the number of farms of various forms of ownership decreased by 5.5%, while the gross output increased by 26.7%.

In recent years significant positive changes have been achieved in the poultry industry of Russia. This is the most dynamically developing sub-sector in agriculture. High results were obtained due to the consistent implementation of the priority national project "Development of the

agro-industrial complex" and the State program for the development of agriculture and regulation of markets for agricultural products, raw materials and food for 2013-2020 [2].

Egg is practically not a substitute product in the human diet. According to the recommendations on rational norms of food consumption meeting the modern requirements of healthy nutrition, which are necessary for an active and healthy lifestyle, in order to strengthen the health of children and adults, the prevention of noncommunicable diseases and the improvement of the demographic situation in the Russian Federation per citizen, Eggs per year [3].

In general, over the last 5 years, changes in the poultry farming area have undergone major changes (Table 1).

Table 1 Dynamics of development of poultry farming in the Krasnoyarsk Territory

Index	2011 г.	2012 г.	2013 г.	2014 г.	2015 г.
Number of birds, tych. Goal.	8282,5	8360,0	6762,4	5979,3	4900,2
Eggs, million pieces	784,7	858,6	838,3	790,8	814,0
Poultry meat, thousand tons.	42,1	44,7	35,8	19,5	11,5
Average annual egg production Laying hens, pcs.	297	301	289	296	331

The number of poultry for five decreased almost twofold, while at the expense of increasing egg production, the total number of eggs produced increased by 3.7%, and the production of poultry meat fell almost fourfold.

On the territory of the Krasnoyarsk Territory there are about 9 large poultry farms. One of them is Bogotol Poultry Factory LLC. The economic efficiency of poultry farming is characterized by a system of indicators, the most important of which are the cost of 1000 eggs, labor costs per 1000 eggs, the profit from the sale of products, the level of profitability of egg production (Table 2).

Table 2

Economic efficiency of production and sale of eggs

Index	2013 г.	2014 г.	2015 г.
Average annual egg production for 1 laying hen, pcs.	265	264	262
Labor costs, h:			
- for 1 laying hen	0,65	0,66	0,68
- per thousand units. Eggs	2,5	2,5	2,6
Expenditure of funds, rub .:			
- for 1 laying hen	308,34	425,23	534,68
- per thousand units. Eggs	1162,95	2452,3	2040,68
Level of marketability of eggs,%	97,55	94,36	95,59
The average selling price of 1 thousand eggs, rubles.	1976,49	2946,55	3072,22
The level of profitability of eggs,%	38,55	20,15	16,05
Profits for 1 laying hen, rub.	142,22	115,31	106,44

In the Bogotol Poultry Factory LLC, during the reporting period, volumes of commodity output remained, but due to the deteriorating economic situation in the Russian Federation and a number of internal factors, the economic efficiency of egg production and sales decreased. So the level of profitability state of production has deteriorated in half.

The economic mechanism as an aggregate of various specific forms, levers, methods, instruments, the interaction of which ensures the development of the AIC by developing scientific

developments and introducing them into the production process, first of all involves determining the directions of production development and assessing the preliminary effects of the socio-economic development of the region.

The foregoing determines the need to create a plan for the development of poultry production with a phased assessment of all achievements in this area. To do this, it is necessary to compile a project for the development of production with the strengthening of the extensive element of development. The following stages of this project can be singled out:

1. Formation of directions of modernization of production on the basis of assessment of domestic and foreign experience in the development of poultry.

2. Identification of the most promising tools and technologies for this development.

3. Calculation of the total effects of the socio-economic development of the region, taking into account the selected tools and technologies.

4. Discussion with the local and regional governments of the opportunities to support the development of production, taking into account the targeted programs for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the region.

5. Establishment of a working group in conjunction with the administration of the regional self-government bodies to modernize production on the basis of public-private partnership.

6. Selection and attraction of investors in the development of production.

7. Immediate introduction and modernization of production.

8. Dissemination of positive experience for poultry farming in the region.

The proposed directions will create an economic mechanism for the development of poultry in the region.

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# INSECURITY OF TAX LEGISLATION AND INSPECTION IN TAXATION ON REVENUES FROM LEASE OF LEASE

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**Annotation:** In this article the question of taxation on personal income received as a result of renting a dwelling premise is considered. The article analyzes normative and legal acts regulating the taxation system. The authors of the article come to the conclusion that control over compliance with tax legislation is imperfect.

**Keywords:** tax, taxation, individuals, lease, tax return, individual entrepreneur, patent, interest rate, income received, tax deductions.

Renting an apartment for rent is a very profitable operation. From this procedure, the landlord receives monthly income. And from the legal point of view, any income received must be taxed. Unfortunately, in our country, most landlords hide the income received from renting premises, thereby avoiding paying taxes for this type of activity. At the moment, this problem is urgent, since the state does not receive in full the payments from citizens. Therefore, an individual must include the income received in the tax return (3-NDFL) and pay according to the standard rate, which for residents of our country is 13% of the total amount of income received, and for non-residents the rate is 30%.

A tax return can be submitted in several ways. Method one - in person or through a representative. If the representative submits the declaration, he must have a notarized power of attorney. The second way is by registered mail with the obligatory availability of an inventory of the attached documents. The third way is via the Internet or by fax with the presence of an electronic digital signature.

Such payments for the majority of apartment owners are a decent amount, but there are legitimate ways to reduce tax deductions, by registering as an individual entrepreneur and by purchasing a special tax patent.

If a citizen is registered as an IP, the income will be taxed at the rate of 6%, instead of the fixed 13%. It will be considered income as a result of entrepreneurial activity. But, registration as an individual entrepreneur is a fairly responsible step. The likelihood of applying a lower rate on this tax or paying a lower tax amount in connection with the chosen taxation system should not be misleading. Having become a PI, a person assumes certain obligations to the state. For example, it must pay insurance premiums to state off-budget funds, in some cases it must keep records of income and expenses, timely pay taxes and submit declarations to the tax authority, etc. Because

of what the entrepreneur's expenses can exceed the amount of income tax at a rate of 13%, as if he simply rented the premises as a citizen.

Another way to reduce tax payments is to purchase a patent. It also requires registration as an individual entrepreneur. When acquiring a patent, a person is released from the monthly payment of the tax for the period that the patent was acquired. If the landlord owns several apartments, the cost of the patent will increase several times. This method is convenient for most landlords in that it can be paid in several installments, but this is only if the patent is purchased for a period of more than six months. For a period of up to six months, a person must pay the full cost of the patent in 25 days, after its acquisition.

A patent can be purchased for a maximum of one year. This is regulated in paragraph 5 of Art. 346.45 of the Tax Code. The amount of tax directly depends on the period for which the patent was purchased. If a patent is acquired for a period of less than twelve months, the amount of tax payable will be equal to the product of the tax for the month and the number of months for which the patent was purchased. After the expiration of the patent, it is possible to restore it again.

If the lessor fails to pay the tax in due time for reasons beyond his control, he will be obliged to pay a fine of 20% of the unpaid tax amount (paragraph 1 of Article 122 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation). If the owner intentionally does not pay income tax from renting an apartment, the fine will already be 40% of the unpaid amount (clause 3 of Article 122 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation). For a long time of concealment from the payment of tax, the amount of the fine will increase significantly and may become unbearable for the owners.

And even though there are ways to lower the interest rate, citizens still do not want to legitimize their activities. According to unofficial data, about 45% of landlords avoid paying this tax. But it would be better if the authorities took care of improving the tax code in this part.

Firstly, the tax rate can be reduced to at least 6% (for individuals), since the landlord bears large expenses for maintaining a dwelling in a condition suitable for delivery.

Secondly, to simplify the scheme of declaring income from the delivery of housing. Not every pensioner who surrenders his housing will be able to fill in the form of personal income tax right from the first time, and due to poor health, it will be difficult for him to get to the tax to get advice.

Thirdly, our government needs to convey to people that the person paying the tax makes it not only for your benefit but for the benefit of society which constitutes the state. That is, if everyone paid taxes, in time, for example, repaired roads, better would be free medical care, higher pensions, and so on. But the role of the state in the face of the people elected into Power should not be limited to taxes for the maintenance of the population, and to establish mutually beneficial cooperation, work for the benefit of each other of man and society! Then the country will be successful and the person, society and the state formed by them!

Summarizing, it can be concluded that this problem is currently widespread and the tax authorities have difficulty tracking down non-payers due to the fact that the control system is not adjusted.

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# THE PROBLEM OF RAISING THE RETIREMENT AGE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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**Abstract:** In the article examines the reasons for the idea of raising the retirement age in terms of demographic and socioeconomic factors in the Russian Federation in modern conditions.

**Keywords:** Retirement age, Pension fund, pension system, work, pensioner.

Retirement age is one of the most important characteristics of the pension system, showing for what year a pensioner can benefit from the welfare state. In accordance with Art. 8 FZ "On insurance pensions in the Russian Federation" No. 400 of December 28, 2013, citizens aged 60 years (men) and 55 (women) can go on deserved rest in connection with old age. However, this fact does not automatically give the right to pension provision. For this, it is necessary to observe a number of other conditions, namely, it is necessary to officially find a job and work for at least 15 years, and also accumulate pension points of at least 30.

As the statistics show, now in Russia the retirement age is one of the lowest in the world on a par with Belarus (in Belarus already since 2017 the pension age to 58 years for women and 63 for men has been gradually increased). Russia, like other countries with a developed pension system, faced the need to raise the retirement age. The Russian president has repeatedly stressed in his speeches that there will not be a sharp increase in age and that this issue should be returned to later, after clarifying the public opinion in advance. However, the situation in the economic and social spheres is developing in such a way that there is a need to resolve this issue. In 2017, the issue of raising the retirement age is more acute. Specificity was introduced by the draft "Fundamental Directions of the Budget Policy for 2017-2018", in which the policy was approved to systematically increase the retirement age by 6 months in each year, bringing the retirement age for men and women to 63 years. The government puts forward the main argument for this decision: the need to maintain the stability of the Pension Fund in the face of economic and demographic crisis. According to the table of budget allocations, pension and social payments rank second and in 2015 accounted for 25.4% of total budgetary allocations, losing only to expenditures on national defense and security (33.2%).

In accordance with the Federal Law of 26.05.2016. N 143-FZ "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Regarding Increasing the Retirement Age to Certain Categories of Citizens", state civil servants, municipal employees, persons occupying public positions of the Russian Federation, persons holding public positions in regions and municipalities. The adopted law outlines the stages of raising the retirement age for civil servants - each year will be added for six months, until they reach the set bar. The authors of the bill believe that this measure will allow to balance the budget of the Pension Fund of Russia.

Finance Minister Anton Siluanov insists on the need for a pension reform, arguing that all changes will affect only future pensioners and will not affect the well-being of those who operate.

The Minister of Finance is confident that a smooth increase in the retirement age will lead to the creation of a self-sufficient pension system as early as 2025, and in addition, such a measure will significantly reduce the tax burden and reduce budget expenditures.

Russian business ombudsman Boris Titov believes that raising the retirement age will not give any real solution to the problem of the budget deficit of the Pension Fund, but will exacerbate the social problem.

According to Tatyana Omelchuk, senior research fellow at the Research Institute for Financial Studies (NIFI), reforms to increase the age limit for obtaining pensions should start with women, since the average life expectancy of men is much lower. At the initial stage, gradually increase this border for women for 3-6 months per year, counting from 2018 onwards. Starting from 2025, to start increasing the retirement age for men, which will smoothly and painlessly bring its value to 63 years for both women and men by 2035.

The government sees its advantages in raising the retirement age. If the retirement age is increased, the gap between the retirement age for women and men will decrease, the rights of men and women will be equalized, the ratio of the working population to people of retirement age will be equalized. State budget expenditures will decrease. Also, the pension will increase, since the number of people who need to pay a pension is reduced, and insurance premiums will be the same or increase.

However, the decision to increase the age threshold has disadvantages. Now we are constantly confronted with the fact that even people of pre-retirement age find it difficult to get a job with a decent income, which will ensure their comfortable state. Low average life expectancy, especially for men, will lead to the fact that many will not survive to retirement. For people of retirement age, work becomes physically difficult, it becomes difficult for them to learn new technologies. Raising the retirement age will lead to an increase in discontent among the population, as jobs will decline. Due to the fact that the pension is low, and the period of its receipt is postponed, more and more working people will agree to a salary "in an envelope". When raising the retirement age, no one takes into account the role of people of retirement age. In connection with the fact that they will spend a lot of time at work, they will give less time to their grandchildren, dachas, leisure, it should be vice versa.

It can be concluded that the increase in the retirement age should be gradual, not sudden, as in Russia the mortality is very high and the average life expectancy is very low, and thus raising the retirement age is not the step that will improve this socio-demographic situation. First, it is necessary to raise the retirement age every calendar year for six months. Secondly, the increase should only concern those who have reached the pension threshold more than 5 years. Now is not the right time to raise pensions by sharp jumps, as there is a freeze of pensions, cancellation of a number of benefits, replacement of indexation for one-time payments, a fall in real incomes. Increasing the retirement age will entail a decrease in life expectancy, as pensioners will work hard and have little rest, and unemployment among young people will increase, and in our time this is an important factor, as young professionals want to work, but there is a shortage of jobs.

Based on the foregoing, we can assume that the main increase in retirement age is only one of the draft pension reform, designed to solve the urgent economic and demographic problems in the country.

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# IMPORT SUBSTITUTION IN RUSSIA: BACKGROUND, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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**Abstract:** The author considers the issue of import substitution in the Russian economy.

**Keywords:** Economy, import substitution, production, market, state program.

The issue of realization of the program of import substitution in Russia was on the agenda for a long time, since the share of imports was, and yet remains quite high. Factors that stimulate the acceleration of solving this problem and determining its priority, steel taken against Russian and aimed at strategic sectors of the economy, Western sanctions.

What has been done during this period of sanctions war, the difficulties faced by Russian business, adjusting the release of domestic production? What are the prospects are opening up for small and medium-sized businesses?

Import substitution as a factor to stimulate domestic production

Not a bit of pleading the complexity of the situation, considering the impact of sanctions on the Russian economy, it should be noted that they have become a powerful impetus for the strengthening of political and economic independence of the Russian state, spurring the development of the industry and increase its competitiveness.

Based on the active introduction of innovative technologies, improving the quality of products, modernization of all sectors of the economy, import substitution strategy at the present stage of economic development of Russia promotes intensive transition to the production of high-tech and science-intensive products.

At present, the Ministry of Industry Russia 20 sectoral plans approved import covering 2200 technology trends of the domestic industry and determine the measures to stimulate the enterprises participating in the implementation of these programs.

Key issues of import substitution in Russia

The main obstacle to the implementation of the developed countries the government sector programs of import substitution and increase the range of domestic products have become two factors - a sharp rise in prices for foreign components and consumables and is still a high level of dependence on foreign technology. To illustrate, consider the issue of import substitution problems at two examples.

According to the Industry and Trade Ministry of Russia made on the basis of last year, the rapid rise in prices in rubles on imported computer equipment and telecommunications equipment is almost completely leveled a positive effect on the substitution of imported products in this product group. Now national companies, implementing import substitution plan in electronic industry, thirty-three are developing a project to create a domestic counterparts PCs, tablets, laptops, network equipment of high quality. However, due to the high cost of the components

purchased abroad, the demand for such Russian products can be quite low and save the situation will be possible only at the expense of the public sector.

With regard to the aspect of dependence on foreign technology, there is the most striking example was the import substitution in the oil and gas industry. As investment-and require long implementation cycle of investment, oil and gas sector is very slowly moving towards substitution of imported technological equipment with new domestic developments. Therefore, it is clear that immediate results should not be expected from the process.

State program of import substitution in action

In recent years, import substitution became the new reality of the Russian state.

In order to reduce the share of foreign products on the Russian market has stepped up its activities a number of large domestic enterprises. In Ulyanovsk began to output a new machine-tool plant. In Mordovia launched production of fiber. A second line for the production of agricultural machinery plant started in Krasnodar.

Within the industry imprtozamescheniya industrial program for the first time in the Russian market appeared gas separation membrane modules produced domestically. Significant contribution to the solution of the problem of import substitution industry avio-, shipbuilding and mechanical engineering specialists made the United Shipbuilding Corporation and the aircraft factory in Ulan-Ude, establish a production of engines for ships and components for "Mi" helicopters supplied earlier from Ukraine.

There were changes in the IT sector. Russian programmers have joined the roster of domestic software new development "My office", replacing the American software «Microsoft Office».

Initiation of the process of import substitution in the financial sector. In response to the threat of sanctions from the MasterCard and Visa launched the work of the internal national system for conducting transactions on bank payment cards. And investors were able to focus not only on the often biased forecasts of US agencies, but also on the evaluation of the Russian Analytical credit rating agency.

Thus, we can say that, despite certain difficulties caused by the imposition of sanctions in the current situation there are enough positive moments. Russia's economy has become less dependent on the not always reliable Western partners, citizens are getting more jobs and business - opportunities for development.

Achievements and problems of import substitution in agriculture

The doctrine of food security in Russia, providing in 2020 a sharp decline in the share of imports in the agricultural sector and the supply of the country's food self-production by 80-95%, was developed long before the embargo on food products from the group of the European Union and the United States.

State program of import substitution in Russia up to 2020 for the agricultural sector determines the course of the elimination of the backlog in the development of small farms, organization of wholesale and logistics centers, milk production, cultivation of grapes, fruits, greenhouse vegetables.

In a number of areas we have already achieved significant results. For example, a faster pace is import substitution in the production of meat. Russia restricted the import of beef from Belarus. Planned new production of broilers at Sevastopol.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in 2016 Russia provided itself with vegetables of own production by 90%. It is noted that the production of vegetables in the past year increased by 8% and exceeded 690 thousand tons, a 2-fold reduced the import of potatoes.

What are the prospects for small and medium businesses open in the light of the Russian response to sanctions

In response to Western sanctions, Russia has imposed a total ban on imports from the EU, US, Norway, Australia and Canada. In addition, the state policy of effective import substitution

under the sanctions demanded changes to the system of public procurement and the adjustment of rates of customs duties.

Such actions of the government have opened a new window of opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses, giving him a unique chance to realize themselves on exempt sales market. To see how huge reservoir of promising segments and niches for small business, just look at the list of import substitution goods and prohibited from being imported into Russia.

Wide horizon business opportunities opened in the field of production of high-quality counterparts expensive imported consumables for the construction and repair work (additives in concrete, dry mixes, primers, paints, waterproofing), software development, development of non-traditional objects in the oil and gas industry, the manufacture of small batches original assembly units for the new domestic equipment.

As a partner of a large company that develops innovative project, a small business can undertake the diagnosis, approbation and promotion of new models of production.

From the point of view of the prospects of small and medium-sized businesses in a reinforced policy of import substitution in the food industry alone can distinguish access to the broadest consumer market such agricultural products as: meat (beef and pork), cheese and dairy products, animal fats, vegetables, apples and other fruit. In this case in the best position are entrepreneurs in the central and southern regions of Russia (Volgograd, Astrakhan and other regions), where the natural conditions are completely favorable to agriculture.

State support for import substitution: steps towards small and medium business

In addressing the issue of import substitution goods of domestic production state assigns a special role to entrepreneurs representing small and medium-sized businesses.

For their support, the Government has developed a number of programs, the most popular by far was the import substitution program in agriculture, providing subsidies for the purchase of agricultural equipment costs. With the ability to procure the necessary means of production at a discount of 25 to 30% of the Russian farmer, aligned in competition with agricultural companies and foreign manufacturers.

An effective tool for keeping small businesses become regional and federal loan funds. Exit to a new level and allows you to increase quota for small and medium-sized enterprises in public procurement to 15%.

It should be noted that, in accordance with the strategy of import substitution program and support of small business is not limited to the allocation of funds. The first public policy of import substitution in Russia is aimed at creating the conditions most favorable for the development of domestic production, including the effective functioning of small businesses.

In particular, the government adopted a program of "You - the entrepreneur", which provides for the development of youth projects and small businesses in general, the general organization of infrastructure, investment, consultancy support at an early stage entrepreneurial activity.

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# DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY

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**Abstract:** This article will consider the development of entrepreneurship in the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

**Keywords:** Small and medium business, development, budget and support goals.

Small business is an important part of the market economic system, small businesses operate in virtually all sectors of the economy. At the same time, competition, which is the main condition for the work of small enterprises, makes small business the most dynamic and open to innovation sector of the economy.

The developed small business sector has not only an obvious economic, budgetary and social significance, but also contributes to raising the level of social responsibility and economic initiative in the society, the development of its human capital.

By 2030, the main indicators that characterize the level of development of small and medium-sized businesses Krasnoyarsk Territory will enter the top ten regions of the country due to an integrated system of measures to stimulate entrepreneurial activities:

- At the creation stage - by popularization of entrepreneurial activities and the formation of a positive image of the entrepreneur, the development of a system of mentoring and training of citizens wishing to engage in entrepreneurial activities, simplifying procedures for entering business, developing a risk insurance system in business;
- At the growth stage - by stimulating investment processes, cooperation and subcontracting of small and medium-sized enterprises with large companies, close interaction with educational institutions;
- At the stage of entering the interregional and international markets - by promoting the brand "Made in the Territory", which guarantees high-quality, high-tech, eco-friendly goods

New standards of doing business will focus not on quantitative, but on quality indicators of products, works, and services.

In the structure of the turnover of small and medium-sized businesses, the share of turnover of enterprises engaged in the production (industrial, agricultural, construction) sphere will increase, including high-tech, innovative sectors and the information technology sector, as well as turnover of enterprises engaged in private education and medicine.

The achievement in the coming years of a new quality and level of development of entrepreneurship poses great challenges for the region.

Today, the small and medium business sector of the Krasnoyarsk Territory unites more than 126,000 legal entities and individual entrepreneurs. He creates a fifth of the gross regional product and provides employment for almost a third of the working population of the region. At the same time, the small business sector is concentrated mainly in the spheres of trade and

consumer services to the population, while medium-sized enterprises are more represented in the manufacturing sector - manufacturing, construction, and agriculture.

Due to the greater concentration of the population, the development of small and medium-sized businesses is more intensive in cities and towns - the administrative centers of large municipal districts. At the same time, the development of small business has the greatest importance for rural areas that do not have obvious competitive advantages, a developed production sector and the potential for implementing large investment projects. It is for these territories that in the coming years a key role in ensuring social and economic development will belong to small businesses that create jobs, ensure stable incomes of the population And revenues to the municipal budget, will fill the local consumer markets.

An additional reserve for the development of the Krai's territories, the source of filling local budgets is the legalization of the "shadow" economy in the sphere of entrepreneurship, including the reduction of informal employment.

To date, factors constraining the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the province are:

- frequent changes in the basic rules of doing business;
  - Limited access to financial and credit resources, government purchases, purchases of large companies;
  - High level of administrative interference in the activities of economic entities;
  - insufficient development of the production infrastructure;
  - the difficulty of connecting to municipal and electric grid facilities;
  - Shortage of qualified personnel at small businesses;
- Limited local consumer markets, due to low population density.

In order to solve the above problems, in recent years, a system of measures of state support for small and medium-sized businesses, including support infrastructure organizations, has been actively created, in the form of:

- financial support - granting grants and subsidies to compensate for part of the costs associated with business, microloans and guarantees, tax preferences;
- non-financial mechanisms - information and consulting and educational support, organizational support for the development of the export potential of the region's enterprises, control over the adoption of regulatory legal acts affecting entrepreneurial activity, the activities of advisory bodies under the Governor and the executive authorities of the province.

The goal of supporting small and medium-sized businesses in the Krasnoyarsk Territory is the dynamic and sustainable development of small and medium-sized businesses that ensure the improvement of the level and quality of life of the population of the province, create jobs, increase income, saturate the consumer market with goods and services, smooth the asymmetry of socio-economic development of the territories the edges.

To achieve this goal, the main activities in the coming years will be:

- development of the system of cooperation and subcontracting of small, medium and large companies;
- improving the system of public procurement and procurement of state-owned companies in small and medium-sized businesses;
- partial transfer of state and municipal authorities for outsourcing to small businesses;
- development of a system of financial support for priority areas of economic activity, including the use of mechanisms of regional microfinance and guaranteeing organizations, public-private partnership mechanisms;
- Development of a mechanism for providing public services on a "one-stop shop" basis;
- Involvement of citizens, incl. Youth, in entrepreneurial activity, raising the level of entrepreneurial literacy, information and consulting support for entrepreneurs of the region;

- creation of financial, tax and administrative conditions that stimulate the reduction of hidden ("shadow") activities in the field of entrepreneurship and the reduction of informal employment;

- formation of a positive image of the entrepreneur and the demand of the population of the region for goods and services produced by the enterprises of the region.

The results of the development of small and medium-sized businesses by 2030 will be:

- increase in the share of employed in small and medium-sized enterprises from the total number of employed in the economy of the region to 35% (2014 - 22.8%);

- 2-fold increase in labor productivity in the sphere of small and medium-sized business in relation to 2014 in comparable prices;

- a 1.5-fold increase in the share of small and medium-sized businesses in the GRP of the province;

- increase in the share of the production sector in the turnover of small and medium-sized businesses (excluding individual entrepreneurs) to 40-45%.

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# BANKING AUDIT

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**Abstract:** The article discusses aspects of Bank auditing, its objectives, techniques and methods of audit of the banking sector. Also marked on what aspects should be paid special attention in the course of the audit.

**Key words:** banking audit, banking system, related services, accounting.

A significant role in the functioning of enterprises, the establishment of economic ties between them is dominated by banks. However, in modern conditions, in addition to the negative impact of various factors, the acute problem of lack of trust between the partners, namely the availability of reliable, relevant information on specific fields of activity. Therefore, there is a need for an independent examination, audit, and oversight over all elements in the chain of interaction between business entities and, in particular, banks and credit institutions.

Different types of control, such as state management, are equally important to the economy and provide required information to all interested users in it, but the most widely independent audit - independent audit of the accounting (financial) statements and the associated information. This form of external financial control is a leading in the banking system. Banks, acting as a mediator in the relationship between firms received sufficient independence, and, despite the high competition, their work is impossible without appropriate attention, the control over correctness of granting of Bank services, assets, procedures of compilation and the accounting of assigned forms and reporting etc.

The legislative framework governing the activities of auditors and audit firms in the Russian banking system is not quite perfect and has some shortcomings, but the underlying documents reflecting the specifics and outlines the core provisions, the features and the standard of conduct of Bank audit, as well as the list of credit institutions that are subject to annual audit, are FZ "On banks and banking activity" dated 02.12.1990 N 395-1 and the Federal law "On auditing" dated 30.12.2008 No. 307-FZ.

A unified approach to the interpretation of the concept "Bank audit" no, every author brings with it its own characteristics. Shevchyuk D. A. Bank defines audit as entrepreneurial activity of the auditor to carry out independent audits of accounting statements, payment documents, the purpose of which is to establish the reliability of the accounting and financial reporting of the credit organisation and conformity of operations made to the current legislation of the Russian Federation and normative acts of the CBR, the stability of the banking system and protection of interests of depositors and creditors. Belenkaya T. D., Violin VI believe that the Bank audit is one of the types of auditing activities, the purpose of which is to establish the reliability of the financial statements of the Bank and compliance of performed operations with the current legislation of the Russian Federation and the expression of opinion by the auditor on the compliance of the Bank's financial statements of its actual position. Khamzina O. I., Leshina, E. A. give the following



definition of Bank audit: Bank audit is an entrepreneurial activity on independent check of accounting and financial (accounting) reporting of credit institutions and their branches.

Summarizing these few definitions, we can deduce the following term: Bank audit is the verification of the financial and economic activities and accounting by banks and credit organizations, the purpose of which is to issue a conclusion on the financial situation, profitability and liquidity of Bank assets and the level and risk of the operations. Audits are characterized by complexity, independence, and the development of positive recommendations in the interests of the shareholders of the Bank.

The main tasks of the Bank audit are:

- 1) analysis of financial activity, valuation of assets and liabilities;
- 2) forecasting of results of financial activity and development of recommendations to improve financial stability and liquidity;
- 3) consultation concerning financial, tax, banking and other laws of the Russian Federation;
- 4) the provision of other related services profile of the audit firm.

The techniques and methods of audit of the banking sector different and are selected individually in each case, however, the most common are:

- inspection, i.e. inspection of accounting records, accounting (financial) statements, documents, material values, etc.;
- monitoring banking operations and procedures, and the provision of banking services; survey both oral and written, used to obtain the desired information from certain employees within the Bank and outside;
- computations that are carried out by arrhythmic verification of accounting records independent auditor's calculations according to the established formulas and methods;
- analytical testing, i.e. testing for compliance with the threshold values of the main most important factors, the reasons and expected their rejection.

In the course of the audit of the Bank should pay particular attention to:

1. Audit of constituent documents and the Charter of the Bank, namely their conformity to the statutory forms, licenses, reports and other documents passed by the General meeting of shareholders, the Council and the Board of the Bank on questions of regulating the activities of credit institutions, the legitimacy of their decisions, etc.;
2. Audit the Bank's share capital, i.e. there is a need to verify the correctness and timeliness of formation of capital, the completeness and the sources of its formation;
3. Audit of the organizational structure of the Bank, which assessed the alignment of organizational structure the approved staff schedule, availability of provisions on structural divisions, duty regulations of employees of managements (departments), the presence of provisions about deposits, lending, the availability of the procedure of opening and maintenance of customer accounts, procedure of establishing and changing the internal tariffs of a credit institution, assessment of the internal rules of passage of document management in the credit organisation, its branches and offices, evaluation of documents regulating the activities of the branches, organization of internal control of the Bank;
4. The audit settlement, cash management, Deposit, loan, foreign exchange and other transactions, each of which is characterized by its own peculiarities;
5. The audit of financial statements, which are subject to all the reporting forms established for that particular type of Bank (credit) organizations.

Auditors who examine the banking sector, must meet special requirements for professional knowledge and skills based on the latest techniques and legislation, and have adequate training, sufficient for competent work in this area, because they face not only the General, inherent in all audit activities, risk, but with a specific, narrowly focused, specific for banking risk. These include the internal risks resulting from multidirectional, heterogeneous business environment, high competition in this field, the constant release of new, advanced banking products and services and, as a consequence, a substantial increase in risks. Not to mention the risks control related to the

additional aspects of the audit generated by means of computer hardware and software protection different types of banking information. This factor has a dual nature: on the one hand, a reflection of banking transactions in electronic form increases the capability of the auditor to facilitate the work enables you to more accurately and cost-control, on the other hand, there is an increase in risk, caused by possible failure of computer equipment, prohibited programs, viruses and other negative influences.

Bank audit is a Supplement designed to provide additional support methods of direct state intervention, because in some cases they are ineffective due to various reasons. This type of testing can reduce the tendencies of violations of banks and banking organizations in the current legislation. Of course, the legal framework, its completeness, level of development and continuous improvement in the field of banks and banking activities, the establishment of certain rules, criteria, and standards directly affect the stability and sustainability of banks, credit organizations and the banking system as a whole, however, it is also important to have an idea about the current situation in order to effectively adjust policy. This information and create individual auditors and audit organizations of the banking industry.

Thus, the importance of Bank audit in present time it is impossible to overestimate. Banking has a significant impact on the economy in General and how the banking system legal and transparent, serves as an indicator for the development and projections of all the possible consequences of certain actions that could impact both on the population and the state as a whole.

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## **PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BREAD-BAKING INDUSTRY OF RUSSIA**

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**Abstract:** The article considers modern trends in the development of the bakery industry in Russia, examines the main problem aspects of the functioning of the industry, and examines the ways of solving problems aimed at improving the quality of products and improving the performance indicators of the bakery industry as a whole.

**Keywords:** Bakery industry, investment, marketing strategy, innovative technologies, food security.

The production of food is one of the most important branches of the national economy, ensuring the food independence of the state and its regions, as well as the security of the inhabitants of the country.

Traditionally, for our country, one of the leading branches of the processing subcomplex of the agro-industrial complex is the bakery industry, which provides the population with essential goods and accounts for about 10% of the total food industry.

Bread historically is the main food of Russians, it is consumed by all sections of the population, this makes the industry attractive for the development of entrepreneurial activities, which in turn increases competition in the bakery market. In recent years, there has been a booming trend in the development of small bakeries seeking to take market share from large producers working with the traditional assortment. But this, unfortunately, does not always lead to an improvement in product quality. [1]

In Russia, there are more than 10,000 bakeries (including 1,500 large bakeries) and bakeries capable of producing about 70,000 tons of bread a day, or 500 grams of bread per person. At the same time, at 990 enterprises, up to 90% of the production capacity of the industry is concentrated. According to official statistics, the production of bakery products in Russia is 7 million tons in annual terms and has a downward trend, since in 1991 the maximum volume of bread production was 18,845 thousand tons, and in 2014, 6288 thousand tons. The number of large and medium-sized enterprises producing bread and bakery products also decreased, in 2008 they totaled 1287, and in 2014, 724. Currently, the segmentation of the bakery industry is as follows: large bakeries produce approximately 71% of the total volume; Bakeries in supermarkets - 14% (with a growth trend of up to 20% by 2018) and small bakeries - 12% (with a growth trend of up

to 16% by 2018) and others -3%. In 2015, experts noted that the situation has changed, apparently due to economic reasons and the appearance on the market of products of a lower price, but at the same time changed its quality. There is a halt in the decline in the volume of production of bread and bakery products in physical terms and growth of the bread market by 12-14% in monetary terms. [7]

However, despite the favorable picture of recent years (caused mainly by the economic crisis, during which, as is known, the population traditionally increases the consumption of bakery products and cereals to the detriment of meat products and vegetables), problems in the baking industry remain open.

The main problems hampering the development of the bakery industry were:

1. The growth of the price of high-quality products in the context of declining income of the population.

The development of small bakery in urban and rural settlements leads to the production of lower-priced products due to the use of cheap low-quality flour and often deliberate non-compliance with the standard technology of making bread and bakery products. With the problem of quality flour in recent years, and face large producers. In recent years, the structure of grain, flour and bread production has changed significantly, as well as their quality and consumption. Those enterprises of the industry that try to comply with quality standards and traditional technologies are forced to raise prices for their products, which makes them uncompetitive in the face of economic crisis and falling incomes of the population.

2. Poor quality of raw materials, as well as the development of low-quality products from flour, the indicators of which fully comply with regulatory documentation. This situation arises when using bakery improvers to adjust the flour quality indicators. Such flour is not suitable for traditional technologies. It does not withstand the long fermentation of semi-finished products, during which the taste and flavor of bread is formed. [2]

3. Lack of real opportunities for investing in production. Due to the decline in output, most enterprises do not have the means to replace worn-out equipment and technical re-equipment. [6]

4. The decline in demand for bakery products from other agro-industrial enterprises, primarily low-quality bread for feeding cattle.

Complex measures to improve the performance indicators of the baking industry [4].

1. Development and implementation of sound marketing strategies.

When forming a strategy, it is important to consider consumer demand, the possibilities of satisfying it based on monitoring, knowledge of market trends. To date, consumers are increasingly attracted to freshly baked, as well as dietary and curative and preventive bakery products, which makes it possible to expand the range of bakery enterprises by producing products of high quality and nutritional value, preventive and therapeutic purposes. At present, demand for dietary products is satisfied only by 10-20%. Promising is the production of long-term bread (from 3 to 30 days), such bread is in demand in hard-to-reach areas, in emergency situations, etc. Another way to expand the range and increase the profitability of the industry is the segmentation of the market by age (including the release of products for baby food), as well as taking into account the peculiarities of nutrition in different climatic zones (bread with various microelements and biologically active additives).

2. Development and implementation of innovative technologies. First of all, it is necessary to develop and implement long-term packaging technologies and automated devices to control the properties of raw materials, semi-finished products and the quality of finished products. The importance for the industry is complex technologies that take into account the biochemical and technological properties of the main raw materials, the intensity of microbiological processes in the preparation of products. [3]

The problem of poor quality of raw materials can be helped by the use of flour from grain triticale in bread baking. Bakery products from flour triticale and a mixture of it and wheat or rye flour are not inferior to products from wheat and rye flour, they have excellent aromatic and taste

qualities, retain consumer properties for a long time, are characterized by increased biological value. [8]

3. State regulation of the baking industry. First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the improvement of standards of product quality regulation and improvement of liability measures for enterprises using low-quality raw materials. The state should strictly punish those producers who mislead consumers without indicating the use of improvers, dyes and other additives. This measure will allow to put things in order in the food market, giving the chance to buyers really to make a decision on what quality products to buy. [5]

Solving the problems will increase the efficiency of the industry's enterprises, and will also help to increase the availability of high-quality food products for the first time, which is the guarantee of ensuring the country's food security.

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# ECONOMIC APPROACH TO ASSESS THE POTENTIAL OF REDUCING THE COST OF TREATMENT FOR EXAMPLE RYBINSK LODS

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## **Abstract:**

1. In the work the analysis of condition of underground waters. Illuminated the impact of long-term consumption of water with high iron content in the human body.
  2. Described the method used at the station conducted its cost analysis, the most costly phase.
  3. The methods of treatment that can replace the most expensive part, more economical.
  4. The proposed methods are tested in the laboratory and comparative analysis of their effectiveness, identified the predominant method.
  5. The recommended design of the technological scheme with the introduction of the cavitation device, filter and storage tanks to the treatment system.
  6. Shown costs and the cost of water treatment of 1 m<sup>3</sup> at the model stage, the calculated payback period of implementation.
- Using this method of cleaning allows economically feasible and at the same time safe to use underground water as drinking water.

**Key words:** water Treatment, Cavitation, reduce the cost

The total cost of water treatment using a cavitation device is:  $51,12 + 27,78 = 78.9$  RUB/m<sup>3</sup>

After cavitation treatment, the wastewater is passed through the filter.

The costs of the filtering installation of bulk will make 14 000 RUB. Quartz sand should be changed every 350 m<sup>3</sup> (i.e. twice a year). The average cost of a replacement taking into account works is 3 000 RUB (1 500 RUB. per year). Manufacturer garnish uninterrupted operation of the filter by at least 30 reloads i.e. 10 800 m<sup>3</sup>. Thus, the cost of 1 m<sup>3</sup> processed in the filter will amount to 9.87 RUB/m<sup>3</sup>

After the filter water enters the tank it is a cylindrical capacity of 500 L. the Width (diameter) 520 1226 mm. Height mm. Weight kg. 16 the Cost of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and installation) 15 000 rubles. The lifetime of the reservoir is 15 years. A year on, the station uses 180 m<sup>3</sup>. Thus, the cost of use of the storage tank of 1 m<sup>3</sup> will be: 5.56 RUB/m<sup>3</sup>

Cost estimate implementation costs of this phase are presented in table 4

Table 4 – Costing

Equipment	The cost of equipment roubles	Operating costs in the first year of use (180 m <sup>3</sup> )	The cost of 1 m <sup>3</sup> for the entire period of operation
Cavitator	230 000	5 000	78,9
Filter	14 000	1 500	9.87
Cumulative capacity	15 000	0	5,56
Total:	259 000	6 500	94,33

The cost of implementing the recommended scheme, based on the average cost of using the equipment is 259 000 rubles the Cost of treatment of 1 m<sup>3</sup> is 94,33 USD/m<sup>3</sup>.

Today the first stage of water treatment the existing method is estimated at 273 RUB./m<sup>3</sup>.. the Proposed method is more economical: 273 RUB./m<sup>3</sup>. – 95 RUB./m<sup>3</sup>. = 175 RUB./m<sup>3</sup>

Payback period this method is 8 years and 3 months

Thus, the transition from cartridges to a new installation is economically advantageous, and the quality of the water is higher. Using this method of cleaning allows you to safely, and at the same time economically feasible to use underground water as drinking water. The proposed method of treatment is simple to implement, and it is easy to implement.

Today, there are a huge number of enterprises located far from the centralized water supply. The demand for water, forcing the company to extract water from underground sources and this water requires expensive equipment for water purification to the requirements of SanPiN. Analysis of the water revealed that the area of Siberia, there is the greatest excess of Iron, besides its deletion is the most costly. Iron is the most abundant in the earth element. The presence in underground water in high concentrations are not related to anthropogenic pollution is a natural mismatch of water quality to established norms. The extraction of water from underground sources, it is necessary to conduct a thorough treatment.

Today in Rybinsk lods used method of water treatment is divided into three phases:

1. At the initial stage, the water passes two flasks, which are installed in cartridges, components for the reduction of iron in the water.
2. After preliminary treatment, the water enters the reverse osmosis.
3. In the final stage the water passes through a carbon filter.

However, a closer examination of all the stages revealed the following main costs for the water treatment of 1 m<sup>3</sup> of water: 1st stage: iron removal system, it requires regular replacement of the cartridges. One cartridge holds 320 mg of iron. Taking into account the specifics of the composition of the water at this station, a comprehensive bandwidth of 1 unit is about 15 m<sup>3</sup>,

Cost analysis training at this stage is calculated in table 2

Table 1 – Costing 1 stage water treatment

The volume of water consumed in a year	The number of cartridges	The cost of one cartridge	The cost of replacing one cartridge services, 000 "Ecosystem"	The cost of water treatment of 1 m <sup>3</sup>
180 m <sup>3</sup>	12 thing	3700 rub	400 rub	273 rub

Table 1 shows that the cost of 1m<sup>3</sup> of training in the first stage is 273 rubles, which is quite expensive.

Stage 2: reverse osmosis is the process of transition of the solvent (water) from a solution through a semipermeable membrane under the action of external pressure.

The membrane used in the installation, in the process of operation clogged, in consequence of what needed to be replaced. The worse the initial phase of treatment, the more we have to change the membrane. One membrane is enough for 350 m<sup>3</sup> after the membrane clogged water stops passing through it.

Cost analysis training at this stage is calculated in table 2.

Table 2 – Costing 2 stage water treatment

The volume of water purified with one membrane	The cost of replacing one of the membrane under the contract (including services) OOO "Ecosystem"	The cost of water treatment of 1 m3
350 m <sup>3</sup>	57 750 rub	165 rub

Table 2 shows that the cost of preparation of 1 m3 in the second stage is 165 RUB This stage is also quite expensive, but he prepares the water of the best quality. It is possible to reduce the cost of water treatment at this stage due to the increase in the throughput of a single membrane, through a deeper water purification in the first stage.

Step 3: in the third stage, a carbon filter, which provides water with a pleasant taste and removes odors.

Cost analysis the preparation of the third stage are calculated in table 3.

Table 3 – cost accounting phase 3 water treatment

The volume of water purified with one membrane		The cost of replacing one filter	The cost of water treatment of 1 m3
20 m <sup>3</sup>		385 rub	19,25 rub

From table 3 it can be seen that the cost of preparation of 1 m3 in the third stage is to 19.25 RUB This stage does not require specially trained people to maintain, simple to operate and relatively economical. Does not require making any adjustments.

The final cost of water treatment in all three stages of 1 m3 is:

$$273 + 165 + 19,25 = 457 \text{ rubles/m}^3.$$

Data value are high, and you need to find a more economical method. The most expensive step is the first of what is expedient to choose an economical analogy for this stage.

For the qualitative analysis of potential methods it is necessary to conduct laboratory analysis methods selected.

These methods were tested in the laboratory. The main objective of the experimental studies was fixing the changes in concentrations of iron in water, to identify the most competitive method.

For experimental research has been carried out the water sampling of wells in Rybinsk lods The level of iron in the water before treatment corresponded to 2.3 mg/DM.

In the course of scientific work has been carried out a series of experiments.

Laboratory analysis revealed when using the cavitation processing of water levels of iron in the water is reduced, but the most effective results were observed at 3,000 rpm, for 60 seconds is the maximum decrease in iron levels. After each experience with cavitation treatment the level of iron concentration in the water was to meet the requirement for drinking. The largest decline was observed in treatment 3 000 rpm for 60 seconds.

Despite some differences of the results, the level of iron concentration in each experience with application of the cavitation treatment, to a level within the MPC that is installed with the requirements of Sanitary drinking water.

However, the time of cavitation treatment are also ambiguous impact on the final result. Not always increase in time and processing speed leads to higher effect.

Thus, experimentally proved that cavitation effects can be used to reduce the concentration of iron in water.

For aeration treatment comparisons with cavitation, a second laboratory analysis. In contrast to previous experience, water was subjected to aeration treatment on already established equipment. Currently, Pojmanski NPS applied installation pressure aeration "Aqua Sell". As a prototype for the second experiment were taken two samples of water:

from boreholes yet (before treatment);



- after treatment in the aeration installation.

Laboratory analysis revealed when using aeration water treatment the level of iron is reduced by 81 %, but its level does not meet the requirements of SanPiN. After aeration installation required additional purification from components of iron.

Thus, experimentally proved that cavitation treatment, quite effective for water purification from components of iron, to the level of the MPC, unlike aeration. This advantage is achieved due to more profound oxidative effect on dissolved iron.

With the aim of reducing the cost of water purification in the water treatment stage is proposed to include a block of cavitation treatment with a sand filter instead of cartridges. This method allows to achieve the required quality of treated water and efficiency.

Experimentally proved that the effect of water purification of the proposed method is not inferior to apply. Based on the above, it is advisable to introduce alternative, more economical stage of water purification from iron.

For use in enterprise you can use the cavitation installation "OPM 1".

For the application of this treatment method is recommended to integrate the following technological scheme with the implementation of the cavitator, filter and storage tank, instead of the first stage of cleaning the existing water supply system.

Water enters the cavitation device, when the valves block the flow of water during processing, after the high-speed processing of the output valve opens and water enters the filter. After cleaning from iron water enters the storage tank, and then subjected to the second and third stage of water treatment.

The cost of one cavitator (including the cost of installation, Assembly and configuration) is 230 000 rubles. Single download water Volume of 30 liters, the processing time of 45 seconds. The cavitator is designed for at least 150 000 cycles of treatments. (51,12 RUB/m<sup>3</sup>)

The maintenance of this installation in a year is 4 000 rubles, the cost of electricity per year and other costs 1 000 rubles (maintenance, OOO "Ecosystem") (27,78 RUB/ m<sup>3</sup>)

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# *Section № 2*

## *Innovative approaches in modern management*

### **MOTIVATION AND STIMULATION OF WORK OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE ORGANIZATION**

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**Abstract:** This article will be considered methods of motivation and incentives, increase staff efficiency.

**Keywords:** stimulation, motivation, economic incentives, non-material incentives, the efficiency of the staff.

Current employees of personnel departments, are now beginning to explore new methods of motivating staff. It is used not only as the standard motivation in cash bonus and a decent salary, but also non-economic ways to stimulate. Such methods include organizational and socio-psychological measures.

It is possible to identify a clear time limit to raise the efficiency of the staff motivation:

1. Motivation gives results only if every employee feels that it is from the effort it depends on the result and of course confidence deserved status in the organization. From the situation in which there is a worker (the size of the workplace, office), participation in prestigious conferences, the opportunity to present a company on the important negotiations, a trip abroad for the experience (or any other professional qualities) unusual designation of positions - all this you can emphasize the position employee in the eyes of colleagues, as well as outsiders. Using this method is accurate: the partial or total deprivation of the employee previously granted status usually leads to very negative reactions that can lead to trouble, including dismissal.

2. When it comes to promotions is best to use any methods, but so that it did not become predictable, for example - the 15th day of each month, the promotion system works better, if the employee does not expect any praise or reward the kakogo-.

3. Positive reinforcement productively negative.

4. Reinforcements must be urgent, resulting in an immediate and fair response to the actions of employees. Every employee in such circumstances will begin to notice that his work is not only

there, but also rewarded well. Execution of works and unexpected rewards are not worth sharing too long intervals; otherwise the effect will not be visible, the greater the time interval is less than the result. It's worth noting that the promotion of the head must be carried out, and not remain only promises.

It is important to note that it is also necessary to notice the interim results of the work, the more difficult the task, the more time is required for its implementation, so no promotion always work, only when reached the final goal of the task. Therefore, it is desirable to reinforce the positive motivation at frequent intervals. But for this common task must be divided into several stages, to be able to assess and reveal the amount of remuneration, which coincides with the actual volume of work performed. It is important to let the employee feel confident and necessary for the organization, or will not meet the need for self-assertion, and this is one of the reasons for inefficient performance of tasks. Success leads to success. As a rule, major awards, who rarely got, envy, and small and frequent - satisfaction. Avoid this without serious grounds, encouraged someone to one of the team, for example, because of the good relationship between the employee and supervisor, it may result in a violation of the positive climate in the organization.

Typical are the following incentives:

- promotion;
- Recognition;
  - Empowerment;
- An increase in power;
- Provision of the share of the economic effects;
- The best seat at the table at the meeting;
- Oral gratitude the head in the presence of colleagues;
- The ability to communicate directly with the supreme leader;
- Financial award indicating "what";
- Life and health insurance;
- Payment of medical services;
- Extraordinary paid leave;
- Guarantee of safety in the workplace;
- The acquisition of property;
- Payment for the repair of a personal vehicle costs and fuel and other.

All organizations are different activities and perform distinct tasks, so the same incentive system can not be a priori. Incentives should be targeted, focused on a particular employee.

Effective methods to stimulate employee motivation affecting:

1. Punishment as a means of motivating employees. Some companies choose a system of rewards as a method of motivation, in other punishment system, and who - then finds the middle ground and use to manage and something else. The level of punishment in the first place depends on what we want to get in the end, what goal we want to accomplish. As a rule, the main purpose of punishment is - to prevent or avoid performing actions that may harm the life of the organization. That is, the value of punishment is that the employee in the future will see a barrier in front if it starts to do something for which he has already been punished, therefore, completely wrong action will not, in the future it will serve as an example for the rest of the team. Thus, the punishment is effective when it is focused on providing the required psychological impact on the employee, and the entire staff. At the same time, punishing unwanted actions, we encourage a certain way those employees who work in the permitted direction. When punishing an employee is important to remember that he has to understand what and why he was punished, otherwise the system will not work or will not work properly. Punishment must always comply with the act. Financial penalty is only available in the event that action was perfect harmed the organization, which entailed the loss of which can count and calculate. In many cases, in order to resolve the problem there is no need to take the penalties, it is sufficient just to talk and the question will be closed, it is important just to do it correctly. The main purpose of the use of punishment is -escaping

failures in the work, and the use of incentives awakens in man the desire to get the best results and develop.

2. Tangible payments for the performance of tasks - the most common method of motivation. This method is carried out with the employee according to some predetermined criteria. Among them are the quality indicators, economic indicators, assessment of employee others. Every company in this respect their criteria.

3. Payments to wages to stimulate a healthy way of life of workers. This payment in the form of monetary compensation for giving up bad habits, as well as employees, do not go to the hospital for a year never, employees are actively involved in sports.

4. Special individual remuneration - are special bonuses paid to staff for their unique abilities, and use them just when they are needed.

5. Improving the management and organization of labor. Improving the relationship between the employees of the organization and coordination, the rational allocation of duties, a clear system of career promotion, mental attitude that there is always someone to help, support and understand a balance in the relationship between the employee and the manager - all this has a positive effect, and improving labor motivation.

6. Social policy of the organization - is an important aspect of economic incentives:

Firstly, the organization has guarantees and benefits under the social protection of workers (social insurance for old age, in case of temporary disability, unemployment, etc.), established at regional or national level.

Secondly, to provide the organization of additional benefits to employees and their families, referring to elements of material incentives, due to allocated for these purposes from the Social Development Foundation.

Thus, the social policy of the enterprise (organization) as an important part of personnel management policy represents the activities related to the provision of employee fringe benefits, services and social benefits.

Motivated employees working in the organization much easier if there is a successful economic activity, and also provides additional benefits and services. This can eliminate the turnover, as the common employee is unlikely to want to lose a large amount of severance benefits. Such a policy is in any case provides extra income, if the employee has low wages (for example, state-owned enterprises), or offered in the interest of attracting and retaining a skilled workforce with a high level of pay.

With regard to foreign and domestic experience of social policy in an organization then it has long been quite enough to make up a sample list of benefits and services provided in the following forms:

- Material monetary form: payments for the purchase of property and assets of the company; the provision of concessional loans; the cost of private health insurance; travel insurance; insurance of property; paid time off from work (for example, marriage); paid working hours with reduced pre-holiday day; tuition workers in various courses or in educational institutions; providing concessional seats in preschool institutions and their payment; payment and provision of educational leave those combining work and training, in accordance with labor legislation; paid leave established by law; monetary remuneration and compensation provided in connection with personal celebrations, round dates work or holidays, the death of relatives, emergency cases - theft, fire and other; subsidies for meals in canteens of the organization; Payment of utility services; payment of mobile bills when you connect with the corporate tariff; travel costs to and from work in the city; provision for use of a company car; advanced payment for years of service; "Golden parachutes" - payment of some salaries when leaving the employee to retire; corporate pension - supplement to public pension funds of the enterprise of these; a one-time fee for pensioners by the company (enterprise).

- Material non-cash: the use of social agencies; use of vacation houses, camps (for children of employees) under preferential permits; purchase of products manufactured by the company, at

a price lower than the selling or free, and remuneration associated with changes in the workplace; increase in technical equipment and comfort of the workplace; improvement of social conditions of employment; increase the flexibility of work schedules; shorter working weeks or days; ensuring free subscription to periodicals; providing tickets for cultural events; free internet access and others.

To the employees do not create a sense of physical and mental discomfort you need to invest monthly in their additional material payments work to enable the restart and recreation. For example, one of the latest innovations - is the creation of companies lounges, where the employee would be able to catch your breath after a stressful negotiation with the authorities, and just relax a bit. Many companies are now beginning to realize that if the employee will be able to relax, feel comfortable, roughly speaking, at home, and the productivity increase, which generally increase the efficiency of the company.

In the construction of the social policy of the organization do not forget to hold joint events - festivals, for example, dedicated to the production of a new model of production, significant days of the enterprise, joint excursions, paid common dinners, festivals. Such measures will improve the relationship between the team, get rid of unnecessary stress and fatigue, will establish a climate in the organization. Studies have shown that almost nothing will depend on the location of the event, an important program of the festival, its ability to organize and carry out. In the end, everything will be focused only on the atmosphere that was created.

7. Intangible incentives that do not touch the heads of expenditure. Especially this method is relevant for those organizations that have limited material resource, for example, government agencies (including government bodies and local self-government). Intangible incentives typically include:

- Award-appreciation. Such remuneration is usually referred diplomas, diplomas, certificates of advanced training, different title of "best manager" "decent accountant" is the mark of a single employee as a leader in the performance of their work. Typically, these fees have no material value, but greatly influence the internal focus and continue to pursue goals, to continue to hold a leading position. Even compliment the staff are very pleasant moment, and may be encouraging.

Considering the general practical activity of enterprises and organizations, research suggests that the promotion of intangible importance even more than the material, and often it is their tied for first place and this is a big mistake many managers. Stimulation with the moral side is using intrinsic motivation is much more effective, as proven, that sooner or later every employee wakes up the desire to know that he needed the company and evaluate its professional quality, and no bribe in order to avoid the loss of an employee.

For directions, indicating it is the use of intangible factors to increase the desire to achieve a good result in the organization may be:

1. Maintaining a favorable psychological climate in the team;
2. Work on the conflict management system and its improvement;
3. Proper formation and development of organizational culture;
4. Formation of the employees a sense of justice, build effective feedback systems;
5. Careful attention to personnel issues and the formation of their sense of security;
6. Integrating employees in the collective creation of a "one team" by improving the tightness of positive emotional ties and form a positive opinion of the group in relation to professional activity.

In connection with the material set out above, we believe that in order to improve the efficiency of staff by promoting methods and motivation, we must remember not only about material stimulation techniques, but also to consider non-financial incentives, in some cases, put the name of his in the first place . Socio - psychological climate and the relationship between employees significantly affect the efficiency of the enterprise as a whole, so it is important to

remember about each employee as a separate unit of the organization and the needs and wishes of each worker.

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# USING THE SERVQUAL MODEL TO ASSESS CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

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**Abstract:** The satisfaction of consumers is important for improving the quality of shopping center services. According to the researcher Burley, "customer satisfaction is a combination of the client's mental state before and after purchase.

Given the fact that very rarely there is such a study that established the level of satisfaction of consumers in shopping centers, we conducted a study aimed at assessing the quality of services of the Barouun Buss shopping center in Uliastai based on the satisfaction of consumers using the SERVQUAL model.

**Keywords:** Satisfaction, consumers, model SERVQUAL, real situation, duty, responsibility, attention, care.

## 1. The value of the model SERVQUAL

Verve in 1985, Professor Minskogo University, USA A. Parasuraman, (later in 1990, marketing researchers Valerie Zeithaml, Th.Parasuraman, and Leonard berry) to assess the quality of services of retail trade created a model of SERVQUAL. Initially, the use of this model (Model of Service Quality) assessed the quality of services in 5 main criteria, including 22 issue 2 chapters. Then was judged by 5 criteria, including 27 questions from Chapter 2, which consisted of hypotheses and impressions.

The main purpose of this model is to compare and establish the difference between the perceptions of the consumers about the services before the services and experiences of consumers after. It is believed that if the level of experience higher than the level of representations, the quality of service provision by the organisation adequate or good. If the impression of customers about the real services lower than the idea of it, the quality of services of the organization insufficient, poor.

You can evaluate the process and result of the services of the organization based on views and experiences of consumers. The process of providing services starts with appointments and attitude to customers, the result of the service is measured by the satisfaction and size of customer purchases.

Quality of service is measured by the following 4 characteristics:

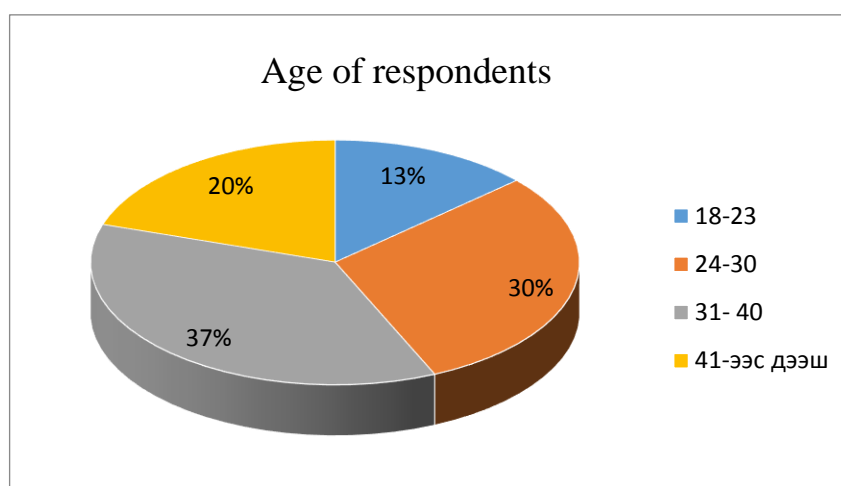
- Wish, desire, mind, care staff about the clients as well as ethics, responsibility, skill, staff,
- Trust refers to the relationship between service personnel and consumers,
- Caution and care expressed by the ability of the staff to consider features of each client while providing the services,

- The real situation is expressed by blagoustroistva (cozy location, the conditions of okasana services) of the organization and its internal atmosphere.

Evaluation using SERVQUAL model not only provides an opportunity to assess the quality of services of the organization from different perspectives, but to identify and eliminate defects in the services sector and improve menedzhmet, define the goals and the strategy of further development, resulting in increased prestige on the market. Therefore, to ensure control over the quality of services and enhance the credibility among consumers of the organization necessary to carry out the evaluation according to this model in each reporting period.

## 2. Evaluation of the quality of services of the Shopping center “Baruun BS” g Uliastai Zavadsкого aimag using the model SERVQUAL

In the study, we assessed the quality of services of the Shopping center “Baruun BS” in Uliastai with the application of SERVQUAL model on the basis of customer satisfaction. The study covered more than 200 consumers. The study revealed that the service quality of the Shopping center, -0.13, ie, it shows an insufficient level of service quality. Our research covered consumers of various age groups



Our study using the SERVQUAL model includes 27 questions. Of these, 1-5 questions about the organization itself, i.e. a common representation of consumers about the service organization. 6-10 questions are about the discipline of time of the organization, 11-16 questions about the attention and care of consumers, 17-23 questions about speed and service culture, 24-27 questions about the landscaping (both internal and external) of the organization.

The graph shows that for 1-5 and 11-16 questions the balance of views, and experiences positively, and to other questions - in the negative. So, in the shopping center “Baruun BC” trust, hope, attention and care in the normal state, and the need to eliminate other deficiencies.

This shows that in the group “performance” obligation and responsibility have the highest score (3,4), and trust and hope have the lowest score (3,16). In the “impression” of care have the highest score (3,45), and the reality has the lowest score (of 3.0). So the overall level of satisfaction of consumers of goods and services in the shopping center “Baruun BS” nedostatochno.

The results of the analysis allow us to conclude that the figure is actually per unit will result in an increase in the quality of services in 7.6 times; the increase of the confidence indicator by one unit entails an increase in the quality of services in 5.7 times; the increase of responsibility by one unit entails an increase in the quality of services in 5.7 times; increased care by one unit entails an increase in the quality of services 6.04%; the increase in the real situation by one unit entails an increase in the quality of services to 5.62 times.



The results of the analysis allow us to conclude that the actual situation and reality have a high degree of dependence, since their ratio is in the range of 0.7-1.0; the ratio of responsibility and trust has a medium degree of dependence, as it is in the range of 0,3-0,7; the ratio of the real situation and concerns has a low degree of dependence as it is in the range of 0.0-0.3 mm.

#### Conclusion

In the study we have surveyed 200 people, among which 30% men and 70% women. Consequently, goods and services shopping center more attractive to women.

With the aim of preserving consumers, the administration of the Trading center must regularly conduct a survey of consumer satisfaction of its clients. In our opinion, to improve the quality of services and increase customer satisfaction, niuno to take the following actions:

- To propagate their products and services in the broad sense, in various kinds, not only in oral and written forms, but also to use the electronic resources, to introduce online trading
- Implement modern reception services that operate in many developed countries.
- Expand services offered and improve their quality.
- Open modern, contemporary, shelves, attracting the interests of consumers,
- Open shelves for various equipments and spare parts

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# INFLUENCE OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION ON THE FORMATION OF THE LABOR POTENTIAL OF THE KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY

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**Annotation:** this article analyzes the demographic situation of the Krasnoyarsk Territory and how it affects the labor potential of the region, the directions of demographic policy development are given.

**Keywords:** demography, labor potential, labor resources, population.

The labor potential of the region is the cumulative social capacity of the population to work, the potential labor capacity of the society. That is, our labor potential directly depends on the number of labor resources, which in turn directly depend on the demographic situation in the province.

Among the demographic factors influencing the formation and use of labor resources, the number, structure and dynamics of the population that determine the scale of labor supply in the labor market, birth rate, mortality, migration are singled out.

According to Krasstat, in terms of population, the Krasnoyarsk Territory is the largest federal subject in the territory of Siberia and the Far East. As of the beginning of 2017, 2,875.3 thousand people lived in the province, which is about 15% of the population of the Siberian Federal District and 2% of the Russian population. The territory of the region is inhabited weakly and extremely unevenly. In the south of the region, on the territory that occupies about 10% of the region's area, the main part of cities and settlements is concentrated and more than 84% of the population lives.

In the last decade, the region witnessed a positive dynamics of the most important demographic processes: the growth of birth rate, the reduction of mortality, the increase in life expectancy (from 62.5 years in 2000 to 69.7 years according to preliminary data of 2016). Since 2009, there has been a positive natural population growth trend in the province (0.1 ‰ - 1.7 ‰ per 1,000 inhabitants), while in Russia negative values remain at the level of -1.8 ‰-0.

The overall improvement of the most important demographic indicators, however, does not fully compensate for all the negative trends in this area and does not solve all the accumulated problems. Despite the tendency of the total population growth in the region since 2011, the problem of depopulation of its separate territories remains.

The smallest urban settlements and rural areas lose the most. The number of permanent residents in the Far North also decreases, but in contrast to the negative process of depopulation of small towns and rural areas, the reduction in the population in the north is largely the result of

a deliberate policy of all levels of government to relocate the excess non-indigenous population from the harsh climatic zones to the more favorable Krasnoyarsk Territory Edge and country.

The population grows only in the Central Macrodon, whose municipalities are a regional and interregional migration epicenter. Intra-district migration further increases the uneven settlement of the territory of the region.

Since 2011, the indicator of the overall migration increase in the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory has become positive. At the same time, the main source of migration growth in the region's population is international migration from the CIS countries, which not only improves the quality of the population, but also has potential problems.

Concerning domestic migration, it neither in terms of volume nor in structure compensates for the migration loss of the region's permanent population: the proportion of persons younger than the able-bodied age among the arrivals is declining, and among those who have left the territory, it is growing.

Thus, on the whole, the demographic situation of the region is characterized by the following positive trends: natural and migratory population growth, increase in life expectancy, optimization of the population structure in the northern territories of the region, and population growth in the zone of influence of the emerging Krasnoyarsk agglomeration.

At the same time, there are problems and negative trends affecting the demographic situation in the province:

- Decrease in the number of population in the previous decades (1990-2010) (by 10.2%);
- the expected reduction in the coming years in the structure of the population of the proportion of women in fertile age and, as a consequence, a decrease in the birth rate;
- Migration decrease in the population within the framework of domestic migration;
- Ensure migration growth through international migration, which requires additional measures for the ethno-cultural and social adaptation of migrants;
- Migration losses of the population by the peripheral municipal formations of the region in favor of the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration, which concentrates the population;
- high mortality rates of the working-age population and the population in rural areas, including external causes;
- the remaining lag of life expectancy in the province from the average Russian indicators (69.7 years - the edge, 71.4 years - RF). [1]

As I have already mentioned, great importance in determining labor potential is given to the notion of labor resources.

Labor resources are a part of the population of the region, which possesses the necessary educational level, physical development and health status for work in the economic complex of the country, an important element of the social and economic potential of the region.

In order to increase the labor potential of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, it is necessary to take care of the creation of material conditions favorable for human life, since they form the economic environment for the life of people.

At the present time in the province there is a draft of the Strategy of social and economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory until 2030, the strategic goal of which is to ensure high quality of life for the population and the attractiveness of the region for living on the basis of effective development of the regional economy. The goals and objectives of long-term development of all areas of the social sphere are set out in the draft.

So, for example, the directions of the regional policy on solving demographic problems in the coming years will be:

- raising the birth rate through the use of incentive measures, including measures to improve the quality of medical care for mothers and children (prenatal diagnosis, screening of newborns, sanatorium treatment of children and mothers, development of assisted reproductive technologies), measures to support families with children, including large families families;

- Decrease in the death rate due to the further development of the health care system and the formation of a system for the prevention of diseases through the development of physical culture and sports, the formation of settings for the conduct of a healthy lifestyle;
- Development of the health care system with emphasis on especially problematic groups of the population (rural population, men of working age) and fighting diseases, which are the main causes of death in the province;
- Reduction of spatial asymmetry of social and economic development of the Krai's territories, including by forming a multi-level system of rendering social services to the population;
- attraction for training and consolidation in the region of youth from other regions by developing and strengthening the competitive positions of the higher educational institutions of the region, granting grant support to students and special scholarships;
- reduction of migration outflow, increase of migration attractiveness of the territory due to further development of the economy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, creation of highly paid jobs;
- change in the structure of migrants arriving on the territory in the direction of increasing the total flow of qualified personnel and creating conditions for the resettlement of migrants by families.

Thus, it can be seen how close the relationship exists between these two concepts - the demography of the region and the labor potential of the region. Now, in my opinion, there is a good opportunity, thanks to the existing Strategy, to really improve the demographic situation. But for this it is necessary not to dwell on the development of the project, but to act, apply the proposed measures in life, so that all social spheres of the region are safe. Moreover, in my opinion, in addition to the above, it is necessary to take care of the overall standard of living of the entire population, and not just the able-bodied.

In general, it must be said that the Krasnoyarsk Territory has a fairly large perspective in this direction. Despite everything, positive dynamics of demography still exists. And this cannot but affect the labor potential of our region.

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# ASSESSMENT OF THE FINANCIAL POTENTIAL OF PRODUCERS WESTERN REGION OF MONGOLIA

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**Summary:** Financial potential determines the independence of the financial activities of this economic organization and its financial ability to pay on its obligations in a short time, financial sources. The correct definition of the financial potential of economic organizations is of great importance for the rational decision of producers and businessmen. Therefore, we tried to determine the financial potential of producers in the western region of Mongolia, using the data of food enterprises of 5 aimaks making up this region.

**Keywords:** western region, economic organization, financial potential, capital structure, payment capacity, financial stability.

## **Explanation of abbreviated words:**

OK - working capital

NOC – non-current capital

KSP - short term payment

CPD is a long - term payment

THEIR property is also the host of the

PC - constant capital

## Introduction

Analysis of financial potential is the study of a cash-settlement system activities of the company in relation with other organizations and manufacturers and businessmen. . Analysis of financial potential is the study of financial abilities and financial stability of the organization, and factors influencing the prevention of bankruptcy of the company . The financial potential of the company is the financial responsibility of the company that has the financial resources, normally and regularly conducts financial activity, skillfully uses various financial tools, and actively participates in business activities on the capital market.

Although there is no exact raspredeleniya in the structure of assets of enterprises believe that the correlative provision of the financial capacities: working capital – 70%, fixed capital – 30%, short-term obligations - 25%, long-term commitment – 15%. When assessing the financial potential we calculated payment capacity, financial sustainability, financial risk.

Analysis of ability to pay, exploring the company's ability to pay its debt in the short term . Financial stability bisnesnya industries called Preodolenie business risk and satisfaction sustainable growth of business organizations and units. .

The main indicators of the financial potential of the business organizations are the source size of the property and its structure. The most important character of the financial potential of a business organization is its long-term continuous operation . This is determined by the ratio of own and borrowed capital of the company. The activities of the business units has its own structure and responsibilities. The financial stability of economic units is realized through its structure and liabilities.

The main part

1. Analysis of the financial capacity of producers in the Western region

A. Structure of the property of the producers and financing.

For manufacturers it is very important the correct and rational relationship between the property structures. Because if it is broken the ratio of current and non-current assets in property structure, there is a property izlemek or economic disadvantage. Therefore, we conducted a study of the structure of the property of the producers of the Western region of our country, using the financial reports of 5 companies that produce food products.

In 2010-2013, the percentage of working capital is higher than the percentage of working capital. This shows that in manufacturing industries was formed in normal conditions and sufficient working capital. About financial structure of working capital in 2010 to 2011 50-62% financing working capital requirements were financed by short-term payments, in 2012, 31.5% in 2013, 18.4% in 2014 to 55.6%. while constant capital is 44.4%.

Compensation coefficient calculating the average performance of companies producing food products in the Western region, show that the coefficient of compensation in the 2010-2011 year normal, and in 2012-2013 increased. In 2010, the payment ability of producers increased by 0.3% - 0.5%, and in 2011 panizales 0.7%. Since 2012, showed stability in the ratio listrophoridae assets. In 2012, today's opportunity dramatically panizales by 0.04 point. It shows that the payment ability of the producers for the year panizales to 4%. Maybe it was influenced by the economic crisis of the country.

2. Analysis of financial sustainability of producers in the Western region (on average industries)

Financial source of the assets is divided into own sources (property owner) and credit the source (short-term and long-term obyazatelstva). The ratio of these two sources expresses financial stability,i.e. financial ability of a particular company.

Source: calculations of the researcher

In 2010, the industry average producers in the Western region was 0.35 points. It shows that the producers funded H5% of all assets from your source, and the remaining 65% was financed from the credit source. But every year the size of the source increased and in 2013 increased by 0.80 point. In 2012-2014 improved financial independence resulting out of financial dependence and financial have established the right balance.

Source: calculations of the researcher

The table shows that every year decreases the percentage of mobilized capital (ie,credit reference) . This suggests that improving the financial capacity of producers. This is confirmed by another factor of constant capital. It depends on the fact that in 2010, 51% of the permanent capital is made up of long-term commitments, and in 2014 part of long-term liabilities in the permanent sources declined to 4%, which expresses the growth of its source.

Conclusion

We have examined the financial potential of food production in the Western region of our country under the average industry indicators based on financial reports 2010-2014 “Zavkhan Balag” HC in Zahanska aimag, “Tulga Altai” holding in Gobi-Altai aimag, “UVS HNS” HC in

UVS aimag, Naran HC in Chudskom aimag, “Azikh” holding in Bayan Ulgiisky aimag. The study shows that

1. As for the structure of capital of companies, the size of working capital in all sources is the appropriate place. But in 2014, this ratio decreased. May be it was affected by the financing of fixed assets of large companies. In addition in working capital of some companies debt is a big place that shows these companies have increased the sale of products via credit.

2. Payment capacity of companies increases from year to year. But today's opportunity is not yet stable. Therefore, producers need to pay vnimanie on monetary capital.

3. Financial capacity of producers improved. The size of own sources of financing is added from year to year, and the amount of credit source is reduced every year. This creates conditions for the stable development of food production in the Western region of our country.

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# STIMULATION AND PAYMENT OF PERSONNEL OF THE PERSONNEL TO «SOVKHOZ ELISEEVSKY»

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**Sammury:** As a result of the assessment used in the remuneration system have been identified both positive and negative sides, which allowed to propose for the future to offer the introduction of the progressive is increasing rates to increase the gross production of milk and grain.

**Keywords:** the number of workers, labor productivity, average monthly wages.

The problem of wages in modern conditions of managing are becoming more urgent in connection with the fact that a very large number of enterprises the regularity and size of payments determine not only the prospects of development of the institutions themselves, but also ensure the physical survival of their personnel.

Problems of economic interest of employees in improving the end results of economic activity of the enterprise remains topical. Recent changes in respect of ownership only deepened it.

To get out of this situation, many farmers began to introduce a new system of remuneration, including both monetary and natural ingredients.

The main production direction PSK "Farm "eliseevskiy" – animal, specialty dairy and meat.

The main production direction of the enterprise – farming, specialization dairy and meat, as the proportion of milk in an average of three years is 71.1% of the cattle in the train.m. including recycling is 16.9%, grain at 5.0%

In 2016, compared to 2014, the value of gross output increased by 11.5%, including due to the growth of production of crops and livestock.

The average annual value of fixed assets in the reporting year rose from 174 to 277 mln (or by 59.0 per cent). The average annual value of fixed assets increased 24.9%, including through revolving funds 27.0%, funds treatment and 6.3%.

Analyzing the main technical and economic indicators shows that in 2016 compared with 2015. gross profit increased by 22.5%, and in 2015. compared to 2014. – by 40.5%. This happened due to the increase in revenue from sales of goods in 2015 compared to 2014, 21.4% in 2016 compared to 2015 – by 15.7%, and increasing costs in 2015 compared to 2014 12.7% in 2016 compared to 2015 – by 15.0%. Thus, the growth rate of sales exceeds the rate of cost growth.

The number of employees decreased in 2016. compared to 2014. 2.3%. Consider the dynamics of output (productivity) per worker. In 2014. output per worker was 427,53 thousand RUB from 2015 output increased by 21.8% and amounted to 520,73 thousand rubles; in 2016 there



was an increase in output per worker of 18.1% compared with the level in 2015 and by 43.8% compared to the 2014 level of Output per worker amounted to 614,78 thousand RUB

It is necessary to match output per worker growth in the average wage per worker. The average salary per worker in 2016. compared with 2014 increased by 24.6%. Thus, the growth rate of output per worker exceeds the rate of growth of the average wage per employee, which is a positive economic fact.

Improving the organization of labor has a decisive influence on production efficiency.

Many authors have recommended the payment from gross income. Gross income reflected the growth of production, and the cost savings and increase the cost of production, ensured a higher quality.

Wages from gross income contributes to increasing both the yield and cost reduction with the increase of the production output, the savings in direct costs increases gross income and, consequently, wages.

Thus, to achieve the best results and to be competitive, the company needs to have a better system of incentives and to develop staff motivation.

Management should conduct enterprise assessment of staff interested in individual motivation of personnel.

If the employee will see for yourself welcome the prospects of promotion in the enterprise, it is unlikely to be enticing offer higher salaries. Vision "the desired future" and a sense of reality, respect for the interests and values of each significant for the company man, helping to create a cohesive team that will work efficiently and not run away at the slightest sign of financial difficulty.

The current agriculture system of material incentives does not allow workers to provide for their material needs, even with high productivity, not only at the level adequate to the socio-economic significance for society, but on the minimum necessary. The relationship of financial incentives to labor and productivity is obvious, the more manufactured products, the greater the reward, because to give only what is available in stock that is produced.

Low wages and lack of prospects of improvement of the socio-economic conditions of pushing for migration to the city the most workable of the rural population - the youth.

In conclusion we must mention that in APK undeservedly, far too little attention is paid to problems of motivation of personnel of agricultural enterprises and the movement of labour.

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# PROGRAM AND TARGET STRATEGY OF FORMATION OF COMPETITIVENESS OF THE WORKER

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**Abstract:** In article the strategy of forming of competitiveness of the worker, and also its stages of implementation is considered. And also considerations of strategy on the example of APO «Solontsy».

**Keywords:** competitiveness of the worker, forming of competitiveness of the worker, strategy of forming

In the scientific environment at the moment there is a large number of various methods of forming of competitiveness of the worker. Many authors develop techniques: in Dolgushkin N. K. works. [2] the concept of forming of personnel potential of agricultural production is pushed, and also in works of Nardinoy S.A. [4] the system of the major factors determining competitiveness of workers in agricultural industry is revealed. In the work we were based on the strategy of management of competitiveness of a manpower of the author Berezhnova A. I. [1]

Process of forming of competitiveness of the worker consists of several stages (pic. 1).

STAGES	CONTENTS
1. Staff recruitment	Determination of need for personnel resources and their required characteristics. For what it is necessary to analyse each employee in working processes and to provide as it is possible to optimize these processes offsetting of attraction of an additional manpower, paying attention to professional knowledge and competences, and also to personality characteristics.
2. Management of changes	This processes helps to reveal and eliminate obstacles, to reduce resilience in collective does the organization flexible, creates for it new competitive advantages. In a change management process it is determined what basic processes are of the greatest value for the organization and concentrate on them efforts of this collective.
3. Management of knowledge	Training one of the main components management of knowledge in the organization. It allows to estimate and develop skills of employees, to increase their functionality, to liquidate gaps in knowledge, to provide continuity of knowledge.

4. Motivation and stimulations	Ensuring career development is one of important methods of motivation. This process shall be the most transparent and predictable, each employee shall understand the course of the career and realize the prospects in the organization. That the motivation and stimulation of workers were are effective to them it is necessary, to apply individual approach and to implement system of a mentorship.
5. Control	It is one of management functions which consists in collection of data on objectives and accomplishment by their subordinates. From that on how many control of work of personnel in the company is correctly organized depends on how many quickly the company will come to the planned purposes and how many resources the company will spend.
6. Assessment of results	Performance indicator of management of competitiveness is the labor productivity, feasible works or the rendered services. One of methods of determination of effective management of competitiveness of a manpower is transfer of this task on outsourcing.

This strategy could be applied in the course of forming of business competitiveness of agro-industrial complex APO SOLONTSY To the entity an effective objective, to increase production in Krasnoyarsk Krai. The following measures were for this purpose taken.

- Within implementation of forming of competitiveness of the worker, workers were directed to training and advanced training [3].

Advanced training is necessary for ensuring growth of professional knowledge and skill of workers, and also for enhancement of skills of abilities of the worker that they could perform complex works [5].

Advanced training is possible by means of several actions:

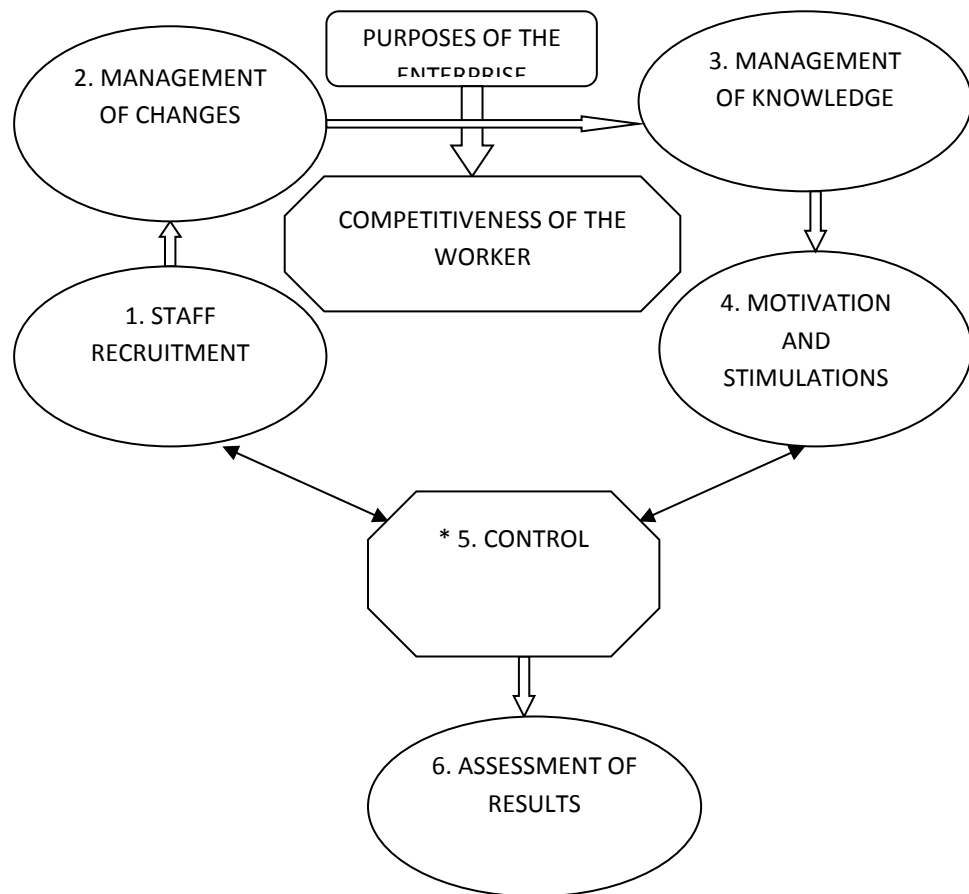
1. To direct the worker to professional development course in professional organization;
2. To invite to the entities of the specialist who will carry out practical work, and also trainings with personnel on the job for the purpose of enhancement of labor potential;

- Within strategy implementation of forming of competitiveness of the worker, innovations which are offered to be entered at the entity for enhancement of certification of personnel were developed:

1. To develop the procedure of certification;
2. Informing workers on the forthcoming procedure of certification;
3. Carrying out the certification;
4. Definition of results of certification.

- Within strategy implementation of forming of competitiveness of the worker the system of time-management for planning of the working day of employees was offered.

- Within implementation of a stage of motivation and stimulation we offered system of penalties for violation of performing discipline, and also system of awarding of the best employees of the entity.



\* – it is added by the author

Rice 1. Program and target strategy of forming by the worker's competitiveness.

Thus, the program and target strategy of forming of competitiveness of the worker is directed to preserving at the entity of qualified personnel on the basis of forming of competitiveness of the worker. Also new actions for enhancement of competitiveness of workers were entered. Such, as, development of the procedure of certification and system of time-management; was for discipline on workplaces there was introduced system of penalties.

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# THE PROBLEMS OF INTRODUCTION OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN THE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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**Abstract:** The work considers the questions of introduction of modern approaches to quality management in agricultural organizations. Provide the implementation plan and recommendations for modeling business processes.

**Key words:** quality, agriculture, business process management

At present, the number of Russian companies that are actively introducing quality management systems is increasing, with the aim of increasing their own competitiveness. The quality management system (QMS) is the aggregate of the organizational structure, methods, processes and resources needed for overall quality management [1]. The main category of management that determines the competitiveness of an organization is quality, which is considered in a fairly broad sense. The basic principles of the QMS are the emphasis on the Deming-Shuhart cycle (PDCA) and risk-oriented thinking, and the management object is the various management, production, and marketing processes.

Structurally, the quality management system with an orientation to the process approach can be presented in Figure 1.

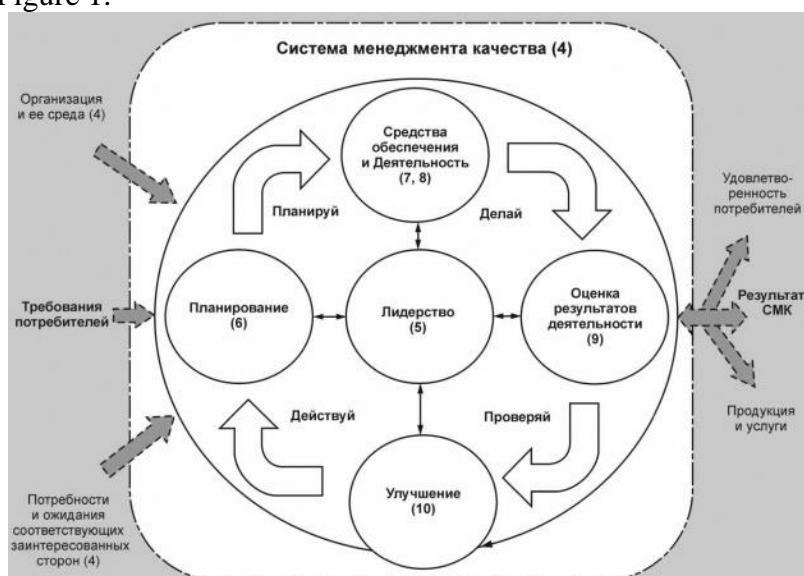


Figure 1 – Structure of the QMS with the PDCA cycle []

The principles of applying this cycle with a focus on the processes established in the international (ISO) and national (GOST) standards that are both General and sectoral in nature.

Agricultural products are always special requirements for security and quality. In international practice, the most effective control system, as applied to the manufacture of food products, recognized by the British and developed HACCP ISO 9001:2008 is an ISO 22006:2009 "Quality management systems - Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2008 to crop production" (quality management System – Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2008 to crop production). By order of the CPS from January 1, 2016 came into force mandatory confirmation of availability from the manufacturer of food products, developed and implemented a system of food safety on HACCP principles.

At the same time the performance of this order, and the introduction of quality management systems in General is accompanied by a number of objective and subjective difficulties and problems []. Key ones and possible solutions are presented in table 1.

Table 1 – Problems and solutions in the field of QMS implementation

Problems of implementation of QMS	Solution
The resistance of staff to change	The development of incentive programs and motivation of employees
Lack of experience and qualifications	The training and diffusion of best practices
The ineffectiveness of organizational structures	Reengineering of the organizational structure
The insufficient financing	the Implementation of the process approach and the transition to the PDCA cycle
The formal attitude of the management, no practical use	
The complication document	Implementation of automated information systems

For agriculture, an additional challenge will be:

- low logistics. In conditions of high resource intensity of domestic agricultural production, it is difficult to achieve growth in the quality of outdated agricultural units, machines and equipment. Therefore, the introduction of the QMS must be accompanied by a parallel implementation of the investment program for technical re-equipment of production;

- insufficient level of state support for agriculture. Compare shapes and sizes of state support agricultural producers in Russia and abroad not benefit domestic farmers. It is not only subsidies, but also on the institutional aspect. Foreign manufacturers working in terms of clear specification of property rights, a developed market infrastructure, an effective legal framework and transparency of contractual relations. All this creates the preconditions for the successful implementation and further development of quality management systems.

- implementation of QMS, as a rule, is accompanied by a reengineering of business processes. While in the management practices of domestic agriculture, a process approach has not yet found due attention.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the WTO and increased competition of the quality management system can be an essential element of the effective operation and sustainable long-term development.

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# MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL OF RURAL TERRITORIES OF THE KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY

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**Abstract:** The article deals with the problem of the formation of human capital in rural areas of the Krasnoyarsk Territory. The study of the problems of formation and use of human capital in the agricultural sector of the economy is structured

**Keywords:** Human capital, rural areas, labor, human resources, management, economics

The current mechanism of formation of human capital in the Krasnoyarsk Krai can not ensure the economy human capital of the required quality. Feature of human resource management specific sectors of the economy, the specifics of their training and re-training, labor education, state regulation of a particular sector of the economy need to consider the human capital industry.

The outflow of labor from rural areas, low return of graduates to work after graduation, decline in the prestige of agricultural professions, the decline in vocational qualification of employees are important issues of staffing agriculture. And sharply raises the question about the need to find evidence-based recommendations and mechanisms of attraction, retention, development and effective use of human capital in the agricultural sector.

Theoretical research and practical developments in the field of human capital management and staffing, including in the agricultural sector, can be found in the works of Russian and foreign authors: V. V. Lukashevich, B. M. Genkin, M. V. Herman, and L. V. Zgonnik, K. V. Kourtidis, E. B. Nikolskaya, S. G. Sarbinowski, Skoblyakova I. V., A. A. Soloviev, SG Strumilin, A. M. Tearaway, P. E. Slender, etc., M. Armstrong, B. Becker, R. Beatty, M. Huslid, etc.

Population, age and sex composition directly affects the formation of human capital. Decline in the rural population accompanied by a growing crisis related to the shortage of manpower.

The permanent population of the Krasnoyarsk Krai on January 1, 2016 is 2 908 865 people, including 2 200 835 urban population (76,9%), and 665 073 people of the rural population (23.1 per cent). For several decades the rural population is constantly decreasing with 807 196 in 1990 to 665 073 people in 2016 [1].

The quantitative composition of the population of rural areas is influenced by natural increase (decrease) of the population. The level of attrition in the urban area exceeds the level of natural decline in rural areas. This is due to the excess of mortality over birth rate, and also in connection with a reduction in fertility of the population.

The age structure of the rural population is significantly different from the city. In rural areas a higher proportion of the population younger than working age, primarily due to relatively higher fertility. The share of population of pension age in rural areas is increasing. The share of



population in working age in rural areas account for 61.2%. Employment, unemployment, the level of vocational education is estimated as a labor potential of rural territories, which affects the development of human capital [2] (tab.1).

Table 1 – Average number of people employed in agriculture, thousand people

Численность	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Всего в экономике Красноярского края	1409,4	1424,8	1427,8	1433,7	1436,8	1433,9	1395,3	1410,2
сельское хозяйство, охота и лесное хозяйство	175,1	141,2	136,0	132,2	125,8	124,3	96,2	96,2

According to the table, the average level of employment in economic activities (share of employed population in total population aged 15-72 years) for 2016 was 65.1%. Employment in agriculture in the period 2000 to 2016 was decreased by 78, 9 thousand people

The reasons for the decline of employment in agriculture is labor migration from rural to urban settlements. According to the General assessment of the situation in employment, rural areas are characterized by low standard of living. The problem of employment, income, improvement of living conditions of the rural population, social development in rural areas increases. The negative trend of decline in living standards leads to an outflow of youth and qualified personnel capable of agroindustrial complex modernization and innovative development of other branches of rural economy [3].

The current picture is a need to develop provisions for the assessment of the level of sustainable development of human capital in the region. In Krasnoyarsk region the questions of formation of personnel potential and human capital of the agricultural sector are decided on the basis of program-target approach with a focus on the financial incentives of employment that still does not bring the claimed results and does not solve the problem in the long term. In our opinion, do not need to rely only on cash injections of the government of the province, it is necessary to establish a mechanism for the formation and use of human capital in the agricultural sector with the participation of all stakeholders. Because of the nature of such a resource, as a person, the complexity of the structure of human capital, its formation, development and use in the agricultural sector can only be solved by measures focused on the support of agriculture. This is a complex issue, and we have to explore in the context of different areas of regional policy. Proposed structure the study of problems of formation and use of human capital in the agricultural sector as follows: system health; jobs and living conditions; motivation of youth; education; socio-cultural activities; science; engineering and social infrastructure; - qualification of personnel specialists of agricultural organizations; vocational work.

The study of problems should be at the level of individual agricultural organizations. Responsible for the formation and use of human capital falls in the first place, workers and managers. But the lack of close cooperation systematic and qualitative work of personnel services of agricultural enterprises with the regional authorities, adversely affect the management of human capital in rural areas of the region.

The number of employees in different organizations: 37,3% are employed in the agricultural organizations; 22,6% - in the organizations of the social sphere of the village; 26,3% - other organizations in the village; 13,8% in municipal organizations. The structure of employees in organizations in the post: managers and professionals senior managers -21,3%, Directors and mid-level professionals – 43% of workers is 35.7%. It is worth noting that the management service

staff staffed by employees at 91%, but their educational level is low: specialists with higher education is 21.4%, with an average professional – 24%. Qualified personnel of workers does not always correspond to job requirements and amount of work: only 5% regularly attend refresher courses; about 18% in absentia receive higher education [4].

Therefore, personnel working for the enterprises themselves are not organized properly, there is no strategy of human resource management and village agricultural personnel. The management staff are lacking competence problems of human capital formation in the agricultural sector of the economy. Therefore it cannot be said only on the lack of the education system, the imbalance in the regional labour market and unreasoned actions of the authorities. Because it remains unorganized and personnel working for the enterprises themselves. This, in turn, leads to low employee motivation, staff turnover, absence of pattern of personnel work-time, and not complex actions.

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# THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL TO IMPROVE THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE OJSC POULTRY FARM "DAWN"

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**Abstract.** The article considers the problem of implementing new technologies as a priority instrument for the improvement of the financial state of the modern organization.

**Key words.** Technology, financial condition, organization, investments.

The poultry factory "Zarya" is one of the leading places in the Krasnoyarsk region for more than 50 years. The main types of its activity include the production and sale of eggs. The company also successfully engaged in the meat production laying hens. At the organization's own food supply. A large part of production is sold in Krasnoyarsk region, as part of its successfully exported to other regions and to Mongolia. At the moment the poultry factory "Zarya" includes 9 buildings, each with a capacity of 100 thousand places for chicken laying hens. According to the balance sheet in 2015 the number of laying hens amounted to 900 thousand pieces. 17 Oct 2016 opened another case, and the number increased to 1 million pieces. To date, the output is 1500 - 1800 thousand eggs per day.

In 2009 at the poultry farm reconstruction of production facilities, new equipment is purchased. In particular, it was established accessoriesbattery complex. Capacity of 180 thousand eggs per hour. Directly in the shop there is a display, which displays information about received from all screening plants products. The processing of eggs as automated as possible, so the interaction of employees with the minimum production of the factory — they participate only in the process of styling product in box. This allows to guarantee high product safety standards. [4]

Due to the fact that the products of the poultry factory "Zarya" is delivered by our own transportation center for transportation enterprise suffers losses, (battle the egg) which constitute 3% of daily sales. As well in industrial cooking, the use of eggs has a number of problems: due to the fragile shells of their problematic transport, and the shape is uncomfortable to hold. To solve these problems, you can offer the poultry farm "dawn" to open a shop on processing of products, then the company will have the opportunity to produce products of deep processing – liquid white, liquid yolk, dry egg, which is one of the main ingredients for the manufacture of bakery and confectionery products. At the moment these products are purchased abroad. Opening of shop on processing of eggs will produce products, which in the future may be exported. However, for this project need 15 million rubles. will be considered in more detail.

In the bakery and confectionery industry use eggs that meet the requirements of standard GOST R 51074 with a certain shelf life. [1]

Table 1 – Periods of storage of eggs according to GOST R 51074

Product name	The shelf life of the eggs at a temperature of from 0 ° C 15 ° C
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Chicken egg	25 days
Egg with a damaged shell	not more than a day

In addition to the storage time advantage of this technology consists in the following:

- the transportation is performed in sealed plastic bottles, which will allow you to avoid combat eggs, and therefore financial losses;
- preserved taste and nutritional properties;
- pasteurization minimizes possible ingress of bacteria of the type Salmonella in the finished products;
- convenience for use on an industrial scale;
- zero waste (dried and ground shell is used as a feed additive).

After analyzing the market of equipment for the egg industry, most high-tech and not expensive was the equipment of Danish company Sanovo Technology Group. The supply of this equipment is the largest in Russia the company "Agrokomplekt", which is located in Novosibirsk.

The essence of this technology lies in the fact that the eggs undergo automated processing. The final product produced by such method – a liquid pasteurized egg white and yolk, and egg powder (dry egg). [2]

The average performance of the equipment SANOVO – 100 000 eggs/hour. The advantage is that this equipment is going the manual way, so the scrap rate is minimized.

Technological chain consisting of several machines working in automatic mode:

- fully replaces the work of several people;
- hygienic handling of eggs in accordance with the rules of HACCP;
- non-waste processing of eggs.

The set of equipment consists of Sanovo yearsbefore machine (Optibreaker), pasteurizer (Sanovo Past), dryers (SANOVO Gentle Air Box) and packaging system (SANOVO TECHNOLOGY GROUP).

So, as we see from the data given in the table, the cost of purchasing equipment will be 15 340 thousand.

In January 2017 the factory was visited by the Minister of agriculture of the Russian Federation Alexander Tkachev reviewed a number of issues about the allocation of funds from the Federal budget for the reconstruction of the poultry factory "Zarya".

So part of the cost of this investment can be covered from the Federal budget.

Consumers of this product are:

- A retail trading network;
- Confectioneries (kraskon, Ginter, KONEKS, Siberian confectionery company, etc.);
- Bakery (Laguna m, Vector – Siberia, Artisan, etc.);
- Private companies.

Daily eggs production is 1 900 thousand units, 30 % (570 thousand PCs) from the daily output can be sent for recycling. Thus, when loading the machines with 72 thousand units per hour time of operation of the equipment will amount to 3 hours a day.

In the implementation of the egg in its natural form (the average selling price of 50 rubles per dozen), the profit will amount to 2 thousand 900 rbl. a year. Using this method of processing eggs and subsequent sales, profit will increase to 6 176 thousand rubles per year.

Using modern technologies of processing of eggs, the company will be able to increase not only the number of consumers with their products, but also to improve financial performance.

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# THE RATIONALE FOR THE USE OF THE GENERALIZED HURWITZ CRITERION WITH COEFFICIENTS TO EVALUATE THE EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIVE PROJECTS OF ENTERPRISES OF THE RSP

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**Abstract:** the author substantiates the application of the generalized Hurwitz criterion with coefficients when selecting innovative projects that improve the efficiency of innovation activities and management decisions.

**Key words:** innovation activity, innovation project, criteria for decision making.

The structural transformation of the Russian economy, caused by market changes, and increase the role of innovation for the effective functioning and development of the enterprises of Rocket and space industry (RCP) are placing new demands on the management of innovation. In these circumstances, innovation management largely depends on the effective use of enterprise capabilities, market environment and a set of tools and methods applied in the management of innovative projects (IP) enterprises.

Innovative activity of the PSC involves the implementation of a substantial investment in the development and implementation of IP. However, investments in FE are accompanied by higher risks than investments in already known and proven projects, and in the conditions of increasing dynamism and uncertainty, the likelihood of successful implementation of such projects is greatly reduced. In this connection special importance is the correct use of selection criteria SP, because the correct application of the criteria of management decisions depends on the efficiency of innovative activity [1, 2].

When choosing the optimal management decisions using the following criteria [3]: Maximalny criterion or the criterion of extreme optimism – identifies the alternative that maximizes the maximum outcome for every alternative of the maximum of the States of nature, i.e. the decision maker chooses the solution which corresponds to:

$$A_m = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} a_{ij}, \text{ (relative winnings)}$$

$$A_m = \min_{1 \leq i \leq m} \min_{1 \leq j \leq n} r_{ij}, \text{ (relative risk)}$$

где  $A_m$  – alternative solutions for the n-th event;

$a_{ij}$  – win value to the decision maker for the i-th alternative by j-th event;

$r_{ij}$  – the risk value for the decision maker for the i-th alternative by j-th event.

This criterion takes into account the behavior of the DM for the problem of aggressive attitude towards risk, but does not take into account the uncertainty information, takes into account only the maximum state of nature.

Maximin criterion or the Wald criterion of extreme pessimism – defines the alternative that maximizes the minimum outcome for every alternative of the maximum of the States of nature, i.e. the decision maker chooses the solution which corresponds to:

$$A_m = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} \min_{1 \leq j \leq n} a_{ij}, \text{ (relative winnings)}$$

$$A_m = \min_{1 \leq i \leq m} \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} r_{ij}, \text{ (relative risk)}$$

This criterion does not take into account the behavior of the decision maker and does not take into account the uncertainty information, takes into account the only minimal state of nature.

1. Criterion of optimism-pessimism Hurwitz – identifies the alternative that maximizes the outcome for each alternative from the maximum and minimum of the States of nature taking into account the coefficient of pessimism, i.e. the decision maker chooses the solution which corresponds to:

$$A_m = \max_i \left[ k \min_j a_{ij} + (1-k) \max_j a_{ij} \right], \text{ the coefficient of pessimism } k$$

$$A_m = \max_i \left[ (1-t) \min_j a_{ij} + t \max_j a_{ij} \right], \text{ the coefficient of optimism } t$$

где  $k$  – the coefficient of pessimism takes the values from 0 to 1;

$t$  – the coefficient of optimism, takes values from 0 to 1.

When the value of the coefficient of pessimism  $k = 1$  the Hurwitz criterion becomes a criterion of extreme pessimism of Wald, with  $k = 0$  in the criterion of extreme optimism.

This criterion takes into account the behavior of the DM for the problem of moderate attitude to risk and objectives of the aggressive attitude to risk, does not take into account the uncertainty information, takes into account only the extreme maximum and minimum state of nature.

The generalized Hurwitz criterion with coefficients is based both on criteria of extreme optimism and extreme pessimism criteria of Wald and the criterion of optimism-pessimism Hurwitz – identifies the alternative that maximizes the outcome for each alternative of all possible States of nature taking into account the coefficient of pessimism, i.e. the decision maker chooses the solution which corresponds to:

$$A_m = \max_i \left[ k \min_j b_{ij} + (1-k) \max_j b_{ij} \right], \text{ the coefficient of pessimism } k$$

$$A_m = \max_i \left[ (1-t) \min_j a_{ij} + t \max_j a_{ij} \right], \text{ the coefficient of optimism } t$$

where  $k$  is the coefficient of pessimism takes the values from 0 to 1;

$t$  is the coefficient of optimism, takes values from 0 to 1.

$b_{ij}$  – win value for decision makers for the  $i$ -th alternative by  $j$ -th event, located in non-decreasing order.

When the value of the coefficient of pessimism  $k = 1$  the generalized Hurwitz criterion becomes a criterion of extreme pessimism of Wald, with  $k = 0$  in the criterion of extreme optimism, when the value of the coefficient of pessimism  $0 < k < 1$  – criterion of optimism-pessimism Hurwitz.

The generalized Hurwitz criterion with coefficients involves the determination of the coefficient of pessimism in the conservative and the aggressive attitude of the decision-maker toward risk.

In the case of conservative attitude of the decision-maker towards risk, the coefficient of pessimism is determined by the formula:

$$k_j = \frac{\min_j b_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n b_j}$$

In the case of the aggressive attitude of the decision-maker towards risk, the coefficient of pessimism is determined by the formula:

$$k_j = \frac{\max_j b_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n b_j}$$

The coefficient of optimism for the generalized Hurwitz criterion with coefficients determined by the formula:

$$A_m = \max_i \sum_{j=1}^n b_j k_j$$

This criterion takes into account the behavior of the DM for the problem of moderate attitude to risk and objectives of the aggressive attitude to risk, takes into account the uncertainty information, takes into account all possible States of nature.

Thus, applying the criterion of the generalized Hurwitz criterion factors when choosing innovative projects allows to increase the efficiency of innovation activities and management decisions.

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# FEATURES OF FORMATION OF DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

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**Abstract:** In the article the concepts of "marketing", "marketing activity", "commodity circulation" are considered. The channels of commodity circulation of various levels are analyzed, the features of forming channels for the distribution of industrial products are reflected. The advantages and disadvantages of direct and multilevel channels are explored.

**Key words:** sales, marketing, merchandising( distribution) , distribution channels, industrial products.

To date, sales activities and distribution of goods are the necessary functioning of an industrial enterprise. There are two concepts of marketing – is narrow, which involves communication of buyer and seller regarding the purchase and sale of goods, and wide, which characterizes the distribution as the distribution and movement of goods from place of production to place of sale, and the process of sale. After reviewing the literature it can be concluded that the concept of "sales" presented by scientists in different ways. In the opinion, D. And Barkan, sales is a field of activity of the enterprise, directed on realization of products in certain markets[1]L. A. Davydov and V. To Faltsman in their work[2] characterize the distribution, as the transformation of production of goods and services into money. Naumov V. N. noted that marketing of products is a set of activities that is carried out after the products outside the territory of the manufacturer.

Distribution merchandising or marketing can be interpreted as a system that ensures the delivery of the goods to the place of sale at exactly the same time, with the highest possible level of service.

The marketing activity includes a number of operations: distribution, transportation and storage of goods, contacts with buyers and intermediaries with a view to their sale, the completion, promotion to the wholesale and retail levels. The main elements of a distribution system are: distribution channel, wholesaler, broker, sales agent, dealer, wholesale agent, trade agent, Commission agent, retailer. This diversity of participants in the distribution system due to the fact that the owner of the company to reduce distribution costs, however, you must ensure that the user's convenience.

The elements of the distribution can be divided into internal and external environment. The elements of the internal environment of distribution include:

- control of raw materials, spare parts and finished products
- processing of customer orders
- the staking of goods for sale and the formation of parties.

Packaging, labeling

- preparation of accompanying documents;
- ship and control over the movement of cargo.

The elements of the external environment of goods movement include:

- transport undertaking;
- mediation;
- sales network.

Interlinked elements of distribution, which serve to perform all the necessary functions for the purchase of raw materials, processing, transportation, warehousing, packaging, storage, distribution, quality assurance, etc., i.e. to promote a particular product from the producer to the consumer are known as distribution channels. Distribution channels can be characterized by the number of components in their levels. The level of distribution channel is the intermediary that performs a particular job on the approximation of the goods and the right of ownership to the end user. The length of the channel is provided according to the number of existing intermediate levels.

Channel zero is a channel that consists of a manufacturer selling its product directly to the consumer. That is, the channel, without the use of intermediaries, which is used for most types of products for industrial purposes. But, first, products may be distributed in large quantities. Second, the feasibility requirements are often specific. Thirdly, there is the possibility of providing interrelated services for production use products.

Single-level channel includes only one mediator. As a rule, in the consumer market that a mediator is a retailer, and markets industrial sales agent or broker.

Two-level channel includes two intermediaries. In the consumer market these intermediaries are usually wholesalers and retailers, the market for industrial use industrial distributors and dealers.

Three-level channel contains three intermediaries. They are a wholesale broker, a small wholesaler and retail broker.

From the point of view of manufacturers, the more levels has the distribution channel, the less the ability to control it.

After reviewing the literature, analyzing several companies such as "mozyrsalt" and "novoangarsky dressing plant", we can conclude that most companies manufacturing complex, high-value industrial products use channel zero. The company "mozyrsalt" is one of the youngest companies in the industry, for the extraction of salts. Takes the top positions among manufacturers of salt in the CIS and Europe. Despite the high competition in the salt markets, the geography of deliveries comes from the countries of the near abroad to Europe and Asia. The company "mozyrsalt" has a null channel, the share of own products sells through its own network and contracts with organizations that purchase products for personal use, and also has a duplex channel that provides the intermediary between the enterprise and the consumer. In this case, the mediator is a dealer in the Baltic States. As a second example, was reviewed by Novo-Angarsk enrichment plant. One of the leading enterprises of the mining industry, the largest in Russia. The main activity – the production of lead-zinc ores mining and processing by selective flotation. The technology of enrichment of ore of Gorevsky Deposit laid flotation circuit producing the lead and zinc concentrates.

Lead concentrate is a feedstock for production of metal lead and its compounds, which are used in electrical engineering, in the manufacture of explosives, for the manufacture of batteries, paints, varnishes, radiation protection, fuel additives, manufacturing of bullets, fractions, etc.

Zinc concentrate is a raw material for the manufacture of zinc metal and its compounds. They are used for recovery of precious metals, galvanised steel, metallurgy, medicine, electrical engineering, etc.

Today, industrial extraction and processing of lead-zinc ore leads a Group of novoangarsky Dressing Plant. The products manufactured in the company – lead concentrate. Marketing and distribution of products is carried out via channel zero. The main consumers of products – steel mills of China and Kazakhstan. One of the features is that the products is highly specialized and

requires direct contact between producer and consumer. The company operates under the contract with the consumer, the contract is for one year. At the expiration of the term of the contract, it is extended or terminated. The products are sold by water transport. Direct selling is considered to be beneficial if:

- the price of goods changes frequently
- the number of consumers is small
- all consumers located in a small area
- volume of each delivery of multiple tare[3,p. 145]

Modern marketing management, is based on focusing on customers. Marketing managers, therefore, must pay special attention to the requirements of target markets and to satisfy those requirements more effectively than competitors. Try to create the best marketing mix consisting of product, price, promotion, and sales. To date, target market has needs and desires which can be taken care of within distribution channels. This reaction consists of actions, ranging from providing consumers with easier access to goods through the generation of new dealer organizations. As example is Honda motors, which arrived in the United States to create the image of luxury for its new line "Acura" or even implementing a completely new approach to sales, as did Amazon.com, becoming a pioneer in selling books via the Internet (Reilly, 1997).[4] Now in international marketing it is common practice to use sales agents.

In General we can say that companies wholesalers need to have information about the needs of the product and it is available at the warehouse, to control and manage inventory, as well as to have information about competitors and keep a track and take it into account when making various administrative decisions, control implementation of the goods and to analyze failures, to take operational decisions on elimination of shortcomings. A very important point in achieving success of the company is greater emphasis on employee training.

Every channel has its advantages and disadvantages. Advantages of direct marketing channel (zero level) are: the simple structure of the distribution, which provides control over the distribution channels, no need to share profits, the possibility of direct communication with consumers and obtain information about their reaction to a product( first hand). The disadvantage of this level is the complexity of the organization (including organizational, financial and management side of the issue)[5] Advantages of multi-tiered distribution channels that: provide the width of coverage of audience (via direct channel is hard to do), the increase in the rate of turnover and gross income, each member of the distribution function. The disadvantages of these channels is the lack of control over the channel, weak ability to control prices and terms of sales, dependence on intermediaries, the lack of direct communication with the buyer.

The final choice of the channel depends on the characteristics of the goods, customers of the enterprise and competition.

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# ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTIVITY AND WAGES IN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the study of changes in labor productivity and wages in agricultural enterprises in Abansky district. There is also the identification of trends and causes of change.

**Keywords:** Labor productivity; wage; productivity and payment.

Productivity is a measure of the labor efficiency, which is determined by the number or volume of production per unit time per employee. Productivity is not a goal of enterprises, but this is one of the ways to reduce variable costs and increase profitability [4].

Very often, it is necessary to increase the labor productivity at the enterprises to make the automation of production, it helps to rid the business from a number of costs associated with the remuneration of additional employees. But these costs are quite substantial, and not every enterprise can have such costs, moreover, these investments are directed more in the long term, and immediate payback can be expected.

We consider the agricultural enterprises in Abansky district, which have many problems now. Despite all incentive programs agricultural region enterprises gradually withdraw from the market. One of the main reasons for this phenomenon is the low productivity [2], [5].

Consider the productivity in Abansky district in table 1.

Table 1 – Cost indexes of labor productivity in the agricultural enterprises in Abansky district.

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2016 to 2014, %
Produced commercial products:				
-1 worker, thousand rubles	1105,6	1471,4	1497,8	135,5
-for 1 person – day, thousand rubles	4060,9	5167	5021,9	123,7
-1 person – hour, rubles	571,5	688,9	719,8	125,9

If we analyze the changes in labor productivity for the period 2014-2016, we can see a tendency to increase the production of marketable products for 1 person of 35.5%. Productivity per 1 employee and per 1 man – day 1 man - hour increased steadily during the study period, 23.7 and 25.9 per cent respectively. This may be due to several reasons: the introduction of new technologies, such as milking machines, new processors, etc.; stimulating workers through higher

wages (which we further discuss); reducing the number of workers, due to which the load per person increases.

The main reserve of growth in labor productivity in the studied companies is the growth of capital-labor ratio [1]. It is necessary to introduce new technologies, varieties, breeds of livestock, equipment in the production process. The Economics of agriculture should embark on a new innovative way of development [3].

The change in the wage during the study period, consider the following table.

Table 2 – the Level of wages in the main sectors of agricultural enterprises in Abansky district

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2016 to 2014, %
The level of payment for 1 pers., RUB.				
-in the grain industry	137	159	165	120,4
-in the production of milk	77	164	170	220,8
-in the production of cattle meat	127	43	41	32,3

As can be seen from this table, the values of the hourly wage in different industries are quite varied, sometimes significantly. For example, in 2016 and 2015, the highest wages were in the field of milk production, in 2014 – in the grain industry. These fluctuations can be explained by the fact that agricultural enterprises aimed at a certain type of product. As it turned out, farmers are sensitive to the changing market and the needs of the region, such as milk, immediately direct all forces in this sector, consequently raising wages. So, if we compared to 2014, the wage level in the grain industry increased by 20.4 %, production of milk - more than 2 times, production of beef decreased due to the fact that cattle for the most part is not going to slaughter, it is advantageous to keep dairy cows.

Analyzing the productivity and wage dynamics, we can notice a certain tendency in the growth. There are some significant variations during the study period which can do any conclusions, it is necessary to examine both measures in combination.

After we reviewed the performance and remuneration of labour productivity in Abansky district for the period from 2014 to 2016, it is necessary to consider in the studied branch the law of correlation of growth rates in labor productivity and wages (tab. 3).

The essence of this law lies in the fact that productivity growth should outpace wage growth. In this case we can speak not only about development but also about its ability to stay "afloat" in periods of crisis. Otherwise production costs will significantly increase and returns in the form of increased productivity will be less. This situation can occur if you try to stimulate the growth of productivity only by raising wages, without changing other conditions.

Table 3 – productivity of growth and wages in the agricultural enterprises in Abansky district

Indicators	2014	2015	2016
Labour productivity per hour, RUB	571,5	688,9	719,8
The growth rate in hour labour productivity, %	-	120,5	104,5
The growth rate in hour labour productivity, %	-	20,5	4,5
Hourly wage, RUB.	51,8	62,2	71,2
The growth rate of the hourly wage, %	-	120,1	114,5
The growth rate of the hourly wage, %	-	20,1	14,5
The growth rate of labour productivity growth wage	-	-	0,3

In the agricultural enterprises of Abansky district there is a noticeable trend of growth of labor productivity and payment. In 2016, labour productivity per hour increased in comparison with the year 2015 of 4.5 %. Payment for 1 person-hours during the same period grew by 14.5 %.

The growth of labour productivity per 1% growth wage in the reporting year was 0.3 %. During the period the economic law that the increase in wages should be accompanied by faster growth of productivity in the agricultural enterprises in Abansky district is not maintained.

The study was able to identify that in the agricultural sector of Abansky district has a number of problems, and if you do not take any measures, it will lead to serious consequences. The agricultural enterprise has not been "at the peak" of development. One of the main tasks, in my opinion, is the establishment of priority agriculture in Abansky region. You must enter the number of municipal programs to stimulate the agricultural sector, increasing subsidies and, perhaps, attracting investors to the sector. Only after that we can talk about improving productivity and wages, and hence on the development of the industry as a whole.

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# MARKETING RESEARCH OF REAL ESTATE MARKET

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**Abstract:** In this article, classifications of residential real estate objects are examined, as well as regional parameters for the classification of residential properties.

**Key words:** real estate, property, classification, building organizations.

Currently, the market analysts came to a consensus, what is the classification most appropriate and convenient. Existing classifications are often repetitive and have the tendency to extension of features and parameters that should be attributed the property to a particular class. In the professional community, as analysts, appraisers, gradually there is an understanding that all the proposed classifications have a number of shortcomings, which are due to a lack of priorities enumerated options [3].

At the same time, the average seller or buyer of real estate may not understand the number of parameters and their understanding, or simply not to spend time on the study of indicators, not a professional architect or Builder.

This requires that the housing standards that represent groups of residential buildings, classified according to the plurality of different parameters characterizing the structural and space-planning decisions, consumer quality, life, wear and tear, as well as local characteristics and the external environment.

Exploring the regional settings of the classification of residential properties, it should be noted that the company "Monolitholding" in Krasnoyarsk region first developed and published its own classification, which is available on the website [www.domnavzletke.ru](http://www.domnavzletke.ru) and accepted by the Union of constructors of the Krasnoyarsk region as a working tool [2].

The classification provides four types of accommodation (economy, comfort, business, premium) selected four key parameters:

- location,
- constructive features and planning decisions,
- engineering equipment,
- infrastructure [1].

In each dimension several sub-points: the presence and quality of roads, communications, security systems, material design [1].

Four-stage classification – a reflection of the expectations of the four major categories of customers (table. 1).



Table 1 – Comparative characteristics of users of different classes of property

Class of housing	Characteristics of the buyer
Economy	Importantly, the very existence of the apartment of a certain area. What will be the area, how far the apartment is from the place of work and if there are nearby schools and kindergartens, it is interested to a much lesser extent.
Comfort	Choose people who are not willing to put up with standard layouts and the lack of yard space for Parking. For them, the important spacious rooms, open space and infrastructure area.
Business	This housing is of higher quality, his customers seek not just to comfort, but require apartment matching their social status (location, quality of area infrastructure and the homogeneity of social environment).
Premium.	A narrow segment of the real estate market. Tenants interested in not just a homogeneous social environment, it is important to live close with specific personalities. The premium segment is a club house with a very limited number of apartments.

Krasnoyarsk builders in their advertising and information materials on the sites is not publicly and officially Express their ideas about classification, but often in the ads for the sale of apartments specifies the class, which suggests that companies have internal standards.

In modern conditions, many developers got their own corporate websites that allows you to analyze the information published by the developers on their residential sites in terms of their class, according to the classification of "Monolitholding" ("Classifier M"). Data source – company websites (table. 2).

Table 2 – Comparative characteristics of developers in the city of Krasnoyarsk and their investment and construction projects by the level of comfort

№	The developer	Class of housing
1	2	3
1.	Firm "Kultbystroyj" – a residential complex novonikolaevskiy	"Firm "Kultbystroyj" declares its objects as social housing, that is, the "economy" class. The company provides enhanced comfort improvement – underground Parking, shops, sports grounds, landscaping. Construction – large glazed balconies, Bay Windows and original decoration of facades. Wall material various and traditional for the company of a sandwich panel and monolith, and brick. The construction of the "Kultbystroyj" leads almost the entire territory of the city. "Classifier M" apartments mainly correspond to the high-quality "economy" class. But their size often corresponds to the class "comfort". The houses on Vzletke is flat, the area corresponding to class "business".
2.	Firm Sibiryak – residential complex "Pokrovsky"	Sibiryak is an active participant in social programmes. Technology – panel construction, home series 111-97. Housing builds in the Central area. Class of property the company does not advertise, most of the signs of "Classifier" M – "economy". Provides an accomplishment of courtyards, recreation areas, playgrounds and business platforms with a set of small architectural

		forms. Inside yard area are created reversal site, advanced asphalt driveways, which can be used for the temporary Parking of vehicles.
3.	Firm "Monolitholding" – a residential complex "Transfiguration"	The aim of the project is complex development of the territory and creating comfortable living environment. The use of energy - and heat-saving technologies, security, centralized management – key features of the project. New district is positioned as residential comfort and business class. Most of the apartments in the other buildings – also clearly not the class "economy", the area of apartments is too great. Sites <a href="http://www.monolit-holding.ru">www.monolit-holding.ru</a> , <a href="http://www.domnavzletke.ru">www.domnavzletke.ru</a> sales are not offered, price not announced.
4.	Firm "Omega" – residential complex Pens	Area, we offer for sale apartments is slightly larger than the requirements for class "economy" and set of criteria "Classifier M" can be attributed to the categories "comfort" and "business".
5.	Firm "Siblider" – a residential complex "Regateo"	A new project company "Fregate" – originally announced as a category of "business plus", although in most positions the "Classifier M" is consistent with the higher class – "premium". This is the first in the Krasnoyarsk house on a metal frame. The apartments are equipped of technology "Smart home", uses a complex and expensive equipment, there are a lot of comfort items.

Thus, according to the sites and implemented investment and construction projects in the city of Krasnoyarsk, there are apartments of four classes: economy, comfort, business and premium class. However, it is not always possible to explain why in the same company housing costs 50 thousand rubles per square meter, and the other 60. The price of housing under construction are established on the basis of demand, which is determined based on the highest possible price for which the consumer may acquire the object. Housing comfort class can be positioned as a business-housing, and in this case the price is artificially inflated. Thus, the housing moves from one category to another without changing its qualitative characteristics. The introduction of the classifier will limit price speculation, as each constructed object will get the passport with detailed characteristics.

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# TEMPERAMENT AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL IN THE ORGANIZATION

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**Abstract:** This article presents an analysis of the temperaments of man from the standpoint of mechanism of personnel management in the organization. The analysis of temperaments. Also presented a well-grounded conclusion about the applicability of specific governance mechanisms given the temperament of the worker.

**Keywords:** temperament, temperament types, management, human resources, personnel.

At the moment the global economy is a market that allows companies to grow, develop, increase production and to influence the volume of consumption. But for the company's expansion requires an increase in human resources. But these resources someone has to manage. There is a question about the choice of people who are able to take leadership positions. The fact that the head is the most important part of the whole team - an indisputable truth, it was he, manager, planning the work process, organize people and skillfully directs and supervises their activities. Without a competent head of the company is waiting for the collapse and anarchy among the workers. The question is: Who are the leaders? What people are able to take management positions and to assume the burden of responsibility not only for their work but also for the activities of all the wards, for scoring performance of the companies, which subsequently impact at all?

One of the professions, often choose to study in the humanities universities, is the manager profession. And it is right. After all, modern companies need competent professionals capable of working in volatile environments. But that apart from education and, perhaps, experience defines a good leader? In our opinion, one of these criteria is the temperament. It is senior management's temperament determines the style of management in the organization, the relationship in the team and the pace of development of the company.

There are known four temperament:

- 1) choleric;
- 2) sanguine;
- 3) phlegmatic;
- 4) melancholic.

In each type there are both positive and negative aspects that affect their professional activities.

The first type – choleric

plus	minus
charismatic	Hot temper and anger

The speed of thought and action Determination Energy sense of purpose The speed of the results	The tendency to tyranny and tyranny restless
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Heads-choleric encourage workflow and staff in general to increased activation. But due to their unstable nature, emerging from under the control of emotions, efficiency choleric leaders sharply reduced. Good choleric in situations that require urgent solutions risky, but stability makes them banal bored.

The second type – sanguine

plus	minus
Extraversion The serenity of the nervous system Resistance to stress	a cursory glance impermanence

Heads-sanguine by extroversion can quickly build links, to find a common contact with different people, and that allows them to easily climb the career ladder. It seems that here they are - the ideal leaders, but they are just as choleric, not may work on one task. New ideas capture them quickly, which leads to hasty decisions in the old "bored" issues.

The third type – phlegmatic

plus	minus
perseverance Logical thinking Sequencing	The focus is not unnecessary trifles Failure of the new

These leaders feel comfortable in those situations in which the choleric would be boring. Decisions prefer to get to the bottom, find a set of solutions and have one to choose the best. But these leaders - a heads-conservatives. They are difficult to accept a new, often adhere to one idea, not wanting to recognize the staggering of its relevance, which often leads to so-called "blindness". They do not see that their ship, the captain of which is the head, sink, faced with the need to change.

The fourth type - melancholic-heads

plus	minus
Kindness Understanding Fairness in decision-making	Increased critical of themselves Constant introspection It is hard to deny

From melancholic to the most kind and understanding bosses. Due to its own high emotional they tend to understand others, to find a compromise in disputes, always take informed decisions. But it is difficult to deny and dismiss employees. They never let anyone get fired on emotions. Before making a decision, will review all aspects of the question. This softness can lead to a loss of credibility and the formation of opinion leaders.

From the descriptions above, you can get an idea about the leaders of each of the types of temperaments. Each of them has strengths and weaknesses. Each of the leaders of the most effective for them in comfortable situations. For example, the choleric, sanguine and most productive when the environment is changeable, it is necessary to make a prompt decision, make connections. A phlegmatic and melancholic feel best in an environment of stability, as they are hard to take a hasty decision, because they are trying to analyze the situation from all sides, dismantle every aspect and only then to find the most effective solution.

So the question arises, who is still better suited for the role of leader? Active with sanguine choleric or methodical, consistent with phlegmatic melancholic?

After analyzing the psychology of all four types, or examined their strengths and weaknesses, we came to the conclusion that the most successful option would be an alliance of

two types. In our opinion, the most successful associations are choleric with the phlegmatic and sanguine with melancholy.

For example, a choleric in a managerial position may be due to the temper quarrel with the staff, partners and senior management. For balance and stabilization of managerial staff he needs a person with perseverance and the ability to not only look at the whole picture, but also on its individual parts.

choleric subject	Phlegmatic subject
short temper	quietly
The speed of thought	Adherence to logical analysis
The tendency to tyranny	non-contentious
changeability	consistency

Thus, we see that the cons of cover plus other and vice versa. For Head-choleric, phlegmatic-needs assistant and the head-phlegmatic needs Deputy-choleric, phlegmatic because of the commitment to permanence can not respond quickly to changes.

In the second part of our selected group sanguine and melancholic. Sanguine is not so hot-tempered. Their emotional lift is aimed more on extraversion, ie the creation of contacts than temper tantrums, and therefore vulnerable emotionally melancholic does not tyrannize over the behavior of their partner. But at the same time balance the melancholic sanguine that those of their extraversion and balance the nervous system, which a priori compatible hard, often too superficial.

sanguine person	melancholic
Extraversion	introverted
Superficiality	Analysis
Resistance to stress	hearted sensitivity

Extroverts with introverts in business couple create a profitable one another alliance. sanguine person know how to build links and melancholic supporters Analysis and solitary quiet operation.

Thus, grouping the four types of temperament in the two groups, in which participants could have their strengths to compensate for the shortcomings of partners, we have the most effective formula of the administrative apparatus.

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# LEASING AS EFFECTIVE SOURCE OF FINANCING INVESTMENTS IN THE MAIN CAPITAL OF ENTERPRISES

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**Abstract:** In the article the concepts "fixed capital", "fixed assets", "simple reproduction", "expanded reproduction", "bank credit", "bond", "financial leasing" are considered. Debt funds are analyzed, features of privileges are shown at use of leasing, the example of use of leasing on the enterprise is resulted. The advantages and disadvantages of borrowed funds are explored.

**Keywords:** Leasing, borrowed funds, own funds, equipment, method of financing.

Of course, that was normal operation of the enterprise, you must have certain tools and sources. Fixed assets, consisting of buildings, structures, machinery, equipment and other tools that are involved in the production process are the main basis of the activities of the firm.

Fixed capital part of the financial resources that are invested in non-current assets.

The main means of the means of labour which repeatedly participate in production process, while maintaining its natural-material form; their cost is transferred to finished goods as parts wear.

Sources of financing of reproduction of fixed assets are equity and debt. Reproduction takes two forms:

- simple reproduction, when the costs of reimbursement of depreciation correspond to the amount of accrued depreciation;
- the expanded reproduction, when the costs of reimbursement of depreciation exceeds the amount of accrued depreciation.

The sources of own funds of the firms for financing the reproduction of fixed assets include:

- depreciation;
- depreciation;

profit remaining at the disposal of the company.

The adequacy of sources of funds for the reproduction of fixed capital is critical to the financial condition of the company.

Borrowed sources are:

- Bank loans;
- bonds;
- financial leasing.

The Bank loan is a monetary loan given by Bank for certain term on the terms of recoverability and payment of credit percent.

Bond (in accordance with part 2 of article 816 of the civil code) recognizes the valuable paper certifying the right of its holder on reception from the face, issued the bond in the term stipulated therein, the nominal value of the bond or other property equivalent.

Financial leasing is a form of investment activity whereby the lessor undertakes to transfer purchased the property from the seller and the contract of leasing the object of leasing to the lessee for a fee and on certain conditions for temporary possession and use for a period of more than three years for entrepreneurial purposes.

Most businesses do not have sufficient to make the required capital investments of own sources of financing. To borrow money on the open market by placing additional issues of shares or corporate bonds in Russia can afford only a few large companies. In these circumstances, the most realistic source of financing is loans, however, there can be problems: banks prefer to work with fairly large companies with good credit history.

Alternatives to Bank lending as a way of financing capital investment is leasing.

As a complex socio-economic phenomenon, the lease covers the most important functions for the formation of a mixed economy: financial, production, logistics, use of tax incentives and depreciation benefits, while using the latter has some features:

- the property lease is accounted for on the balance sheet of the lessor or the lessee by agreement between them;
- lease payments are expensed by the lessee of the produced products (services), which consequently reduces the taxable income;
- accelerated depreciation calculated in the contract period, reduces taxable profit and accelerates the renewal of material-technical base.

Given the tax efficiency factors of the lease allow the lease to save in the current period of the enterprise funds, with the result that these funds are not removed from circulation, and continue to work.

The savings on taxes own funds the company put into circulation, allow to generate additional cash flow required for repayment of the lease payments and generation of additional profit.

After analyzing the financial condition of the company according to the financial statements (balance sheet; statement of profit and loss), we can draw the following conclusion that the financial condition of JSC "Askizavtotrans" for three years from 2013-2016 was absolutely stable. This fact suggests that all the stocks covered by the enterprise's own working capital, i.e. the company is not dependent on external creditors.

After analyzing the enterprise JSC "Askizavtotrans", which is engaged in cargo transportation of fuels and lubricants to Mongolia, fixed assets (vehicles) in the most part very worn. Key year of commissioning is 90 years of the twentieth century that speaks to their moral and physical obsolescence.

JSC "Askizavtotrans" signed a contract to supply petroleum products to Mongolia. While production capacity is insufficient to meet the needs of customers, so you have to purchase additional pieces of equipment. The company requires truck tractors, as this type of machine is unsuitable for transportation over long distances, the best model of Scania in the opinion of the chief engineer of JSC "Askizavtotrans" because the data model already present in the company that facilitates the task of finding parts and servicing of machines. The company plans to buy a car model Scania brand P420CA6X4HSZ, and purchase a semi-tank NEFAZ-9693-0000010.

Formerly JSC "Askizavtotrans" used the services of LLC "Khakass leasing company". This leasing company was founded in 2001 with Main activity is the provision of a financial lease (leasing) of vehicles, equipment and real estate for Russian organizations and enterprises. The founders of the company are 100% private.

Thus, the assets acquired on lease on the following conditions:

1. The amount of down payment 20%;
2. Lease term - 3 years;
3. Lease payments 2168656,68 rubles a year.

To assess the effectiveness of investment must be podiskutirovat cash flow. We calculate the discount factors for periods.

Define discounted cash flow.

Thus, summing up the discounted cash flow NPV of project for the acquisition of new vehicles on lease, which is equal to 4429698,13. The value of NPV is positive, therefore, the appropriate attachment.

The need for the implementation of large-scale investments in the equipment of Russian enterprises is not in doubt. The material base of the absolute majority of so-called "old" enterprises are extremely worn out, both physically and mentally and requires either replacement or modernization. A new company with modern equipment are also experiencing the need for investment to expand business.

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# MICROMANAGEMENT IN THE MODERN ORGANIZATION

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**Annotation:** the article presents the analysis of micro-management, which can be called "professional disease". Its causes in organizations is different, in this regard, there is a need for analysis and study.

**Keywords:** micromanagement, total control, perfectionism, management, manager, boss, employee.

Micromanagement - this style of management, which implies total control over the chief subordinates in all areas of personnel within the organization. In fact, it looks as if the chief does not trust his subordinates and therefore subjected to close monitoring and control of all spheres of life of workers.

Good governance is a style or bad - are popular belief is quite difficult to say on this subject. Some believe that it assumes a positive trend for the organization, but only on condition that this has been really talented and experienced manager. Others, on the contrary, think that this is a catastrophic impact on the organization, since one man can not physically monitor all, and undermined the collective attitude to their boss.

The majority of today this style of management estimate is bad enough, and often referred to as an occupational disease of some leaders. Besides that micromanagement is elevated to "occupational disease" it slows down all processes in the company, and therefore its effectiveness, stability and competitiveness. If we draw an analogy with the organization of a living organism, it is simply sick.

Micromanagement is hampered not only their employees too much control, but also to the manager, as he is "immersed" in the affairs of subordinates and can not engage in their careers.

What could be the reasons for the establishment and application of micro-management style like? The main reason is likely to serve as a fact that the leader does not believe in their employees refers to their abilities and skills biased and simply do not trust. Manager begins to seem that his team often takes the wrong decisions (even if it is not so) how special and involuntarily. Quite often, these situations become absurd and correct actions and decisions of employees receive a negative evaluation from the head, he corrects them and, as a result, deteriorates.

Distrust may occur due to the fact that managers make the right decisions that promoted his organization forward several times and brought him success - this may be the reason that he begins to believe that the only true solution can only take it and no one else. It may also be that the manager trusted his subordinates, but they fell short of his hopes and stumble, after the incident, the manager decides to make all the decisions himself.

More to the causes of micromanagement in the organization is the fact that the manager can not motivate your employees and inspire them to productive work.

Often, such a management style people enjoy a certain mental state, namely those that have a tendency to perfectionism, that is, increased attention to various details and trifles. Micromanagement conception used by young managers, who do not have much experience, and consider themselves smarter than everyone else, and it is used by managers who visited local subordinates.

If this style predominates in the organization for a long time, it begins to flow from the head to the subordinates and happening kind of "infection". Employees are not responsible for their decisions and actions, the head always tells them about what to do (because he believes that they are unable to do anything for yourself) - all this is the reason that the workers begin to believe in their helplessness. The team begins to deteriorate and climate degradation begins a professional staff. Some staff will weaken next year, and will be of a handful of artists who are only able to perform precise instructions.

Of course, if there is a "disease", that is, ways of its treatment and prevention. For example, employees must periodically hint boss that they are fully responsible for everything that they do and for all decisions that are taken. In the case where the chief is on a someone more senior, you need to apply directly to him and to talk about the situation. Also cool the ardor of the manager can help discussions with senior management, or visit a psychologist. Please be aware that these methods are not a panacea, and to solve this dangerous for the team and the organization can be a problem by reducing the chief from his post, or transfer it to a place where he will "own boss".

But not everything is as bad as it might seem at first glance. In some cases, the "occupational disease" becomes a tool to help the organization, but under the conditions: it is impossible that the manager is out of the frame and all this must continue a short space of time. Here is an example: a time of crisis, but the company has an experienced manager who is able to control all the actions of their employees - in this case, it takes place the transfer of emergency powers. But it is important to remember that it should be precisely control, not every employee and management decisions for him.

As a conclusion we can say that micromanagement, for the most part, carries a negative impact on the team and the organization as a whole. But there are conditions under which the micro-management is a must, despite all its negative sides and it can be used, but with great caution and in a very rigid and narrow limits, under the guidance of an experienced manager.

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# RISKS OF INTEGRATION OF ENTERPRISES: IDENTIFICATION AND SOLUTIONS

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**Abstract:** The article allows to reveal the concept of risk and to identify the types of enterprises integration and risks in the integration process.

**Keywords:** integration, integration processes, organization, risk. integration, integration processes, organization, risk.

The world economy are taking place for the existence of different types of integration firms differ from each other for different reasons, depending on the association objectives, the nature of economic relations among the subjects, as well as the level of independence of the enterprises that are part of the union. The concept of the company is now understood as an economic main structural element in a market-oriented economy. This company acts as the overriding subject of the market, which cooperates in a variety of economic relations with the rest of the subjects. For large-scale business is characterized by forms of organization at the base of which is association of firms in a variety of aggregate structures. These primarily include associations, corporations, consortiums, concerns, cartels, syndicates, holding companies, etc.

In general, the integration is understood as the union of efforts and capacities of a number of organizations to achieve a common strategic goal of strengthening the positions of their competitiveness and efficiency.

In certain Russian conditions the creation of various forms of business combinations except to improve competitiveness in the market, can solve many other internal crisis and reformation task.

In Russia, the most developed form of holding companies and financial-industrial groups. Experts in the field of economic management believe that the growing influence and increase the scale of the large associations of altered types of holdings, financial and industrial groups are associated with the development of corporate planning and management of the economy, typical of any industrialized farming system. It is this kind of association are the engines of growth in the economy.

Today, business efficiency in Russia "integration processes" are the main link in the current system of investment and modernization of the economic situation of the country as a whole. The main part in the transformation of this system are the business combination, which primarily have the following advantages:

- Act as a mechanism to increase the number of enterprises;
- An extremely positive effect on the position of companies in the different kinds of markets, increase the stability of a financial point of view;
- Have the ability to change the index of competitiveness and profitability of the company's products in a better way.

Along with the real potentials is characterized and the corresponding risks.

Association procedure correlates a complicated process, which should take into account a significant number of uncertain conditions. A large proportion of the information required prior to the preparation of the transaction, does not have the required part of the definition, and is significantly predictive in nature (such as future market position, finances integrated firm, etc.). Practice transactions demonstrates that in most cases the result of the transaction, and can carry negative. About 61% of all business combinations is unable to recoup the investment, the part of transactions are often forced to again break up into independent corporate constituents.

With the integration of enterprises, the main problems, according to the manifestation of providing a variety of risks that are:

1 Negative response personnel. Where the management company, for fear of losing their positions, can terminate the partnership and form competition within, forming incidents.

2 Lack strategies. Management does not construct the idea does not provide resources for further unification, this is peculiar to integrate into almost unknown field for restructuring activities.

3 Deliberate wrong estimation (employees, business project considering the future operation, show interest in its implementation and repelled by unrealizable, extremely optimistic positions infrequently performed counting other projects).

4 Lack of proper control over the course of the operation in general (lack of characteristics of the system, allowing to assess the degree of successful implementation of the deal).

5 Slowness in making conclusions, fuzzy powers. Because of the fuzzy framework of authority and responsibility commitments transaction can be forwarded from one part of management to another. When an organization operates a large number of levels of management hierarchy, it affects the time of the transaction.

The main component of a successful business combination is considered to be preparedness to difficulties, the rapid elimination of them. Intended detection of risks contributes to some extent to influence them.

During the transaction risks are classified according to the following main stages:

1 The risks at the stage of the integration strategy:

a) the risk corresponding to the selection method of company growth. The increase due to the combination of the selected strategy is often impractical to improve the firm's position. Sometimes a change of its production, the assimilation of new industries as a result of internal resources business profitable in economic terms, especially if the firm operates in the areas where the "scale effect" is achieved at relatively small volumes. Policies to increase the firm by diversifying in this case too costly method;

b) the risks associated with the choice of a form of integration;

c) the risks associated with the selection of a partner, ie, coupled with the number of missing information on the integrated company and a small degree of knowledge of the potential options for the selection of a partner of the transaction;

d) the risk of an incorrect assessment of status, ie, with missing degree of knowledge about the industry, the lack of accurate information about the market value of the parts of the company in the market, which can cause distortion of the cost, which is especially important in a business restructuring.

2 Risks associated with the implementation of the strategy of association:

a) risks associated with the shareholders' capital, ie, reduction in prices connected firms according to a comparison of the total price of the company;

b) the risks associated with changes in the ratio of total capital - owners risk losing a substantial portion of control over the combined company.

3 Risks associated with the management of enterprise resource planning:

a) risk reduction personnel, including top management firms. Incorrect transaction will cause the loss of the staff of the two companies. In consequence of considerably reduced the

scientific and technical potential of the newly formed structure, since workers go to their personal knowledge and technological skills. Compensation Risk - a commitment that, during the unification of their financial status and the status will not decrease;

b) reduce the risks of employee loyalty, ie negative decision changes, which leads to tension in the moral organization, thereby decreasing productivity of the combined firm.

4 Risks associated with the capital of companies:

a) the risks arising in the course of association and the reallocation of finance flows, ie, worsening financial position of one or both parties to the transaction;

b) the risk of the tax burden of the combined firm, ie, increase the tax burden on the participants of the transaction as a result of its conduct as a direct (increase in tax payments) and indirect (loss of tax benefits);

c) reduce the risks of the rate of profit, ie, Association now having a negative balance;

d) risks associated with the optimum size of the enterprise, where there is a "diseconomies of scale", there are difficulties with the management in an integrated structure elements; coordination of units; effective redistribution of links to organizations of revenues; implementation of planned growth.

5 Risks associated with changes in the macro environment of the company:

a) the risks associated with the amendments to the national legislation. Indicates that a change in the anti-monopoly legislation may affect the process of integration will make it economically unfeasible, if as a result of the newly formed integrated structure (the company) is subject to this law;

b) the risks associated with changes in the macro political, ie, reduction of enterprise capabilities to defend their interests in the government. In modern Russia, it is the presence in the company of their representatives in the government often determines its profitability for potential competitors.

The practice of integration processes in Russia provides for all of these risks, but the most common risks include:

- Wrong choice of forms of association;
- Fiscal and financial risks;
- The loss of control over the company;
- The emergence of corporate conflicts;
- Failure to comply with the operational and financial plans;
- Political risks.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the creation of large integrated structures - one of the most important trends of economic transformation of the Russian economy. The results of their activities in the real sector of the Russian economy reflects the growing influence of integration on the total volume of industrial production in Russia. Enterprises, reorganized the company, have a more flexible response to changes in demand in the consumer markets. The formation and operation of integration structures make sense in the case of obtaining synergies from the combination. Achieving the effect is largely the result-based development strategy.

That is why we believe that in order to maximize synergies requires careful selection of the type of association, goals and strategies. It is important to the existence of a realistic approach to evaluating companies, the ability to anticipate problems and results.

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# EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORPORATE CULTURE IN AN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE

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**Annotation:** this article considers the systems of corporate culture assessment in agricultural enterprises.

**Key words:** corporate culture, efficiency, personnel policy, revenue growth

Before Present Time not Elaborated Technique Assessments corporate vnoy culture. it Connectedly from Set of Disciplines Of the incoming at her composition. Also, despite certain successes in the development of the theory, there is no clear unified conception of the category of effectiveness and methods of its determination at various levels of production and in the spheres of management.

This is especially acute in the sphere of production management and, in particular, the culture of entrepreneurship. The practical application of quantitative indicators to the individual elements of the control system and the quality characteristics associated with slozhivshe ysy problem identifying the parameters and indicators and ensuring their correlation.

The organization is a complex system, consisting of interrelated groups of employees who have their own goals and tasks that are often the opposite. Therefore, to evaluate the quality system, which depend on the nature of the impact on the people, one evaluating economic results will not dostat of chno. Economic indicators can be attributed to overall economic growth, market conditions or government patronage.

Under the performance management system we shall mean the degree of achievement of objectives at the lowest cost resource management. In this sense, we agree with A.I.Kitovym, who believes that "the activities of the head can not be assessed only according to its own parameters. The correct evaluation criterion is the end result of the entire staff of the enterprise, which is organically connected to the labor productivity of managers and subordinates," [2]. In his works he captures the practice of management effectiveness evaluation, not considering the psychological factors. Although without their assessment of corporate culture of efficiency is not complete, as evidenced by international experience.

In recent years, the consideration of the effects of management activities, on the psychological aspect of the enterprise, Aroused quite a lot of interest. So in the works of many scientists [3] presented the following criteria of management efficiency (Fig. 1).



Figure 1 - Performance criteria.

The basis of psychological criteria is the corporate culture and business. It helps managers and managers to target all units and individuals to achieve common goals. At enterprises with a developed corporate culture, the staff considers themselves to be part of the company, as a result of which the level of self-giving increases, and the company's priorities are set higher than their own.

In the process of selecting an indicator that characterizes the level of corporate culture, it is necessary to take into account a number of requirements:

- Quality of production resources;
- Compatibility Indicators;
- Absence of duplicate indicators;
- Suitability for calculation at all stages of production management; [1]

Given these circumstances, we want to note that the corporate culture is not an independent and separate, providing the final result of its activities. It operates in conjunction with a management system, resulting in a final product of the enterprise throughout the system.

To assess the effectiveness of the corporate culture, and hence the control system evaluation, we offer the following indicators:

1) Growth of income or profits of the enterprise for the period during which the measures for the development of corporate culture:

$$E = P - (V_1 - V_2) \text{ wherein:}$$

E - the absolute size of the economic impact over the period;

P - profit per unit of output in the aftermath of the measures for the development of corporate culture;

V<sub>1</sub> and V<sub>2</sub> - output volume before and after the activities for the development of corporate culture;

2) Personnel performance indicator. It is most sensitive to the quantitative and qualitative changes in the production processes and thus to changes in the value of the result obtained from the use of these resources:



$$O_A = \frac{BP}{(A_{\text{нп}} + A_{\text{кп}})/2} \text{ Where,}$$

BP - proceeds from sales for the billing period;

$A_{\text{нп}}$ ,  $A_{\text{кп}}$  - the value of assets at the beginning and end of the period;

The indicator of resource return as a generalizing indicator of efficiency is the most substantiated in theoretical and methodological terms, in our view, can be fully used for the above purposes.

Measurement with the help of formulas of socio-psychological parameters, such as: adaptability, the form of organization of the enterprise and the nature of relations with the external environment is impossible. For this reason, we offer together with the resource index to use the following methods for studying social and psychological parameters:

1) the survey method, survey

2) Statistical methods (normative, comparative, method of tracking changes)

For example, the use of an integral indicator for a questionnaire

$$K_{\text{int}} = (O_{\text{bi}} / K) / A \text{ where,}$$

$O_{\text{bi}}$  - Overall assessment of the elements corporate culture at the i-th application form;

K - number of elements in the questionnaire

A - number of interviewed employees

3) System Analysis Method (functional, morphological and parametric description of the corporate culture).

Thus, the present system of performance indicators of the enterprise as a whole and the corporate culture in particular, will help agricultural enterprises to effectively build

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# MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISES OF THE RCP ON THE BASIS OF PROJECT-PROCESS APPROACH

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**Abstract:** The article considers the problem of separation of elements of project and process approaches, used in a managerial analysis. The study of the characteristics, possibilities and disadvantages of a comparative and process approaches to improve the management efficiency of innovative activity.

**Key words:** innovation activity, innovation project, key performance indicators, project approach, process approach.

Innovative intention can be carried out at the enterprise in the form of project management, which is interpreted as a concept of organization and management of complex, uncertain, risky intentions. Indeed, many of the types of innovation in various fields of activity of the enterprise was implemented on the basis of the methodology and tools of project management that is supported by data from numerous publications and practices [1].

Statistics of the applicability of project management to manage innovation processes is not a confirmation of the feasibility of using this approach in all cases. Moreover, as noted in a number of works, implementation of design patterns is associated with a fairly high cost of all kinds of resources and require skilled personnel in project management. Practical experience shows that in some cases the innovation process or its individual stages may be implemented without the creation of project groups [2, 3].

Justification of the possibility and expediency of use of project management methodology as a basis for planning and management of innovation processes requires a comparison of the characteristics and features of projects and innovation. In addition, it is necessary to develop a method for the quantitative determination of the threshold values, reaching which innovative design should be considered as a project.

Analysis research, methodological and regulatory documents on the issues of project management, shows that there is almost unified opinion regarding the characteristics and features of projects. The project plan is defined as [4]:

having a clearly defined purpose, one-time character and lying outside of the daily routine;  
most often forward-looking;  
limited staff, finances and other resources, with clear timelines for the start and end of work;  
characterized by complexity, uncertainty and risk.

Basic project management system is based on the following principles [5]:

a) every solvable problem has to be structured from the General to the particular;  
b) the problem must be solved in sequence or in phases, for example planning, development, implementation;

C) the use of mandatory sequence of steps, for example, a search for alternative solutions, selection of optimal solutions, etc.

These principles and an organizational structure to implement them, form a system of project management.

When you manage projects, solve two major problems:

- 1). Choosing the right project.
- 2) Effective organization of execution of the selected project.

The first problem implies a solution to the problems of the classification plan to the project. Given that project management requires a significant investment, it is necessary to identify criteria and develop methodologies for classification as an innovative intention to project categories.

The second task involves the definition of the organizational project management system that can achieve the desired results at minimum cost to the management.

Summarizing the results of research of characteristics of innovations and features of realization of innovative processes, we can say that [2, 3]:

innovations have a clearly defined purpose, defined in content, limited in time and aimed at implementation of the change;

innovation involves novelty and irregularity, and, consequently, uncertainty;

innovation is inherent in the complexity and the weak structuring;

budget to innovation as any project that is limited;

the innovation process can be split in phases with intermediate targets and objectives;

the innovation inherent risks, as discussed below.

First of all, we are talking about the following types of risks [6]:

technical meaning the probability that in the process of implementing the innovative project will not be achieved specified technical and operational characteristics of the product or service;

temporary, due to the late implementation of the innovation project: "late" entry into the market can mean the loss of competitiveness of the product or its uselessness for modern conditions and requirements;

economic, can occur as a result of exceeding the actual costs over the planned resources;

financial products can be very expensive and unsaleable, which could lead to the loss of liquidity of the enterprise.

Thus, the results of the comparative analysis it can be argued that the features and characteristics of innovation almost completely match the characteristics of the projects.

Consider existing approaches to quantifying the threshold at which an innovative idea can be considered a project requiring the application of project management methodology.

In particular, the German researcher H. Schroder klassificeret and evaluates innovative intent by six major characteristics: size, feature complexity, degree of difficulty, value, risk, and the three degrees of their manifestations: small, normal, high [2].

The approach is based on a comparative evaluation of features in relation to the parameters of the current activities of a particular company. On the basis of expert data to build so-called profile of the innovative intentions. If the verbal scores are in the zone of "normal" and "high" degree of manifestation, intention can be attributed to the project. The proposed approach can be used, in our opinion, only at the stage of preliminary rough estimate of the project.

To the obvious disadvantages of this approach include the lack of recommendations for decision-making in the case that some signs have a small degree of manifestation. There is no doubt that the proposed method requires significant improvement in relation to the relative importance of the characteristics and translation of verbal evaluations into quantitative.

A significant part of books on project management as examples of leading major projects. For example, in the classic work of the American researcher B. Madauss'and problems of project management are being considered for the creation of complex military equipment [7]. However, this does not mean that only large volume of innovative ideas to implement in the framework of

the concept of project management. Other authors have shown that the methodology of project management is used more often for projects with little or average annual levels of funding.

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## SOME TOPICAL ISSUES OF TAX POLICY

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**Abstract:** it has been 26 years since our country has shifted to the market economy system. During this time, in the agricultural sector created many economic units and proizvodila their products put on the market. Citizens, head of personal businesses in order to expand their businesses, develop business projects, to take a loan required movable and immovable property, price of property.

So first you need to define the concept of "agricultural property", also learn about the classification of agricultural assets. and international standard prices of agricultural assets.

We conducted this study in the context of agricultural units Zavadskogo aimag using the Services of taxes of the province.

**Keywords:** earth, plant, grain, timber, cattle, animal, biological assets

### **The main part**

According to the order of-10 "International standard rates" agricultural property are distributed according to the following sections:

In grain business: property, which are used for planting, cultivation and harvesting throughout the year.

In the dairy sector: a property that can be used to proizvodstva milk and dairy products.

In the forestry sector: property, which are used for vynashivaniya trees that grow more than 10-20 years. ie, those trees that enrich istochniki river or protect the soil from drought, and sand movement are considered to be agricultural assets.

Agriculture: property used for the cultivation of fodder plants and cereals on the areas with irregatsiya.

Livestock: the property, which are used for cultivation and feed all kinds of cattle \sheep, goat, cow, horse, camel, pig\.

Perennial plant: a plant that grows for more than one year. Eg: grape area, fruit garden, etc.

Special agricultural property. the property, which is not proizvodyat grain, but are used for harvesting, processing and storage of grain. \tractors, combines, elevators, etc.\

Biological assets: biological assets include animals and plants.

Classification of agricultural assets

Agricultural property klassificeret the following areas: .

earth

- different buildings / courtyards, protective grille, and so forth\

- basic capital, postroennye on earth \agricultural installations\

- basic capital, nepostroennye on earth \agricultural equipment\

biological assets, which grew on the ground \plants\  
biological property that navaroli on earth \animals\  
Agricultural property is assessed according to the principle of valuation of real assets..

**Table1**

**Economic units operating in the agricultural sector  
in Zahanska aimag. 2016.02.25**

№	Directions	company	ББН	ЗБН	Cooperation	Non-governmental organization	summary	процент
1	parallel use of the products of agriculture and livestock	50	3	0	65	0	118	42%
2	farming livestock and animals	11	0	0	4	1	16	6%
3	growing of trees and protecting forest areas	11	2	0	2	0	15	5%
4	wholesale trade in agricultural raw materials, livestock and animals	44	0	1	59	0	104	37%
6	Planting Mature plants	3	0	0	2	0	5	2%
7	Harvesting	0	0	0	1	1	2	1%
8	Proizvodstvo dairy products	1	0	0	8	0	9	3%
9	Feed production cattle				12		12	4%
<b>итог</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Источник: расчёт исследователя*

The table shows that in the first half of 2016, 54% of economic units, which manages the above activities, take cooperation, 43% companies, 3% of other non-state units

**Table 2**

**The status of economic units operating in the agricultural sector  
in Zahanska aimag**

The types of economic units	2012		2016		The status of the economic units \rise and fall\	
	the number	the percentage	the number	the percentage	the number	the percentage
company	106	31%	120	43%	14	12%
Cooperation	212	62%	153	54%	-59	-8%
ББН	13	4%	5	2%	-8	-2%
ЗБН	8	2%	1	0%	-7	-2%
Non-governmental organization	1	0%	2	1%	1	0%
summary	<b>340</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>0%</b>

The table shows that in comparison with 2012, 2016, the number of companies grew by 12%, while the number of cooperatives fell by 8%, the number of BBN - 2%, the number of DVL - 2%.

**Table 3**

**Position biological assets**

Order No. 248 financial Minister, 2004, 2nd application	Order No. 248 financial Minister, 2012 77 –th application
<b>Balance</b>	<b>Financial report</b>
1. the property	
1.1 negotiable property	
1.1.8 cattle, animal	
1.2. non-current assets	1.2. negotiable property
1.2.6. agricultural production	1.2.3 Biological assets

**Conclusion**

1. Since 1990, when the agricultural sector of Mongolia was based on private ownership, has dramatically changed the structure of economic units. Today 93-97% of all economic units operating in the agricultural market, is the company and the societies.

2. Business units, heads of businesses, products and farming, rearing of cattle and animals, wholesale trade of agricultural raw materials, occupy more than 80% of the total economic units in the agricultural sector.

3. Business unit, deystvuuschie in areas of derevev cultivation and protection of forest areas is 5% in the direction of proizvodstva dairy produktov - 3%, in the direction of proizvodstva feed livestock - 4% of the total economic units of the agricultural sector.

4. The financial statements of these uncertain economic units reflected the position of the biological assets.

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# QUESTIONS OF INCREASE IN FINANCIAL EDUCATION OF LOCAL CITIZENS

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**Summary:** In 2012 the World bank / World bank/ conducted a research, comparative with the international level, that in Mongolia as interests of clients who receive servicing in a financial industry at what level there is their economic and financial education are protected. In this research the conclusion is drawn that ruling financial institutions of the country badly protect interests served and their knowledge of financial activities isn't enough.

Therefore tried to study the "National program about increase in financial education of the public" developed by the Central bank and possibilities of increase in financial education of local citizens.

**Keywords:** national program, citizen, financial servicing, financial knowledge, ability, world tendency.

## **Maintenance**

With the rapid development of economic and financial market types of financial services even more bogalousa and improved. But due to the fact that citizens lack sufficient knowledge about financial deyatelnosti service, they can't make the best choice for financial products and services that meet their needs. This has a bad influence not only on the work plan and a long-term solution to financial institutions, but also the financial potential of family life.

Why in the world are allowed that one of the rational ways out of the misery and bezroboticy citizens is their good fundamental financial education.

- "Basic financial education" is those needed financial knowledge, skills and confidence that this citizen needed help to choose the most useful financial service.

- "knowledge" is a personal concept of the citizen on the financial activities and maintenance

- "ability" is it right to use my knowledge about financial activities and the service in practice and in your life.

- "confidence" is to be sure of yourself when taking any personal financial decision.

As a result of increasing financial education of citizens will be following developments:

- Added the purchase of financial products citizens
- Citizens are able to choose the right financial services
- Has the ability to prevent all sorts of financial mistakes or tweaks
- Increase the size sberegatelnyj money in banks citizens and lower their debts
- Alcaeda proizvoditelnosti the labour of the individual,
- Add the number of citizens participating in the stock exchange /capital market/,
- Reduced distress and economic crimes.



According to the report of a joint study of the Mongol Bank and the World Bank, conducted in 2012, most of the peoples know something about financial products but does not have sufficient idea about the future investitii and the accumulation of financial Fund. in particular, 97% of respondents know simple financial calculations, 86% are aware of the objectives and values of insurance, but almost 30% do not know about the positive and negative aspects of interest of the loan, 60% do not know about the impact of inflation on sberegatelnyi money in banks.

Financial education urban residents higher than the residents living in the outskirts provinces. Also 90% of the total population Bankova know about the products and services that are below 50% know about services insurance and foreign exchange sales below 30% know about the stock exchange capital of Mongolia.

International experience showed that governments of most countries among the population implement various programs to improve financial education of citizens. We have in Mongolia's programme on increasing financial education of citizens will be carried out in the following 4 areas, 2 on stage, from 2016 to 2021 /first step: 2016-2019 g second phase: 2019-2021r /.

1. usvoyte financial education of the citizens of school age
2. usvoyte financial education of the citizens of the young generation,
3. usvoyte financial education of citizens living in rural areas
4. usvoyte financial education available to all citizens via the Website, email and social media.

### **A global trend in the sphere of financial activities**

As expanding the global network of financial activities, added financial services and also brings the risk that if there is a financial crisis in one country, it will cover the entire region of this country. Due to the unstable situation of the world financial system, governments pay attention not only on the optimal outputs from the financial difficulties, but also to enhance the financial orazovaniya people. These political trends are reflected in official documents of international and interregional organizations as "Large 20 countries" (G20), Organisation for economic cooperation Asia and the Pacific (APEC), the Society of cooperation of regions of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Society of the Central banks of Latin /South/ America and the Caribbean seas (CEMLA), the Association of southern African development (SADC), the Union of Europe (EU), etc.

After the economic crisis of Asia and the global economic crisis in late 1990, vysokorazvityh countries like Japan, Nederland, New Zealand, Singapore, United Kingdom and the United States drew special vnimanie at improving the financial orazovaniya people resulting in the people's attitude to financial risk have changed and there are positive developments to stabilize the financial activities as a whole. Thus, every year increases the number of countries which adopt certain measures enhancing financial orazovaniya citizens. In 2011, 26 countries had developed a program to improve financial orazovaniya, and in 2013, 45 countries have developed and implemented a programme to improve financial orazovaniya its citizens.

### **Countries that increase the financial orbisionia its citizens**

Activities	the number	the names of the countries
Developed and implemented a national programme	20	Australia, Brazil, Czech, El Salvador, Estonia, Ghana, Irland, Japan, Malays, Holland, New Zealand, Niger, Portugal, Singapore, Slovenian, South Africa, Spain, UK,USA, Zambia
Develop a national programme	25	Armen, Canada, Chile, Columbus, India, Indones, Israel, Kenny, South Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Mexico, Malawi, Morocco, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Tanzani, Thailand, Trcia, Uganda, Uruguay

Планируют разрабатывать национальную программу	5	Plan to develop a national programme
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In Mongolia in the framework of the development of the financial market and strengthen its infrastructure the Central Bank has developed a program to protect the interests of participants in the financial market and to improve financial education the public and this program is successfully implemented. In addition, using the World Bank together with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of education and science, Financial Committee, Union of Mongolian banks, Sorucom Mongolian insurers, insurance Corporation, UNIVERSITIES organizes numerous symposiums, forums, meetings to improve operations of the financial system and improve the participation and control of the public in the financial market.

### **Conclusion**

Improving financial education citizens is of great importance not only for economic growth but also to reduce poverty and enrich people. Also has an important influence on service improvement of financial institutions and fruitful cooperation other public organizations.

National program to improve financial education community gives great importance to equality and the balancing of cooperation among participants in the financial market and improve financial system as a whole.

Starting this year at the initiative of the Central Bank of Mongolia implemented the “national program for improving fundamental financial education community,” which gives the opportunity to improve the financial discipline to make the best financial decision to add financial investment in the medium and long terms, enrich financial Fund, strengthen the trust of citizens to the Bank, to support further sustainable economic development in our country.

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# SOME QUESTIONS OF IMPROVEMENT OF SYSTEM OF SOCIAL INSURANCE

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**Summary:** Social insurance is one of integral parts of system of social protection. As social democratism develops, the pleasant condition for updating of social insurance with new contents and forms is created. Since 1990 when Mongolia in general passed to a new political social order – democratism and market economy, the system of social insurance was changed radically.

But some topical issues around social insurance aren't resolved yet. Therefore we in this article tried to touch on those issues which need to be solved for enhancement of system of social insurance further.

**Keywords:** social insurance, insurance of pension, social protection, income of treasury of insurance, expenses, benefit.

## Introduction

In highly developed countries of the world formed the social insurance system, resulting in a sharply decreased level of unemployment and poverty, has created a favorable condition of life of the people. Politicians and researchers and scientists agree that advances in socio-economic development of the country closely connected with the social protection system.

But not deeply studied theoretical and Metodologicheskies issues of social protection and, therefore, the problem of social protection still remains a controversial topic. Even the concept of social protection are called differently. In particular:

- "Social security"
- “Overall a comfortable position”
- “Social service”
- “Economic protection”
- “Social support”

The tendency for social protection is also different. Eg: “all away”, “away the poor, bezrabortnykh”, “away working” /working class/ etc.

Since the beginning of the 17th century the state and the authorities of the countries of the world are faced with the problem away of its citizens from any possible risk. ie this time, there was a requirement from the authorities to solve problems of social protection of citizens in theoretical and methodological terms. It has a strong influence the development of the electricity industry, gernrode, the use of natural resources, the difference of levels of human life, a contradiction in social relations etc.

In the late XVIII century, early XIX century theoretical-methodological basis of social protection put such major public figures, like Saint Simon, Charles Fourier, Augusto Comte, Marx. These scientists have paid attention mainly on the protection of the “worker grade”. This direction

became the basis of the concept of political forces to fix the direction of “social protection”. i.e. the concept of the social-democratic parties that today are ruling parties in Europe and other continents

Although in recent years comes to a standstill “the Swedish model”, the social democratic concept prezhnemu is one of the strongest political concepts, not only in Europe but also in many other countries, including Australia, Japan, Mongolia etc.

### The main part

The system of social protection

The system of social protection sostoit with the following sections:

1. Social insurance
2. Social care
3. Elements in social policy

Until 1995, Mongolia's retirement of the senior people spent from the state budget. It's been 15 years since then, as in Mongolia acted in the new social security act under which pension is financed from two sources: from the contributions of sabodala and from fees paid by the insurer. Such a system of distribution of social insurance is more convenient in countries where most of the people is youth, there is little unemployment, the number of insurers and pensioners close. Navaratnam and in the case of such a system is scoundrel.

To the current state of demographics, there is a tendency that in Mongolia, 2020, the percentage of pensioners and elderly people in the mass of the people will increase and therefore the load of the insurance Fund for pensions will increase. Although today the majority of the population are young people under 35 years, lack of jobs, the unemployment rate is higher than normolnogo standard, increases the number of strakhovshnikov. So now you want to upgrade the system of social insurance.

### Income and expenses of social insurance Fund

Table 1. (billion .mnt)

№	indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Income	238.5	326.5	422.6	457.0	622.7	755.4	799.2	1018.8	1140.5	1187.4
2	Costs	199.5	309.7	466.8	497.4	531.4	607.1	943.3	1054.1	1301.1	1560.3

Compared to pregowski years in 2008 and 2009 happened maximum growth of contribution revenues of the social insurance Fund. The reason for this sostoit that in these years the citizens of Mongolia, who worked in South Korea according to the Agreement between the Governments of Mongolia and South Korea, translated the social insurance contributions of Korea to Mongolia. Lately, revenues of the social insurance Fund can not compensate for the costs.

### A comparative study on the age pension

Table 2.

	country	The average age		Age of retirement according to the law		Age pension early	
		male	woman	male	woman	male	woman
1	Japan	81,1	85,0	65	65	60	60
2	Mongolia	66,0	70,0	60	55	55/50/	50/45/
3	China	69,1	73,5	60	60	-	-
4	South Korea	71,8	79,1	60	60	55	55
5	Indonesia	65,3	69,3	55	55	-	-
6	UK	75,0	80,0	65	60	-	-
7	France	74,5	82,3	60	60	-	-
8	Sweden	77,0	82,0	65	65	60	60
9	USA	74,6	80,4	65	65	-	-
10	Australia	76,4	82,0	65	62,5	-	-
11	Algeria	68,7	71,8	60	55	50	45

The table shows that in most countries the age pension under the law are almost identical. The same age pensions early under the age of 5 years than the age pension according to the law. Besides acting direct vzaimosvjazi between the legitimate age of retirement and average age of the population.

We investigated the comparative study of social insurance contributions in Mongolia social insurance contributions of some developed countries. /5 types of social insurance/.

After the transition to a market system in Mongolia, the most economic-active population /62%/ working in the private sectors of the economy and 90.4% of them do not cover social insurance. This means that they remain outside the social protection and they are waiting for a difficult risk at the end of life. Therefore, it is necessary to cover social insurance, because if you do not cover their social insurance, in the future, the added number of those citizens who demand the government social benefits that give the high burden the state budget.

### **Conclusion**

In our opinion in order to improve the social insurance system, it is necessary to take the following actions.

1. to create the inheritance principle. In Germany, where it has an excellent system of care after the death of the insurer 60% of the insurance is given back to children and relatives of the deceased insurer. In our country it is necessary to introduce this good experience. As a result of implementation of this experience increased the interest of people to belong to insurance.

2. nephrolith age pension. In poslednee time from the Government is talking about extending the retirement age by imitating those countries where the average level of vozrasta citizens is high. And we the average citizens vozrasta only 60-70. Potomu not extend the age of retirement, and need to add a financial Fund for social insurance.

3. to ensure the independence of the social insurance Fund. For the financial accumulation insurers are securely stored in their personal accounts, the government should create a nice legal condition which leads to compliance problems of debts of social security institutions and work independently from any foreign organizations.

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# *Section №3*

## *Engineering and technological maintenance of production processes in the agroindustrial complex (AIC)*

### **FEATURES OF STORAGE OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNICS DURING THE NON-WORKING PERIOD**

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**The summary:** in article problems technicians arising in storage and a way of their decision are described.

**Keywords:** corrosion, a design, a condensate, the screen, race, technics, protection.

The successful decision of a food programmer of Russia and the problems provided by the basic directions of economic and social development of Russia for 2013-2017 and for the period till 2020, dominant role in which is taken away to the agriculture inseparably linked with increase of labour productivity on the basis of the further development of complex mechanisation of all productions, reliability and durability of agricultural machinery, universal introduction of achievements of a science and an advanced experience.

In turn, reliability and durability of the cars, full use of the potential possibilities put at designing and manufacturing of cars, is in many respects defined by conditions of their operation and the maintenance. And infringement of rules of the maintenance of technics during the non-working period (in storage) frequently leads to its fast deterioration, considerably exceeding that took place during the working period. For this reason, for example, combine harvesters annually need under repair though their seasonal operating time is in limits 300... 500 hours.

Only straight losses on restoration of working capacity of the cars, caused to a national economy corrosion and other kinds of damages in connection with infringements of rules of storage, exceed four billion roubles a year. If to them to add a damage from decline of productivity of cars, increases in idle times during the intense periods that leads to extension of terms of works, to a shortage and losses of agricultural production the sizes of a damage will increase several times.

For example, capacity tractor and комбайновых engines at which are amazed by corrosion of a mirror of cylinders, decreases on 25 %, the expense of engine oil on charcoal fumes increases on 50... 80 %, and service life of engines are cut by half.

By researches it is established that 50 % of the compelled idle times of agricultural machinery during the periods of hard works (crops, harvesting, etc.) are caused by breakages in connection with the corrosion of the details which have resulted infringement of rules of storage. So, fatigue durability тонколистовых steels of Item 3 and Item 8 in the absence of their protection against corrosion for one year can decrease on 35... 40 %, and wear resistance of interfaced surfaces of details from Item 45 and Item 20, pig-iron СЧ.18 and St, 20, amazed with corrosion, decrease in 1,5... 4 times.

If to consider that the majority soil-cultivating, sowing and harvesters and tools are used only 20... 60 days in a year becomes durability obvious direct dependence and reliability of the specified technics from quality and timeliness of its preservation as in most cases the rest of the time it is under the influence of conditions of open atmosphere - an atmospheric precipitation, to solar radiation, temperature drops, atmospheric ozone and winds.

On development of corrosion the great influence is rendered by conditions in which cars, in particular chernozems and marshy soils, sewage (especially as the maintenance of manure and mineral fertilizers), organic and mineral fertilizers, ядохимикаты, juice of grasses, grain and other cultures work.

Use of cars and the equipment in animal industries also occurs in adverse conditions in the corrosion relation as environment is sated by ammonia, carbonic gas, hydrogen sulphide and has high humidity.

Storage process includes a complex of the organizational and technological actions providing protection of cars, their units, knots and details from corrosion, ageing, deformations and other destroying influences, and also from разукомплектования in the period when cars do not work.

Organizational actions of process of storage concern: the equipment and the organisation of places of storage of technics; the organisation and payment; account conducting, responsibility and control over stored technics; actions for safety precautions and fire-prevention protection at technics storage.

Technological process of storage includes: preparation for storage; installation of cars on supports on the taken away place of storage; removal from cars of knots, the details which are subject to storage in a warehouse; preservation and drawing of sheetings, hermetic sealing of apertures, cavities and cases of the car for the purpose of an exception of penetration into them of a dust and a moisture; service of cars in storage; removal of cars from storage [1].

On the basis of the analysis of the reasons of decrease in safety of agricultural machinery it has been established that the basic climatic factors influencing reliability of components and details of cars are deposits and moisture condensation, stimulating intensive process of corrosion of destruction of metals, and also solar radiation causes ageing of polymeric materials and destruction of paint and varnish coverings of cars [2].

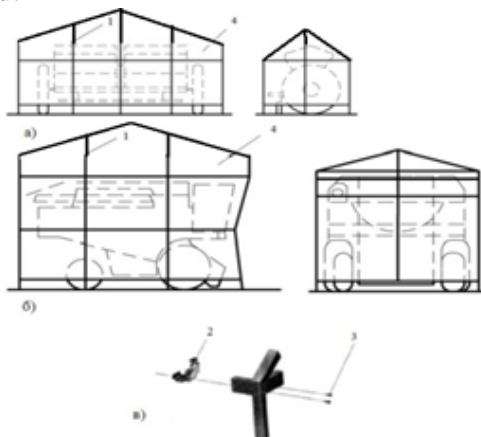
If from sunlight, a rain and snow, the technics can be in full or in part protected, having tired out it in a premise, under a canopy or to cover with a protective cover, from condensate formation on a surface of the car, knots and details of this ways of protection will not help.

Condensation occurs in the evening, night and early morning hours when thermal energy from the sun ceases to operate in circumterrestrial space in the form of a sunlight. At this time, all bodies, depending on their density, start to allocate heat in environment. The car as more dense body liberates thermal energy in the form of thermal radiation and, thus, is cooled faster, than air. When the difference of temperatures between car and air becomes below a dew-point on a car surface, the condensate starts to be formed.

Therefore it is necessary to create conditions for protection of the agricultural car against an atmospheric precipitation in the form of dew at which speed of cooling of a surface of the car would be equal or less, than speed of cooling of air. It is possible at the expense of use of a special design which would promote reflexion of intensive thermal radiation, i.e. being reflected from a surface thermal beams did not influence the car being in a design, thus, playing a role of the

protective thermal screen.

The design intended for agricultural machinery storage should have a metal skeleton 1 consisting of metal profiles. Profiles incorporate among themselves by means of bolts 3 and connectors 2 (drawing 1). On a skeleton 1 the heat-shielding screen 4 in the form of a dome is fixed. The protective thermal screen 4 is made from изоляционного a material. This material does not pass a moisture, thermal radiation, both outside, and inside. An external and internal surface of the thermal screen 4, executed in silver colour. Because of reflexion of thermal radiation at change of ambient temperature the microclimate in the module remains stable. At the slowed down speed of change of a microclimate in the heat-shielding screen the condensate on a surface of agricultural cars is not formed.



Drawing 1 - Devices for agricultural machinery storage:

General view of the device for storage of a seeder grain; a general view of the device for combine storage; connection of metal profiles by connectors

1 - a metal skeleton; 2 - connectors; 3 - bolts; 4 - the heat-shielding screen

The protective thermal module protects object of storage from a sunlight though the module heats up, however, because of an air bed between it and by car the heat transfer does not occur. Besides, the thermal module protects agricultural machinery from an atmospheric precipitation. Thus, heating of the agricultural car under the heat-shielding module will be carried out by конвекции air and thermal radiation of structural elements of the protective thermal screen. Speed of change of temperature of air below changes of temperature of the module, and temperature in the screen and the car should change equally, it will allow to prevent condensate formation. Thanks to a design of the thermal screen heating and coolings of agricultural cars occurs for a long time that allows to avoid formation of a condensate in the heat-shielding module.

The air backlash between the screen and object of storage provides an additional thermal protection of object. After the analysis of structure of the protective thermal module, we have established necessity of theoretical studying of thermal balance of the agricultural car, under the module, and on this basis it is necessary to prove parametres of the protective thermal module and a material choice.

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# RECYCLED OIL PROCESSING

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**Abstract:** In agricultural production, a large number of different petroleum products are annually expended, the cost of which is a significant share of the cost of production. One way to reduce costs is to collect and regenerate oils that differ in quality from standards. Such oils can not be used in the future in technology and are subject to correction.

**Key words:** oil, processing, cleaning, regeneration.

Secondary processing of petroleum products is an effective measure to prevent environmental pollution. On waste oil products there is GOST 21046-81 "Oil products used. General specifications. " The development of technology has led to the emergence of a huge number of very different machines and mechanisms that require an individual approach to the issue of lubrication, including agricultural machinery.

Utilization of waste oil in itself requires financial costs, but even more uneconomical is the one-time use of lubricating oils, the cost of which can be very high due to the complexity of their production. It is more economical to carry out the regeneration of lubricating oils in which the accumulated contaminants are removed from them and it can be reused and returned to the lubrication system [1].

To date, many manufacturers offer different plants for the recovery of waste oil. Each installation has advantages and disadvantages. An improved oil recovery unit is proposed.

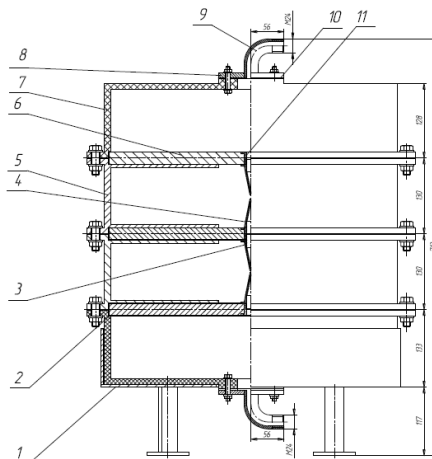


Figure 1- Oil recovery unit

1- filter stand; 2, 10 - the lining; 3,4-electrode; 5-cell; 6-disk; 7- housing; 8- flange; 9 - a branch pipe; 11-nut

The housing has an inlet and an outlet 9 for supply and output of oil.

The electrodes are connected to any pole of any electrostatic generator (the second pole can be grounded), the electrical terminal to the electrodes is located inside the partition. Cell 5 is grounded.

To improve the quality of cleaning, you can apply a serial connection of an arbitrary number of cleaners of a single-pole type.

The second pole of the source can also be used in such a purification system in another place where fuel or oil is supplied.

The action of a charge of one sign in the cleaner is used to reduce losses on the electrical conductivity of the fluid and for unidirectional force action on the particles. Through the branch pipe 9, the product to be cleaned (waste oil) enters the housing, filling the entire space between the partitions 6. An electrostatic generator is then turned on.

The particles of contamination differ in electrical properties from the liquid, which is why they are charged when they leave the first (upper) cone of the electrode with the charge of the same name, then repel from the lower cone 4 of the same electrode and move towards cell 5, because on the outer surface of it is induced the opposite charge. Moving to the cell, the particles get into the holes of the inner wall and stay inside the cell, where the charge is practically absent. Pollution is removed from the cell after disassembly of the cleaner. With steady flow, the flow of fluid moves mainly in the middle part of the cleaner, and the contamination is delayed at the periphery - in the cage.

Purified liquid is discharged through the lower outlet pipe [2].

During the regeneration of oils, it is possible to obtain base oils that are identical in quality to fresh ones, and the yield of the oil, depending on the quality of the raw material, is 80-90%, so that the base oils can be regenerated at least twice (if modern technological processes are used).

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# ROAD TRAUMATISM AND SAFETY

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**Abstract:** The illumination of pedestrian crossings creates a basis for the safety of vehicles and pedestrians. The conditions of visual perception on pedestrian crossings can be assessed when conducting lighting measurements. As practice shows, the visual perception of a pedestrian is based on distinguishing the brightness difference.

**Key words:** traffic safety, pedestrian crossing, illumination, lighting technical measurements.

Considering in general the safety of pedestrian crossings, first of all it is necessary to pay attention to the high level of accidents with victims in the dark time of the day. The purpose of the work is to reveal the influence of pedestrian crossing lighting on road safety. [1].

The likelihood of an accident with a fatal outcome is influenced by: lack of lighting, poor lighting, inadequate lighting, hazardous lighting.

Lighting assessments of pedestrian crossings, as well as security islets, were carried out. Clarification of the conditions of perception creates a basis for ensuring the safety of the movement of trucks and cars in these important parts of the streets. Knowing these conditions also helps in assessing intersections and transitions in general.

To prevent accidents with severe consequences, the following ten basic safety rules are of importance:

At night on the pedestrian crossing, it should be seen as in the afternoon. Participants in the movement must see each other.

1. The pedestrian crossing should be illuminated 1.5 times better than the street.
2. Pedestrians should contrast with the light and color background.
3. The light should go from the driver's side
4. Blinding of the participants in the movement should be ruled out.
5. The driver must see in advance a long pedestrian crossing
6. Pedestrian crossings must be indicated by signs.
7. Traffic lights are the basis of safety.
8. Should be a stop line, a recumbent policeman

Fences should limit the ability of pedestrians to cross the road outside the pedestrian crossing.

The most dangerous on pedestrian crossings is the absence of light and color contrast between the background and the pedestrian.

Recognition of people or objects involved in traffic is based, mainly, on distinguishing the difference in brightness

$$\Delta L = L_O - L_U$$

Where  $L_O$  is the brightness of the object;  $L_U$  - background brightness [2].

In the Russian language, the word "brightness" has two meanings. Brightness can mean a physical value, that is, a characteristic of luminous bodies, equal to the ratio of the intensity of light in a certain direction to the area of the projection of the luminous surface on a plane perpendicular to this direction. It can also define a more subjective concept of overall brightness, which depends on many factors, for example, the characteristics of the eyes of one who looks at this light, or the amount of light in the environment. The less light around, the brighter the light source seems. In order not to confuse these two concepts with illumination it is worth remembering that: luminosity characterizes the light reflected from the surface of a glowing body or sent by this surface.

It is necessary to distinguish between the positive ( $L_O > L_U$ ) and negative ( $L_O < L_U$ ) contrast. A decisive role for the possibility of discrimination is played by the threshold brightness difference  $\Delta L_s$ .

At  $\Delta L < \Delta L_s$ , a person or an object is not distinguishable with 100% probability, that is, between a negative and a positive contrast there is a so-called masking zone.

Significant improvements in visibility on the road can be realized by lightening a section of the road that is the backdrop for walking pedestrians. This clarification is possible with the use of modern clarified roads, or colored asphalt concretes. In practice, you can distinguish between two options for lighting a pedestrian crossing when there is no road lighting (suburban areas) and when the road lighting is carried out (city street). In the first case, it is desirable to highlight colored sections of the road with searchlights of a pedestrian crossing.

When conducting lighting measurements, a measuring technique was used, giving a clear image. The vertical illumination was measured in accordance with the standard. Two measuring methods were used to independently evaluate the conditions for distinguishing visual objects.

Digital images of the distribution of brightness are a reflection of the brightness of the picture that the eye perceives. Conclusions on the recognizability of individual parts of the body can be done with great certainty.

When determining the brightness of an object: a number of assumptions are advanced from vertical illumination. Data on vertical illumination  $E_v$  measured at individual points in the same way as the luminance values measured along the central axis of the street are considered representative for evaluating the conditions of visual recognition.

For the cosine reflection of light,

$$L = \frac{\rho}{\pi} E \frac{1}{\Omega_0}$$

Where  $\rho$  is the reflection coefficient;  $E$  - illumination;  $\Omega_0$  is the solid angle.

The latter method has the advantage that already at the design stage of transitions and security islands, it is possible to estimate the expected conditions for recognizing visual objects. The points at which measurements were made to obtain pedestrian crossing estimates were selected in accordance with the standard "Pedestrian crossing lighting using additional lighting, calculations and measurements".

The table shows the results of determining the conditions for visual distinction of individual parts of the human body [3].

Table - Zone of perception of a part of a body

-1	Head	+ 1
+1	Shoulder	+ 1
+1	Upper part of the trunk	+ 1
+1	Lower part of the trunk	+ 1
+1	Knees	+ 1
+1	Goleni	+ 1
-1	Feet	-1

+ 1	Part of the body is visible with a positive contrast of	+ 1
-1	The part of the body is visible with a negative contrast of brightness	-1
0	Part of the body is not visible	0

Reducing accidents with severe outcomes at pedestrian crossings requires a comprehensive approach to their arrangement and, first of all, competent lighting that meets the standards.

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# INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

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**Annotation:** In article the information society founded on the modern information technologies is considered. Communication is considered from what the conclusion, information technologies – an education basis is drawn. Automated learning systems are a monitoring aid of training activity.

**Keywords:** Society, information technologies, automated learning systems.

Now we live in the 21st century, it is a century of high technologies. Bell formulated the main signs of our society: creation of service economy, increase in scientifically technology professionals, a big role of theoretical scientific knowledge, as source of innovations and different decisions, including political, in society, a possibility of technological growth, creation of "smart" technique. Important criterion of entrance in the modern information society is computer literacy, mastering information technologies.

Information technology – the process using set of means and methods of collection, processing and data transfer for obtaining information of new quality on a status of an object, process or the phenomenon. Development of IT is promoted directly by activities of the person. One of the principal problems in ours we lie are energetic, ecological, social, etc. For the solution of these problems application of information technologies is actively used. Application of IT raises the cultural and professional grade of most of people on the basis of development and distribution of techniques, means and technologies of education. From this it is possible to draw a conclusion that the education role increases in the modern society, needs for educational services grow. Often formation of the different countries is built on bases of industrial society therefore transition to use of the modern information technologies is necessary.

In the democratic countries education is considered to be open, i.e. personally oriented approach in education:

Choice student method of education, contents and methods of training, teacher's choice;

Creation of conditions for personal growth, self-development;

Development of activity of the pupil, his readiness for training, for the solution of specific objectives;

Support of conditions of self-estimation, selfregulation.

The main objective of the modern education consists in development of the identity of the trainee in the conditions of the modern information technologies. The task to prepare for an effective involvement in public and professional areas in the conditions of information society is set. Training activity includes use of automated learning systems on personal computers.

AOS-is difficult learning systems in which different disciplines are integrated: didactics, psychology, simulation, graphics, etc. Thus, the automatic learning system includes methodical,

educational and organizational support of training activity, on the basis of information technologies.

Basic functions of AOS:

- Check of the initial level of knowledge;
- Preparation of training courses;
- Provision of a training material for trainees;
- Training activity monitoring;
- Possibility of the analysis of educational process as on each pupil, and all group in general.

AOS can be divided into subgroups:

- Reference systems – systems, providing customers with normative information;
- Systems of the context-sensitive help – system, implemented in the form of static manuals;
- Library systems – the systems representing the databases containing educational, uchebno – the methodical and other literature used in educational process.
- Automated manuals – the structured data set providing implementation new it is information – pedagogical technologies of the decision of certain tasks of training;
- Multimedia learning systems – the systems allowing to imitate real objects and their interactions.

With transition of society to a new step of development it became obvious that society needs knowledge of IT, without them further development is impossible. The education system shall pay attention to training of highly qualified personnel not only on a certain specialty, but also in the field of the computer equipment and the modern technologies.

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# DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND TILLAGE TECHNOLOGIES

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**Abstract:** Technical, economic policies and strategies of leading world firms-manufacturers of agricultural machinery defines fierce competition in national and international markets. Firms are waging a fierce competition for the right to supply its products to world agriculture. They aim to better meet customers' requirements to the nomenclature, technical level and quality of agricultural machinery [1].

**Keywords:** agricultural machinery, technology, tillage, performance, efficiency, reliability.

Development and the development of technology in countries with developed agricultural machinery is carried out in the following directions.

Increasing the technical level of the machines, their performance, efficiency, reliability, quality of work is implemented through introduction of modern production technologies equipment and use of modern structural materials. Improve operational and economic characteristics of the cars such as engine power and specific fuel consumption, working width, working and transportation speed, load [2]. The machines are equipped with more sophisticated tools, automation, electronics. Create multi-row and multi-functional machines, capable of performing in a single pass several technological operations.

The development type, size and model series technology led to the expansion of the range self-propelled machines for power. Wide size range of machines open to exploitation for each machine on those jobs and in those conditions where the most efficient use of their power, provided by high efficiency, reduced fuel consumption [3]. This in turn reduces the cost of mechanized work and agricultural products.

For ensuring environmental safety the manufacturers of agricultural machinery have strengthened the work on making the design of technology solutions aimed at protecting the environment and the soil (reducing the pressure on the soil, performing in a single pass, multiple operations, optimization of doses of introduction of chemical fertilizers and plant protection products, reducing harmful emissions).

Creating a comfortable and safe working conditions – improving the cockpit, controls and control of operation, improvement of heat and sound insulation, visibility, reduced vibration in the area of the operator workplace.

The introduction of electronics, hydraulics, microprocessors, expanded the functionality of the electronics used in agricultural machines [1].

To reduce costs of energy and labor in the agrochemical, technical and economic-organizational measures, such as improved crop rotations [2], which are the organizing unit of the



system of agriculture, the reduction of technological operations and their improvement, the use of more economical, efficient technology, rational forms of work organization.

The basis of a new low-cost machine technologies are a powerful energy tool and techniques minimum tillage, providing the maximum yield at the lowest cost by reducing the volume and depth of tillage.

Modern agriculture offers a variety of ways of primary tillage, including traditional otvalnuyu plowing, chizelevanie, disking, ploskorezy processing and surface [4,5].

Plowing otvarennymi plows — the most energy-intensive operation, which consumes 15-20% of all energy costs of production. Depending on various factors (soil composition, the state of the field, weed infestation, opportunities management, personal approach agronomist) plowing produced every year or every few years or per crop rotation. This approach is increasingly used in Western Europe, America, and finds supporters in Russia. One of the main technological operations when plowing was to drop on the bottom of the furrow of the upper layer of soil have with crop residues and removing to the surface of the lower layer.

Deep tillage insignificantly reduces the hardness of the soil, but has a positive effect on cumulative moisture regime. On heavy soils, excessively dry, or floating, where there is no possibility to abandon deep-processing, it is possible to replace moldboard plowing deep loosening, which will provide the necessary physical conditions and will save fuel compared to moldboard plowing. Deep tillage reduces the density of the soil, improves water and air regime, promotes the accumulation of moisture, to prevent soil erosion. If necessary, loosening the subsurface layers of the soil working bodies of chisel does not lead to the mixing of soil horizons, which improves agrophysical properties of the soil without compromising the fertility of the plow layer.

The surface treatment is carried out to a depth of 5 cm turnover to the plant residues remained in the surface layer. Permanent fine processing, forming a layer of mulch of crop residues and soil, creating favourable conditions for humification. Due to the reduction in the rate of mineralization of the Arctic substances, the conditions for the reproduction of soil fertility.

Thus, the combined system of the main processing (alternating moldboard plowing or subsurface tillage with surface treatments for disk or other instruments) in cereal crop rotations are confirmed by scientific research and numerous stationary, field, industrial experiences and practical application. This technology autumn tillage ensures the productivity of crops, increases the resistance of the soil against wind and water erosion, and the productivity, reduces the cost of human labor, energy, is economically and environmentally sound.

In most territories and Russian soils without the risk of yield reduction and loss of soil fertility alternating with moldboard plowing (once in three to five years depending on crop rotation) it is possible to autumn for the surface treatment disc or combo guns. This technology provides a significant reduction of costs, including energy and labor, improving the performance of equipment usage.

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The surface treatment is carried out to a depth of 5 cm turnover to the plant residues remained in the surface layer. Permanent fine processing, forming a layer of mulch of crop residues and soil, creating favourable conditions for humification. Due to the reduction in the rate of mineralization of the Arctic substances, the conditions for the reproduction of soil fertility.

Thus, the combined system of the main processing (alternating moldboard plowing or subsurface tillage with surface treatments for disk or other instruments) in cereal crop rotations are confirmed by scientific research and numerous stationary, field, industrial experiences and practical application. This technology autumn tillage ensures the productivity of crops, increases the resistance of the soil against wind and water erosion, and the productivity, reduces the cost of human labor, energy, is economically and environmentally sound.

In most territories and Russian soils without the risk of yield reduction and loss of soil fertility alternating with moldboard plowing (once in three to five years depending on crop rotation) it is possible to autumn for the surface treatment disc or combo guns. This technology provides a significant reduction of costs, including energy and labor, improving the performance of equipment usage.

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# PROBLEMS OF USING TRACTORS

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**Abstract:** The formation of the General problem of use of agricultural tractors determined by their technical level, adaptation to changing in a wide range of natural and industrial factors that characterize operational conditions.

**Keywords:** adaptation, zonal conditions, tilling machines, tractor.

The new generation of wheeled utility tractors of the same series and of different sizes is characterized by a single element base with varying mesoanalysis parameters that extend the traction and speed ranges of their use [1].

When the importance of the interrelated problems of improving the degree of utilization of shift time and reduce reliability, the main problem is the underutilization of the potential of the tractor when performing technological operations, due to insufficient adaptation to the conditions of operation.

The experience of long-term operation and the results of studies [2] showed that the weighted average degree of efficiency of operating the engine power of tractors over the years is in most cases 50-80%. New tractors, hand operated power pack installation this figure is even slightly lower than their predecessors.

In this regard, the question arises of the desirability of enhancing the capacity of the new tractors, if its effective use in operation is not ensured.

To obtain the correct answers to this question it is necessary to consider the specific use of the engine power of agricultural tractors in various conditions.

Modern trends towards saturation of tractors of new generation variable mesoanalysis parameters do not take into account the zonal terms of the aggregation when the natural factors of production completely eliminate their advantage over conventional tractors because of the low boot with a limited maximum operating speeds.

In terms of agricultural production tilling machines most of the time (about 90%) work in transient modes. The parameters of the distribution of traction resistance, characteristics and operating modes of the engine-transmission installation are substantially independent of their energy performance, productivity and fuel efficiency.

Found that the traction resistance are random and distributed according to the normal law [2]. The frequency spectrum of the oscillations of the traction load and the torque on the engine of the tractor the wheel formula  $4\kappa 4\delta$  depends mainly on white and the way the undercarriage. The coefficient of variation of tractive resistance tractor units varies from 0.05 to 0.20. With increasing speed increases the frequency of oscillations of the load while reducing the degree of non-uniformity of traction resistance [3].

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# PROTECTION OF DATABASES

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**Abstract:** this article describes the basic protection of databases, which are divided into basic and advanced. In the master used password protection, encryption, establishment of access rights and protection of records and fields tables. Additional remedies include those that directly affect the security of the data. They are built-in monitoring data values, to increase the accuracy of the input data, ensure the integrity of relationships between tables and the organization of joint use of the database objects in the network.

**Keywords:** protection, encryption, password.

Protection of databases in different DBMS differ from each other. Based on the analysis of modern DBMS firms Borland and Microsoft, it can be argued that protection of the database are divided into two groups: basic and advanced.

The major means of protection of information include the following:

- password protection;
- encryption of data and programs;
- establishing access rights to database objects;
- protection of the fields and records of database tables.

Password protection is a simple and effective way sewn the database from unauthorized access. Passwords set by end users or DBAs. Accounting and storage of passwords is the most DBMS. Usually passwords are stored in specific system files database in encrypted form. So easy to find and to determine the password. After entering the password, the DBMS provides all the possibilities for working with protected database. The DBMS itself to password-protect much sense.

Encryption of data (entire databases or specific tables) is used in order to other programs, "knowing the format of the database this database" could not read the data. This encryption (used in Microsoft Access), apparently, makes a little since to decrypt any database using native DBMS. If the encryption and decryption require a password, decryption is possible with the right password. I hope the developers of Access will consider it in future versions.

Encryption software source code enables you to hide from unauthorized user related description of the respective algorithms.

In order to control the use of basic resources in many DBMS systems include means for setting access rights to the database objects. Access rights define the possible operations on objects. The owner of the object (user who created the object) and the DBA have all the rights. The rest of the users to different objects can have different access levels.

In relation to the tables in the General case can include the following access rights:

- view (read) data;
- change (edit) data;

- add new records;
- adding and removing data;
- all operations, including changes in the structure of the table.

Data available in the table can be applied measures of protection in relation to individual fields and individual records. In the known relational database systems, individual records are not specifically protected, although it is possible to result examples from the practice when required. The control of access rights, apparently, should be in object-oriented database, in which there is identification of individual records (one of the differences between object-oriented models from relational).

With regard to the protection of the data in the table fields it is possible to allocate the following levels of access rights:

- a complete ban of access;
- read - only;
- all operations (view, type new values, delete, and modify).

In relation to the forms may provide two basic operations: the challenge for work and development (Constructor call). The ban of the call to the Constructor is useful for a display of complete applications to the end user accidentally messed up the app. In the screen forms, individual elements can be protected. For example, some fields of the source table in General may be missing or hidden from the user and some fields are available for viewing.

The report is largely similar to the screen form, with the following exception. First, they are not allowed to modify the data in the tables, and secondly, their main purpose is to output information to the printer. The reports, as well as in screen form, may be a ban on calling their means of development.

To exclude viewing and modification (accidental and intentional) of the texts of the programs used in DBMS applications, in addition to encryption, can be applied to password protection.

Additional protection of the database include those that cannot be directly attributed to means of protection, but which directly affect the security of the data. They are the following:

- built-in monitoring data values in accordance with the types;
- improve the reliability of the input data;
- ensure the integrity of relationships between tables;
- organization of joint use of the database objects in the network.

Editing the database, the user can accidentally enter values that do not match the field type to which this value is entered. For example, in a numeric field attempt to enter text information. In this case, the DBMS by using the control values of the blocks input and informs the user about the error beep, change color of characters or the other way.

Means of improving the reliability of the values in the DBMS are used for deeper control connected with semantics of data to be processed. They usually provide when you create the table specify the following restrictions on values: the minimum and maximum values; the value is the default (if no input), the requirement for mandatory input; setting the mask (template) input; specifying additional calibration table, which is the control input, etc.

Improved form of monitoring the accuracy of the information in the database is the development of stored procedures. The mechanism of stored procedures used in database hosted on the server. Yourself stored procedures are programs, algorithms which involve some functions (including control) over the data. Stored procedures put together and, if necessary, are called from the application or upon the occurrence of certain events in the database.

The solution of an applied problem usually requires information from multiple tables. Tables themselves for ease of handling and to avoid duplication of information in some way linked. Function of maintaining the logical integrity of related tables, assumes the database. Unfortunately, not all the SU database to fully implement these features, in this case responsible for the correctness of links votlage is on the app.



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# THE BASIC FUNCTIONS AND THE TYPICAL ORGANIZATION OF A DBMS

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**Abstract:** this article describes the main system functions database management, namely managing data in the external memory buffer management memory, transaction management, logging and language support database. In conclusion, we consider a model management system database.

**Keywords:** memory, database, transaction journal.

The database management system (hereafter DBMS) - a set of software and language tools for General or special purposes, providing management with the creation and use of databases.

More precisely, the functions of the database are considered to be:

1. Direct management of data in external memory

This function includes ensuring that the necessary structures for external memory as a data storage, directly included in the database (hereinafter DB) and for internal purposes, for example, for faster data access in some cases (usually it uses indexes). In some implementations, the DBMS is actively used by existing file systems, and other work performed up to the level of the external memory. But we emphasize that in the developed DBMS users in any case are not required to know whether the DBMS file system, and if it does, how is organized the file. In particular, the DBMS maintains its own system for naming database objects.

2. The buffer management memory

DBMS usually work with databases of considerable size at least this size is usually significantly more available RAM. Clearly, if when referring to any data element will be exchanged with the external memory, the whole system will run at the speed of external memory devices. Practically the only real way to increase this speed is buffering data in memory. In the developed DBMS is supported by its own set of memory buffers with its own discipline replacement of the buffers.

3. Transaction management

A transaction is a sequence of operations on the database, consider the DBMS as a single unit. Either the transaction completes successfully, and the DBMS commits the database changes made by this transaction, in the external memory, or none of these changes does not affect the state of the database. The notion of transaction is necessary to maintain the logical integrity of the database.

The property that each transaction starts in a consistent state of the database and leaves this as a holistic once completed, makes it very convenient to use the concept of transaction as the unit of user activity against the database. With appropriate management of concurrently running transactions from the DBMS each user can feel like the only user of the DBMS.

4. The journalizing

One of the main requirements of the DBMS is the reliability of data storage in the external memory. Under the reliability is understood that the DBMS should be able to recover the last consistent state of the database after any software or hardware failure. Usually considered two possible types of hardware failures: the so-called soft failures, which can be interpreted as a sudden stop of operation of the computer (for example, emergency power is off), and hard failures characterized by the loss of information on storage media external memory.

It is clear that in any case, to restore a database you need to have some additional info. In other words, maintaining the reliability of data storage in the database requires redundancy of data storage, and the part of data that is used for recovery, should be kept very safely. The most common method of maintaining this redundant information is a logging DB changes.

The journal is a special part of the database unavailable to users of the DBMS and maintained with great care (sometimes there are two copies of the log are on different physical disks), and which receives records of all changes to the main database. In different DBMS changes the database journalists at different levels: sometimes the log entry corresponds to a logical operation changes the database (for example, deletes rows from the table to the relational database), sometimes minimal internal modification operations page of the external memory; in some systems, the simultaneous use of both approaches.

When a soft failure in the external memory of the main part of the database can be objects modified by transactions that have not ended by the time of the failure, and may not have any objects modified by the transaction to the point of failure was successfully completed (due to the use of the buffer memory, the contents of which the soft failure is lost).

To restore a database after a hard failure using the log and an archive copy of the database. Roughly speaking, the archival copy is a complete copy of the database at the beginning of the filling of the magazine (there are many options for a more flexible interpretation of the meaning of a backup). Of course, for proper recovery of the database after a hard failure, it is necessary that the log is not lost. As already mentioned, the security of the log in external storage in a DBMS to meet very high requirements.

#### 5. Language support the database

To work with databases using special languages, called languages of the whole database. In early DBMSs supported by several specialized in their functions of languages. This files most often allocated two languages - language definition of the database schema (SDL Schema Definition Language) and data manipulation language (DML - Data Manipulation Language). SDL has served mainly to define the logical structure of the database, i.e. the database structure, how it appears to users. DML contains a set of data manipulation statements, i.e. operators that allows you to enter data into the database, delete, modify or select existing data.

In modern DBMSs typically support a single integrated language that contains all the necessary tools to work with databases, starting from its creation, and providing basic user interface with databases. A standard language most common in present RDBMS is the SQL language (Structured Query Language).

First of all, the SQL language is a combination of tools and SDL, DML, i.e. allows to define the schema of the relational database and to manipulate data. The naming of database objects (for relational databases - naming tables and their columns) are supported on the language level in the sense that the SQL compiler does the conversion of object names to their internal IDs on the basis of specially supported by the service data catalogues. The inner part of the DBMS (core) does not work with table names and their columns.

Naturally, the organisation of typical DBMS and its components corresponds to the considered set of functions.

Logically in a modern relational DBMS it is possible to identify the most internal part of the engine (often called Data Base Engine), the language compiler of database (usually SQL) subsystem support run-time utilities. In some systems, these parts stand out clearly, others not, but logically, the separation can be performed in all DBMS.

- DBMS responsible for managing the data in the external memory and buffer management, memory management, transaction and log. Accordingly, one can distinguish the following core components (at least logically, although in some systems these components stand out clearly), as data Manager, buffer Manager, transaction Manager and log Manager.

The database engine has its own interface, not available to users directly and used programs produced by the SQL compiler (or in the subsystem support the implementation of such programs) and utilities database.

The primary function of the compiler of the database is to compile language statements database in some running program. The result of compilation is an executable program that is represented in some systems in machine code, but more often by internal machine-independent code.

Finally, in a separate database utilities usually entails the following procedures, which are too expensive to perform using the language database, for example, loading and unloading, database, statistics, global validation of database integrity, etc. Utilities are programmed by using the interface engine, and sometimes even penetrating the nucleus.

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## LOSS OF GRAIN IN CROP CROP

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**Abstract:** The loss of grain affects the amount of harvest, gross harvest, and mechanical damage on quality indicators of grain. The article discusses the problem of grain loss during harvesting and how to reduce them.

**Keywords:** Grain, combine, mechanical damage, loss.

Today, with combine harvester harvesting, losses are one of the main problems. The loss of grain affects not only the magnitude of the crop, but also on gross harvest. Mechanical damage affects the quality of grain. Over the past two years, as statistics show, yields increase.

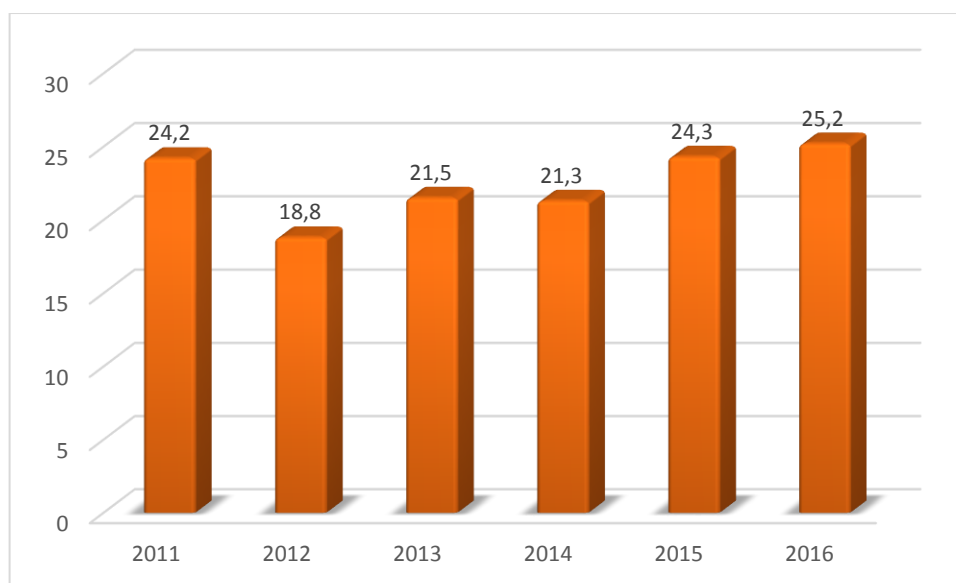


Figure 1 - Average yields for the period 2011-2016, centner / ha

With proper management of harvesting operations, it is possible to achieve an increase in grain production. Timely adjustment of machines machines will really avoid grain losses.

Classification of the causes of losses and mechanical damage to grain in harvester harvesting indicate that all factors are interrelated.

The loss of grain is divided into biological and mechanical. Both biological and mechanical losses can be direct or indirect. Direct losses include quantitative crop losses, to indirect losses are qualitative [1].

Mechanical losses. In reducing the crop, mechanical losses play a major role. It is estimated that if losses for delayed harvesting of winter wheat and barley are taken as 100%, then mechanical losses will account for 70 to 76%, and biological losses will be from 24 to 30%.

Mechanical losses result from: shedding of grain from the ear, breaking of the ear, leaving unsealed ears on the field. Winds and rain accelerate the shedding of grain. Grain losses can also arise as a result of constructive shortcomings of harvesting machines and their incorrect operation: with poor regulation of threshing assemblies of harvesters, some grain remains in the straw, and if the normal operation of the separating units is broken in the chaff.

In addition, some of the crop is damaged mechanically, grains are broken or cracked, which worsens the presentation and also complicates the storage of grain.

The shedding of grain and the fragility of the ear are largely related to the varietal characteristics of grain crops.

There are varieties of wheat (almost all varieties of hard and many varieties of winter soft wheat), in which the grain is firmly retained in the ear and almost does not crumble, even with considerable confusion. These properties are due to the fact that such varieties have tightly compressed, hard flowering films that open only slightly under variable weather conditions.

Many barley varieties break off whole ears or parts thereof during harvesting [2].

Losses in harvesting are called the amount of grain that, after passing through the combine, does not enter its bunker, but remains on the field. This indicator may depend on many factors, but it will not be possible to completely avoid losses. According to international standards, current for today, losses of 1.5% are allowed for the combine and 0.5% after the header. Having studied everything and analyzed, you can make some recommendations when working with a combine:

- ✓ Before each working shift, inspect the seals between the header, spacer, inclined chamber.
- ✓ inspect and clean sieves
- ✓ regulate the speed of the combine
- ✓ fan speed and grate clearance adjustment depend on the weediness, humidity, weather conditions [3].

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# THE MECHANICAL EFFECT OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY ON SOIL

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**Abstract:** Manufacturing processes for the production, operation and disposal of tractor Park require consideration of environmental issues that affect the lives and human health, development and ecosystem change on a global scale. The revised consumption of natural resources and energy, environmental pollution and the analysis of their social consequences [1].

**Keywords:** agricultural machines, soil compaction, tillage, yield, crops.

Krasnoyarsk Krai has an area of arable land, 1920 hectares and belongs to agrozone 6.2 of the Siberian Federal district. Plot area 30ga with an average length of the gun 600-1000m and the specific resistance of sod-podzolic soils 65кН/м<sup>2</sup> account for about half of the arable lands [2, 3]. An area of more than 30ga with the length of the gun over 1000m have 53% of the fields.

One of the factors limiting growth and yield of agricultural crops is excessive soil compaction. A negative consequence of this process – reducing the effectiveness of the use of plants inhabited layer. Especially the role of power of the root layer in areas with insufficient moisture supply.

Agriculture tractor equipment acquire, often not focusing on their characteristics and according to the natural conditions of production. The main criterion of selection of tractor equipment for various technologies of cultivation and natural conditions is low direct operating costs, as it provides low cost products. However, due to the increasing shortage of labor resources, the improvement of technologies of cultivation and the composition of tractor fleet must go in the direction of increasing labor productivity, i.e., power [4].

The main cause of soil compaction in recent decades, consider the mechanical effect of running systems of tractors, harvesters, tillage machines, tools for soil application organic and mineral fertilizers, etc.

Negative effects of compaction varied: the deterioration of water-air regime of soil and the conditions of mineral nutrition of plants, reduced crop yields, increased soil erosion, contamination of crops, their infection with pathogenic bacteria and pests, reducing the efficiency of fertilizers, increasing costs of material resources for processing of the soil.

In solving the problems of combating compaction process in the first place should be pushed a set of measures aimed at preventing and eliminating excessive pressure on the soil. The depth and intensity of the sealing effects are dependent on the pressure experienced by the soil from the undercarriage and the working bodies of agricultural machinery, the number of mechanical operations, the type and properties of the soil, its moisture content.

The resistance of the soil on the trail of the crawler tractors is increased by 25, the wheel 40, heavy vehicles by 65% in comparison with the resistance of processing the non-compacted

parts of the field. This leads to excessive fuel consumption only in the preparation of the soil up to 1 million tons per year.

Due to low download tractor engines (60-70%) when doing basic agricultural operations and low velocity of the working stroke, the fuel consumption per unit of work done is increased by 10-15%.

Depending on the state of soil slippage is changed 4-6 times with the same resistance it is processed. The lack of objective monitoring of the amount of slipping of the propellers leads to a reduction in operating speed due to the loss of the slipping and as a result, the fuel consumption per unit work performed. Specific fuel consumption on the loose and waterlogged soils in the 2.0-3.5 times higher than in the stubble moist.

A synthesis of research shows that agricultural tractors environmental impact 23 the factors causing the 8 main types of harmful effects, for exceptions which are necessary to solve the problems in the 30 direction [5].

Finding the most efficient and effective ways of energy conservation in agriculture requires an objective, comprehensive evaluation of all stages of the technological process on comparable indicators to reliably rank them.

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# VISUAL FATIGUE DURING THE WORKING CHANGE

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**Abstract:** This article deals with the visual load and the level of overall physical performance. On the basis of visual fatigue during the work shift found that at low levels of overall physical performance changes in the visual analyzer expressed during the work shift to a greater extent in women than in men. It is recommended to maintain health spending during the workday activities to raise the level of physical fitness.

**Keywords:** total physical performance, visual fatigue, precision work.

The main objective of the work - to study the development of the visual fatigue in the dynamics of change in men and women in carrying out precision work in view of the level and physical fitness.

At the current production has increased dramatically the continent persons performing labor operations with small distinguishing objects that require the use of the optical devices (magnifying glass, microscope). Work has become easier physically, but increased his nervous tension and monotony, hypokinesia (lack of physical activity) and residence time in the forced working posture.

Studies conducted by several authors indicate that in the body of the working person under the influence of a lack of physical activity, an integral index, which is the level of overall physical performance (RUF), revealed changes indicative of stress in the development of the visual dynamics of change. It is known that a low level of RUF increases the physiological cost of work due to the reduction of the reserve capacity of the organism that serves the cause of fatigue and reduced performance.

The low level of the RUF has an impact on the change of time parameters of the visual analyzer. So, there was a significant difference between the beginning and end of the change ( $P < 0.05$ ) decrease in absolute values VVPK (sequential contrast perception of time) in women (26.7%) and men (20.5%), ie. the decline was more than 15%, which shows the development of the visual fatigue by the end of the shift. At the middle and high-level RUF reduction VVPK is 12,1-5,9% in women and 9,9-7,8% for men. Studies have also shown that the exact cause of visual work in favor labilnosti1 reducing visual analyzer, as evidenced by significant ( $P < 0.001$ ) data on changes KCHSSM (critical flicker fusion frequency of light). The changing dynamics at low RUF KCHSSM decline was 17.3% in women and 14.4% men. At medium and high RUF KCHSSM decline slightly (8,6-9,8% at the middle of the RUF and 4.4-4.6% high, respectively, for men and women). Multiple regression analysis revealed a low level of contributions RUF in changes in the functional state of the visual analyzer, which turned out to be about the same for men and women and was 68,6-69,4% with a correlation coefficient of 0,74-0,83, ie RUF lower level, the more pronounced changes in the visual analyzer[1].

The results of the study

Studies on occupational groups performing precision work, have shown that the value of the visual load exceeding the guideline values, becomes a cause of visual overload. The dependence between the level of the RUF and the changes in the visual analyzer in men and women. Evaluation level RUF has shown that when the precision work 49% of the men surveyed and 52% of women have low levels of the RUF and only 19% of men and 12% women revealed a high level RUF. In individuals with low RUF changes in the visual analyzer expressed in greater extent than those with good physical fitness. A comparative analysis of the impact of the low level of the RUF on the body of men and women showed that most adverse changes in the visual analyzer in the dynamics of change were noted in the body of women. To prevent the development surge in the visual analyzer and maintain performance over time shift at the optimal level necessary to carry out activities aimed at increasing the level of physical fitness both during working hours and in the centers of recovery of efficiency in their spare time [2,3].

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# OF INCENTIVE TRAUMATISM IN AGRICULTURE

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**Abstract:** The article describes measures to eliminate the sources of production risks arising at workplaces of maintenance of agricultural machinery and equipment, and to improve lighting.

**Keywords:** Lighting, injuries, control measures, requirements.

The danger of injury occurs in a variety of operations of agricultural work in both grain and animal husbandry, and at machine-tractor stations and in the workshops of the RTS. The greatest possibility of injury is available when working on various agricultural machines and implements, especially when they are malfunctioning. The aim of the work is to study the indicator of illumination for injuries.

There are conditions that are imposed on the illumination of surfaces in the workplace: the consistency of lighting, the absence of sharp shadows and brightness of illumination of some sections of the workplace, sufficient illumination of products, tools and workplace. [1]

On working areas, it is necessary to provide normal illumination of the working area due to built-in general and local lighting in accordance with the requirements of SNiP 23-05-95, GOST 12.1.005.

Insufficient illumination in the workplace can lead to eye diseases, as it increases the fatigue of workers, which adversely affects the quality of the repair operations performed.

There are measures to combat this:

1. Application of local lighting on equipment and machine tools;
2. Timely rubbing of the lighting ramps (monthly) and window openings (at least twice a year);
3. Observance of the established norms of illumination due to the correct selection and installation of electric lamps.

Inevitably, widespread introduction of individual lighting control. It is necessary to actively use two-component systems that provide individual control of workplace lighting in conjunction with ambient and general light. Ceiling and walls are recommended to be lighted separately to improve visual comfort. This will also minimize discomfort from the light.

If you use intelligent control systems and daylight, then you can set a truly urgent level of illumination. This will reduce power consumption, as well as improve visual comfort [2].

There are requirements for modern lighting:

1. Energy efficiency;
2. Minimal damage to the environment;
3. Improved light comfort;
4. Functionality of the action;
5. Providing the best conditions for visual work;

6. Convenient operation;
7. The spectral composition of artificial lighting should be as close as possible to natural light;
8. Lack of pulsation of the light flux;
9. Absence of sharp shadows;
10. Presence of daylight.

In the case of poor illumination of the room, fatigue of the eyes and the whole body appears. Such lighting can affect the attention of staff, cause drowsiness, worsen orientation in space. As a result, it can lead to accidents and injuries, productivity and quality of work and products will decrease.

Influence on working capacity is provided by visual adaptation, because due to light fluctuations from faint to bright light, the pupil then expands and narrows. Uneven lighting leads to occupational diseases: short-sightedness, spasm of accommodation, metabolic and psychological disorders, development of eye diseases.

When moving from a well-lit area to a poorly lit area, an adaptation of the eye is required. Otherwise, a person may stumble, fall, stumble on an object and get injured.

It is especially important to take into account the above circumstances on staircases and other traumatic places [3].

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# COMPUTER VIRUSES AND PROTECTION AGAINST THEM

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**Summary:** In this operation some recommendations for preventing of infection with some viruses are considered.

**Keywords:** computer virus, protection.

In our operation the analysis of behavior of the virus software will be carried out, decisions for elimination of consequences are considered, recommendations for system recovery after the virus attack are specified.

Now the Windows operating systems are the most widespread. They are most subject infection of systems with viruses. In article we will consider the principles of operation and some features of behavior of a virus software, and also elimination of consequences of their influence.

In any Windows operating system there is a register which is the database in which parameters, for operation of different programs are stored. In any operating systems there are register sections which don't change from the version to the version, for support of compatibility of programs in different versions of OS. For example, places for automatic start of programs:

HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run (for start at the specific user) or HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run (for start of programs of all users of OS)

In the register there are a lot of sections, some are created in case of installation of OS, some in case of installation of other software, for storage of its parameters necessary for operation. For example: license, personal settings, etc.

Typical sections of the register of OS including those which are responsible for autoloading are often used by different virus software. Viruses register in these sections, because of identical response to these sectors any version of OS, it will provide the largest striking force. Some viruses, for example, of Trojan WinLock, boot in case of start of any user therefore it is necessary to execute fallback recovery of OS, changing parameters of its register, and at the same time to be beyond its limits, for example, to use disks of fallback recovery. On many disks there can be anti-virus means. Also there are special disks which are intended directly for this purpose, for example, Kaspersky Rescue Disk. But not in all anti-virus bases there are new modifications of a virus, or on disks there are no drivers for connection to the network interface card quickly to update anti-virus bases.

In spite of the fact that algorithms of viruses are permanently enhanced, their behavior remains similar as implementation of the OS commands remains invariable. It is often possible to manage cleaning of all sections of the register which are responsible for autoloading of programs. It prevents start of viruses and their further deleting in case of start of OS allows, directly deleting the infected files manually or I use the anti-virus program.

Example of the file containing the malicious code:

```
@echo off
reg add "HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\policies\system" /v DisableTaskMgr /t reg_dword /d 1 /f>nul
reg add "HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\policies\system" /v DisableTaskMgr /t reg_dword /d 1 /f>nul
reg add "HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon" /v Shell /t reg_sz /d %windir%\TestVirus.bat /f>nul
taskkill /f /im explorer.exe>nul
chcp 1251
shutdown /s /f /t 10 /c "Тестовый вирус">nul
xcopy /y TestVirus.bat %windir%\>nul
```

This code executes switch-off of a task manager at all users. After that registers himself in the register of Windows, instead of the standard conductor. Then gives a command on switching off of the computer with postponing in 10 seconds, removes a warning sign and copies itself in the Windows folder.

As in a standard case the Windows interface starts automatically, the virus registered in its section will start instead of it at all users. But even after deleting the file with a virus the user doesn't receive the interface as instead of the standard Explorer.exe command the virus is registered in the section Shell, and the conductor doesn't start. For return of operability of OS it is required to return standard values to the sections Shell and those which are responsible for a task manager.

Of course, it is easy to bypass this virus. For example, having come in the safe mode with support of command line. Plus to everything, a code from a BAT script easily we read. However, it - not an example of the real locking virus, but test code which shows approximate logic of operation of such class of viruses.

Many viruses leave behind incorrect values of the register, and some of them leave, at all after change of above-mentioned. As it was already told above, complete cleaning of sections of autoloading in most cases gives the positive effect. Obvious advantage of such approach are simplicity and bystry achievement of result.

Of course, this approach has a set of shortcomings. For example, all programs which booted automatically (except for those, links to which are placed in the folder of autoloading), won't boot, and the user will need to enter again these programs and to expose the appropriate options (for example, in Skype and other programs). But, most often it isn't a problem. In most cases OS isn't exposed to negative changes, and lock is removed.

Also some other changes which are often made by viruses, but which can be returned to standard values are also considered, without having done much harm to the user. For example, it is possible to delete the HOSTS file and to download new – with standard values. It must be done for canceling of operation of viruses which "lock" hit on the specific website, redirecting the user on another. As the hosts file is the local table of correspondences between domain name of the website and its IP address (performs function of a basis of the DNS server on the specific computer), when finding the IP address to the necessary domain name of Windows gets to the address which is written in this file, but doesn't send a request on a chain of DNS servers (for lowering of load of them). Often, "viruses of locks of social nets" work quite so, changing the address of the specific website on false or local (127.0.0.1). Similarly also some roguish programs work: substitute the website address (for example, banking) for the address of the website simulator which completely repeats appearance of the original, but on which the script stealing personal data is built in. Such false website can also not only send the entered data to the bases, but also transfer them to the original website, having redirected the user on it. Nothing not suspecting user collects correct domain name, gets on the website, identical on appearance, enters the data and will become authorized already on the original website, at the same time without guessing that its data are duplicated to malefactors and are transferred to the third parties.

For an exception of such problems it is possible to delete the hosts file, and also cleaning of caches of browsers and deleting doubtful extensions (additions) will be not superfluous. Also it is necessary to turn off permission on automated installation and up-dating of extensions in settings of the browser for all websites. Similarly it is worth arriving also with automatic redirections on other pages.

Also, as a precautionary measure it is possible to create several tabs with often visited sites in which to register their direct IP address, but not domain name. In this case compliance won't be required, and the request of the user will directly get to the registered specific address. There is a set of services on which it is possible to learn the IP address of the specific website. For example, on the website 2ip.ru there is a service for determination of the IP, IP of other websites, measurements of speed the connection Internet and so on.

It is necessary to turn off autosave of passwords and to become authorized generally on the websites in the "private" mode when the browser doesn't remember history of visits and doesn't save files of cookie as this information can be stolen by a virus.

It is necessary to create the certain user with the limited rights, and it is better – the virtual machine from separate guest OS. It is necessary in cases when there is a need to follow the doubtful links. In guest OS it isn't necessary to leave the data, otherwise it will become useless for the above-stated situation. On the virtual machine which is created for these purposes it isn't necessary to become authorized on the checked websites, to leave any confidential data, passwords and so on. There is a set of programs for operation with the virtual machines. For example, Oracle Virtual Box (free), VMWare (paid) and so on. The general principle of creation and setup of the virtual machine is rather simple. All programs of this sort emulate operation of different main devices (the video card, a sound card, etc.). Under these virtual devices there are packets of drivers which go complete with the program for operation with VM. Guest OS works not with real devices, and with emulated, and the program for operation with VM will transform commands of real devices to commands for operation with the virtual. Also operation of separate ROM which is the file (or a file set), a real marking of drives and file systems of sections is emulated – aren't affected. Such approach does possible insulation of guest OS from the main, and also does guest OS program and independent of the real equipment. However, it is worth remembering that for operation of the virtual machine the main OS gives resources, and it takes them from the real equipment, distributing resources between applications.

If the virtual machine, then the viruses which penetrated on it works won't strike the main OS as guest OS works at higher level of abstraction, than the main, and the program for start of the virtual machines works as the normal application in the main OS.

In conclusion it would be desirable to mark that even observance of all above-mentioned measures isn't a panacea, however significantly reduces probability of the attack to the user. Once again we will make the short list of recommendations:

- In case of lock of Windows a virus software to clear all places of autoloading;
- To forbid changes of the hosts file (to make all changes only manually, if necessary);
- To forbid automated installation of extensions (additions) of browsers;
- To forbid automatic redirections on other pages;
- Not to use autosave of passwords;
- To periodically clear caches of browsers;
- To become authorized on the websites in the "private" mode;
- Not to save/delete files of cookie, for the websites requiring authorization;
- To use the virtual machine from guest OS, for visit of doubtful resources on the Internet, and also for operation with an unknown software.

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# MODELING AND MANUFACTURE OF PARTS FOR EXISTING CAR MODELS ON A 3D PRINTER

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**Annotation:** The purpose of this study is to investigate modeling methods and the ability to manufacture parts for existing car models. As an example, consider the specific detail of the car, made here a drawing and a 3D model in a graphic editor Kompas 3D. The proposed technology can be used not only in the manufacture of parts for models, but real full-sized components and assemblies.

**Key words:** simulation, graphics editor Kompas-3D, the manufacturing technology of the 3D printer, the current model of the car.

Existing car models, for example class BUGGY is a type of self-similar, which implies the existence of models of vehicles of this class, made in a certain scale and their use in the conditions of real or artificially created terrain.

As a result, their operating performance fail, resulting in the breakage of individual parts, for example suspension. Can also damage elements of the case in the box.

Replacing these parts requires significant financial and time costs, so the search for the solution of these tasks relevant and in demand.

To solve these problems, you can consider the use of 3D modeling and special 3D printers.

3D modeling is the process of creating a three - dimensional model of the object. The task of 3D modeling to develop a visual volumetric image of the desired object. The model can match the objects from the real world (cars, buildings, etc.) and to be fully abstract [1] and [2].

The evolution of 3D printing currently being improved at a rapid pace. As soon as the printers are becoming cheaper and more accessible for users before the technology of 3D modeling and printing can be put to specific and meaningful tasks.

Initially, 3d printing technology has received the name of the additive, since the technological process involves not the removal of excess material, as in traditional industrial production, and its capacity by building a model layer by layer, using as material the photopolymer or liquid plastic.

**The disadvantages of this technology.**

\*The need to create a virtual model:

At the moment, production of virtual models is a quite complex, requiring skills relevant 3D programs or CAD systems.

\*Print speed:

Most often this value is in the range of 20-30 cm<sup>3</sup>/hour.

\*Limited print sizes (desktop machine)

**Technology advantages of 3D modeling:**

- \*Ability to create parts of any shape.
- \*Excellent positioning accuracy.
- \*No technological printing problems (overheating, delamination, collapse under the weight, crashing the route head, poor adhesion, peeling corners).

\*Ability to change the software component in the production of (configuration and shape).

The main problems in the manufacture of parts on a 3D printer are: the complexity of creating the virtual model and the strength of the finished Assembly/parts due to poor quality materials.

Unlike traditional methods of creating the details of the method of printing on a 3D printer virtually eliminates the need for manual handling.

Consider the specific use of 3D printing in the manufacture of parts of existing models.

As example, consider the detail of the suspension, namely the hub of the rear wheel. Figure 1 shows the suspension unit with hub rear wheel Assembly and separately shown the damaged wheel hub.

The reason for failure was the poor quality composite plastic, stress concentration in a narrow space, sharp shock during the race model on rough terrain.



Figure 1 - Suspension unit with the damage of a fragment of the hub of the rear wheel Assembly.

The main stages of 3D modeling and printing include:

1. Technological evaluation of node and parts to improve durability and reliability;
2. The drawings of the part (wheel hub rear wheels) and changes in the design do not affect the functional properties but increases the reliability of the components;
3. Production of drawings in 3D graphic editor (for example, Kompas 3D);

An example of a 3D drawing of suspension parts, which is made in Kompas-3D, is shown in figure 2.

4. Selection of polymer material for a printer that would meet the requirements for strength;
5. Fabrication of 3D parts printer.

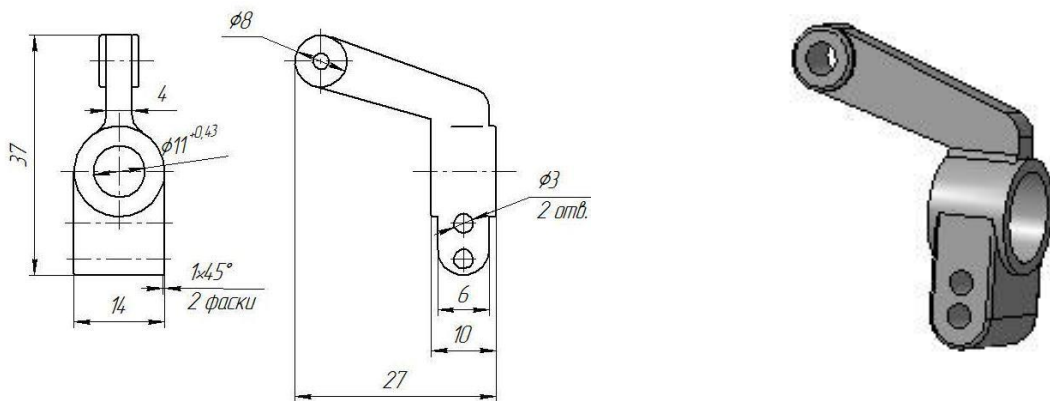


Figure 2 – Drawing and 3D model of the hub of the rear wheel

Additionally you need to assess the economic indicators.

In our case, the time of production of this detail will be 1,5 h.

The cost of manufacturing the part based on the cost of the polymer material and electricity 30 rubles.

Conclusion: the use of 3D printer in the manufacture of components and assemblies is a very effective solution for small batch production.

The proposed technology can be used not only in the manufacture of parts for models, but real full-sized components and assemblies.

The possibility of three-dimensional printing is almost unlimited, and this technology can be used in all areas of our life. Low cost and speed is undeniable advantages of making parts this way.

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# FEATURES OF OPERATION OF AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS

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**Abstract:** System of machines for the agro-industrial complex of the Russian Federation it is allocated 12 Agroton in eight Federal districts [1], in which cultivated crops. Zones are characterized by the field sizes, length of runs, the resistance of the soil treatment, time of work, technology and types of crops. Krasnoyarsk Krai refers to agrozone 6.2 of the Siberian Federal district, which is characterized by the average length of the runs of 600-1000m.

**Keywords:** agrozone, farm tractor, natural factors of production, annual employment, power utilization.

Operation of agricultural tractors all year round due to the continuity of the production process of some works. The scope of work in winter up to 35% per year [2]. These include delivery of feed on livestock farms, transportation of organic fertilizers, snow retention etc.

The main natural production factors determining the performance of tractors include temperature, humidity, wind and a variety of technological operations.

The greatest influence on the work of providing ambient air temperature, which determines the duration of the warm-up and steady state values of temperatures of environments in the functional system of the tractor.

The technical level of tractors, their adaptation to the changing in a wide range of natural and industrial factors that characterize operational conditions determine the formation of the General problem of a Parking management.

When the importance of the interrelated problems of improving the degree of utilization of shift time and reduce the reliability, the main problem is the underutilization of the potential of the tractor when performing technological operations, due to insufficient adaptation to the conditions of functioning [3].

The experience of long-term operation and the results of the study showed that the average degree of efficiency of operating the engine power of tractors over the years is in most cases 50-80% [4]. The actual utilization of engine power could be marginal, if for each operation was created and applied special tractor. However, this option is not economically feasible, as the most complete realization of engine power for single operation would be accompanied in this case by the rejection of its use in other operations. This can lead to an overall decrease in the annual employment of the tractor and useful to the work they performed and, consequently, increase the tractor in 3-4 times in size and value.

Utilization of the capacity of agricultural tractors is characterized not only by the completeness of the load of the engine, but the level of employment at the time. It is the need to increase the economic efficiency of the most sophisticated and expensive mobile power tools required the aggregation of tractors all year round with different machines [3]. Due to incomplete

matching of the characteristics of tractors and machines in some machine-tractor aggregates has a lower degree of utilization of engine power on an individual level compared to the limit.

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# CONTEMPORARY DESIGN AND DESIGN TRENDS IN THE DESIGN OF THE TRACTOR CAB TO IMPROVE ERGONOMICS, AESTHETICS AND SECURITY

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**Annotation:** the aim of the study is to identify and analyze patterns of development in the design and manufacture of cabs, for example, modern forestry and agricultural machines, paid attention to the design of cockpits, working conditions and security of execution, and suggest possible directions in the development of cabins for promising technology.

**Keywords:** cabs of tractors, ergonomics, design and aesthetics.

To perform work connected with the logging or tillage requires specialized equipment the functioning of which overlap with the specific climatic conditions of Siberia, which increases the requirements for the workplace of the machine operator. Modern harvesting machines (harvester, forwarders, etc.), agricultural equipment (harvesters, tractors) have many positive functional characteristics, manufactured using advanced technology, the cabin is equipped with the necessary equipment. In appearance, this technique is reminiscent of industrial robots.

If we consider the design of frames of forest machines, it can be noted that they are modular in design (trucks, articulated), which provides a smooth and comfortable movement over rough terrain and depending on the design of the module have a different number of wheels and the shape of the body.

The cab tractors is located on the frame depending on the position of the process equipment taking into account the viewing angle of the operator and other factors.

Manufacturer booths require significant financial resources and their cost exceeds other parts of the machine.

This is because it must meet the following requirements:

-ensuring the working conditions of the operator, ergonomics, maintaining the microclimate due to the installation of heating and air conditioning, system of air purification from harmful gases and chemicals;

-a good overview of the work area and protection from solar radiation;

-it must provide safe working conditions of the operator;

- safe and convenient entrance and exit to the workplace [1].

The layout of the cockpit with the frame of the machine and technological equipment determine the overall appearance and design features of a particular machine.

Modern cabins are equipped with the most advanced control system, comfortable and ergonomic and anatomical seats, control of technological equipment is executed using buttons and joysticks. In the management of equipment and machinery, programmable electronic components (controllers). An example of such a machine is TimberMatic H-12 [2].

Controllers receive information from management bodies and multiple sensors, perform calculations and produce an output signal for actuators of the machines.

The objectives of the control systems included in addition to the basic functions and self-test equipment, thanks to the operator in some cases can diagnose and rectify the fault, and in case of failure to transmit information about the fault to the service center to the service can quickly prepare spare parts and fast repair.

Based on the performed review, a number of suggestions for improving the ergonomics, aesthetics and security.

First of all, equip the machines and tractors system APS (Acoustic Parking System) is the system analogue of the Parking system (Parktronic), which uses ultrasonic sensors mounted front and rear of the vehicle and inform the driver about the obstacle out of sight.

The proposed system for installation in the cab of tractors has a large radius of action up to 30 meters. Sensors can be placed in the front and rear of the machine and they will scan the working space by means of ultrasound. The information is displayed as a graphical image of the area, marking obstacles and terrain profile. This system can be included according to need, which will improve the safety of movement on uneven terrain and to reduce power consumption.

Advanced technological equipment can be programmed to perform periodic cycles, then the operator function will be reduced only to control and making changes to workflows that will improve his working conditions and reduce fatigue.

A technology that offers the new cabin on the example of a forest machine, a sketch of which is shown in figure.

A feature of the design and construction of the proposed operator is more roundness of the cab and tilt the rear of a wide angle back, and the upper protective frame bent relative to the lower platform. The front of the cab, have a greater roundness than the side of the cab. This greatly increases the viewing angle of the operator in the working area of technological equipment.

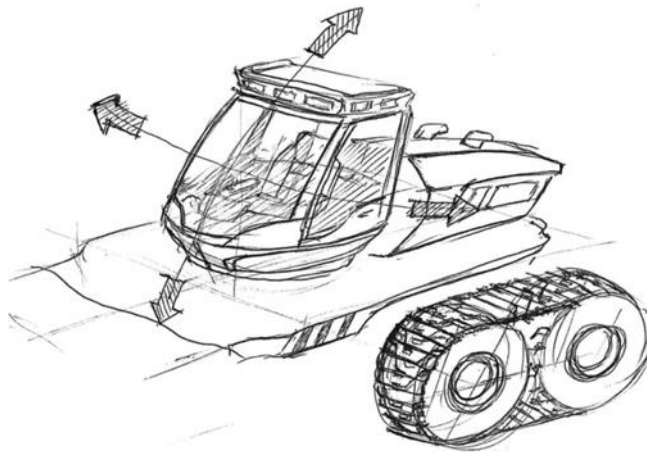


Figure – Proposed sketch of the cab of the machine

The roundness of the cabin increases viewing angles, but the safety and strength of the cab is deteriorating. To address this shortcoming in peredney side of the cockpit adds additional protective structure in the form of beams of cylindrical or square cross-section.

We offer technological equipment and cockpit design can also be used on combine harvesters and tractors agricultural purposes. For example, the APS system will allow the technology to automatically monitor the straightness of movement that will automate the process of harvesting and ploughing.

The next step will be the study of the internal cabin design with ergonomics and safety conditions of the work and proposes possible future layout of the cockpit and design of multifunction machines using 3D graphic editor.

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# PRODUCTION OF BIOFUELS FROM RAPE SEEDS IN CONDITIONS OF AIC

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**Annotation:** The problems of obtaining motor fuel from rapeseed seeds are shown. The graphs of production and consumption of motor fuel on the basis of rapeseed oil are given in the conditions of the agroindustrial complex, taking into account the seasonal demand.

**Keywords:** Rape, seeds, technology, pressing, cleaning, filtration, pumpability, storage.

The technology of obtaining rapeseed oil includes various effects on seed and oilseeds. When processing oil seeds for the purpose of obtaining biofuel for automotive diesel engines, the main energy intensity is occupied by mechanical processes - purification from impurities, preparation for pressing, pressing, etc. Purification of crude PM by clarification, neutralization with subsequent filtration and mixing with mineral diesel fuel is combined, where physical and chemical processes are combined, the effectiveness of which affects the final properties of the product.

Developed in the studies [2, p. 45] the technology of obtaining fuel in the conditions of agroindustrial complex (Figure 1) was tested at enterprises of the Krasnoyarsk Territory. The main problems with this method of obtaining motor fuel are: difficulties when entering the operating mode of equipment in the pressing line; Poor prokachaemost raw rapeseed oil; A high coefficient of filterability, which is determined by the increased viscosity and the presence of mechanical impurities in the raw oil.

The use of forpresses allows to increase oil suction in comparison with a single pressing, (on average, up to 30-33% by weight), but this requires additional cleaning from the cake parts that are transferred to the oil during the second stage of pressing, since together with the oil some The amount of solid phase in the form of dispersed particles, which is called a scree.

Purification of the oil is carried out in several stages. On the first, by sedimentation, large particles are separated, for this purpose fuso-grinders are used, in the second stage the remaining particles are separated by two-stage filters to a purity of 3 ... 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , which is determined by the requirements for diesel fuel. When deviating from technological requirements, various chemical and biochemical processes occur that cause aging of the resulting oil. In crude press oil there is a large amount of free oxygen, which is the strongest oxidant of fatty acids and metals. As a result of the neutralization of the crude oil, heavy acid salts and water precipitate in the precipitate, with most of the oxygen being separated.

Store neutralized oil and biofuel compositions on its basis is recommended for no more than three months, since this product is prone to polymerization. In this regard, the processing of

oil seeds for the production of biofuels should be started no earlier than a few months before the seasonal use of the fuel obtained (Figure 2).

In [1 and 2], the efficiency of on-farm production and use of biofuel compositions (70% rapeseed oil + 30% diesel fuel), whose cost of production was 30-35% below the procurement prices for oil fuel, is shown. However, from 2011 to 2016. The prime cost of rapeseed oil has increased significantly, and the purchase prices for raw vegetable oils have exceeded the market prices for mineral fuel, which sharply reduced the interest of agricultural producers in obtaining biofuels.

The mixed fuel based on rapeseed oil is recommended to be used at plus temperatures [3], taking into account that there is no need for year-round loading of processing equipment for processing oil seeds. In this regard, the analysis of fuel consumption in agriculture in the region was carried out, and schedules for the production and use of motor fuel from rapeseed oil seeds in the conditions of the agroindustrial complex of Eastern Siberia, taking into account seasonal demand, were proposed (Figure 2).

From the proposed schedules for the production and use of biofuels, it can be seen that the bulk of the processing of oilseeds occurs in March, April and May, and use from May to September, which is justified by positive ambient temperatures for most areas of the region in question.

Agricultural enterprises that cultivate rapeseed for seeds, as a rule, sell oil cake and oil for fodder production to the poultry and, more rarely - pigs and cattle, or they are used for the same purposes inside the farm. Thus, effective processing of rapeseed oil for the production of biofuel in agro-industrial complex conditions is possible only with a well-established sales of products with a reduction in its cost and the possibility of organizing production taking into account seasonal consumption and storage of the fuel produced.

Taking into account the yield and the increase in energy prices, the cost of 1 kg of raw rapeseed oil in 2016 approximated to the market price of 1 kg of commercial diesel fuel, so the production of motor fuel from rapeseed seeds somewhat reduced the practical interest of agricultural producers.

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## *Section №4*

# *Modern tendencies of energy saving in the agroindustrial complex (AIC)*

### **POWER MODES OF LIGHTING AND IRRIGATION INSTALLATIONS**

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**Abstract:** The characteristics of modern lamps for lighting the rooms, the direct analysis of the premises where the lamps will be located, are considered; Voltage network, as well as devices designed to control voltage, sudden jumps or dips of voltage, distortion of sinusoidal, etc.

**Keywords:** Light sources, types of premises.

Currently, much attention is paid to the problem of saving energy by adjusting power modes of the lamps in the lighting space. Implementation of adjustable electronic ballasts, and voltage stabilizers offer great opportunities in terms of building lighting control systems and the quality of light transmission of different types of lamps. Their use leads to energy savings and creates comfortable lighting modes in the residential and office premises. Industrial buildings are used to accommodate industrial and agricultural production and ensure the necessary conditions for work of people and process equipment operation.

For studies of the modes of supply of lighting systems was chosen three types of lamps, namely, fluorescent, incandescent and led in different types of premises that will identify the variation of the voltage in the network and how it affects the voltage on the service life of the lamp and whole setup in General.

Any electrical device can fail due to low quality of power supply, used for this purpose stabilizers. The main purpose of which is to provide to prevent breakage due to power interruptions. This reduces the cost of repairs or purchase of new equipment. They protect equipment from the following factors:

- Excessive high voltage.
- Crashes in the network.
- Low voltage or surges.
- Emergency voltage.

Following are the main features of voltage stabilizers:

- The range of the input voltage.
- Power stabilizer.
- Accuracy and speed stabilization.

The most popular types of voltage stabilizers and step modulating control with keys on the thyristors (triacs), relays and Lateran.

Thyristor voltage regulator, its spread has received recently, as soon as it was discovered that at these elements is easiest done any accuracy.

**ADVANTAGES:**

Are characterized by a small control time.

In the stabilization mode power not to lose. Clearly kept the passport characteristics, i.e. at the moment of stabilization is kept exactly only what is written in the passport.

High precision regulation. Manufacturers accomplish this a large number of switching steps.

**DISADVANTAGES:**

High cost;

Expensive repairs;

Noisy due to active cooling;

Afraid to overload any type, is strongly heated.

For organizations and enterprises, as well as for production, it is recommended to take the following measures to reduce the volume of energy resources used in the preservation of corresponding useful effect from their use:

1. To install frequency converters, thanks to which through frequency control, you can control the performance of manufacturing equipment, which positively affects its functionality and energy efficiency.
2. To install metering devices of electric energy.
3. To prevent an increase in maximum power without permission for grid connection.
4. To exercise control over the mode of burning lamps in the enterprise.
5. Replace the lamps with the incandescent lamps with fluorescent lamps or LEDs that are designed for offices and workplaces.

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## ENERGY-SAVING LAMPS

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**Abstract:** In this article, the author examines and analyzes the device of a power saving lamp, its operation and utilization.

**Keywords:** "device", "energy saving", "electricity", "lamp".

Energy saving is primarily a more rational use of energy. In this article I want to consider one of the types of energy saving in everyday life, namely a lamp.

An energy-efficient lamp is an electric lamp that has a very high luminous efficiency (in the ratio between light output and electricity consumption), for example, compared to widespread and obsolete incandescent lamps. Thanks to this, replacement of old incandescent lamps with energy-saving ones will provide energy saving as a whole. Usually people call fluorescent lamps in everyday life, which is a mistake, because energy-saving lamps can have a different structure or even be based on other properties - such as LED lamps, which have some advantages over luminescent ones: high luminous efficiency, as well as high strength, Due to the fact that it does not have a glass bulb with vacuum and tungsten filaments, a long service life and independence from frequent switching, a more natural spectrum, but unfortunately at a higher cost. The appearance of fluorescent lamps is often used in advertising, calling for energy saving and saving electricity, which contributes to the spread of this misconception.

All energy-saving lamps are arranged quite the same. The lamp consists of the following parts. A gas discharge tube is the visible part of a lamp that emits light. The gas discharge tube is connected to the lamp body by means of glue or soldering. In the case is the inside of the lamp, which is an electronic circuit for starting and powering. This scheme has its name, namely electronic ballast. An electronic circuit is needed in order to light a lamp. Inside the cap there are contacts for powering the lamp and thread for screwing the lamp into the chuck. In general, a conventional incandescent bulb has almost the same base as the ESL. An energy-saving light bulb is installed in small lamps. There are varieties of socles that are used in Russia: G4, GU10, E40, E27, E14, G5.3.

The tube of the lamp is sealed on both sides and called a bulb. Inside this flask is placed inert gas and a small amount of mercury vapor, which will continue to glow. And the flask itself is covered with layers of phosphor. When the voltage is applied to the ends of the tube, ionization of the mercury vapor will begin and this will cause the gas in the flask to glow. Due to the mercury content of the ESL, the lamps are a threat, so when the lamp is broken it is necessary to dispose of the debris and process the place where the lightbulb broke.

The lamp body is made of non-flammable plastic. Inside this case is a ballast, connecting wires and a fuse. On the body itself there is a marking in which it is indicated: power, voltage, color temperature. There is also a printed circuit board inside the ESL casing. This scheme assembles a high-frequency converter that provides clean light without "blinking". Modern lamps

have a control ballast protected by a filter. This filter protects the circuit from interference in the mains supply.

Thus, with a light bulb all energy saving starts, it is both a simple and complex device, without which it is impossible to imagine modern life.

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# ENERGY-SAVING TECHNOLOGIES AND METHODS OF ENERGY CONSERVATION

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**Abstract:** this article discusses a relevant topic for our time. The idea is to improve old technologies and the introduction of new, also important is the fact that the project is able to lead the country to a new stage — to overcome the usual path of resource development and make a practical step towards modernization.

**Key words:** energy, technology, efficiency.

At present, energy saving is one of the most important tasks. This is due to a lack of resources, increase the cost of their production, in addition to global environmental problems.

Energy conservation – the efficient use of resources through the application of new solutions that are founded, economically, socially and environmentally acceptable, do not change their way of life.

Energy conservation is to reduce unnecessary energy loss. Analysis of losses in the production and consumption of energy shows that most of the losses in energy consumption – 90%, and in the transmission of only 8-10%.

Introduction of energy saving technologies in the economic sphere as individuals at the household level, and enterprises, is one of the most important steps in the solution of most environmental problems – climate change, air pollution, reduction of fossil resources.

Typically companies use one of the following types of technologies that give impressive energy-saving results:

Installation of heat pumps -a great addition or complete replacement of outdated gas heating. Such a device is able to provide heat using alternative energy. For example, the heat of the ambient air or geothermal sources. The power unit from 300 kW to several megawatts.

Air heat pump there is a parameter called the coefficient of energy conversion (COP). In the case of the use of this technique is from 2.0 to 5.0.

This means that by consuming 1 kW of power it gives from 2 to 5 kW thermal energy. Such a high parameter is not able to achieve any other modern technology.

Can work not only for heating but also cooling office space. Its efficiency reaches at least 25-30%. The payback period is quite long – up to 5 years or more, depending on usage. Price of 8 400\$.

Geoactive building - such structures can conserve heat in a passive mode or to convert the sun's energy (active system). Most commonly used solar cells that convert solar heat into electricity. Also used for energy of the air flow (hot air station), setting up the balloon (generation of water vapor in the cylinders).

The effectiveness of the method 15% (electricity) and 30% (hot water supply). A payback period of approximately one year. Price from \$ 30 for one solar cell, 2 000 dollars for hot air

soldering station. In this method, it is important to consider the architecture of the buildings (presence of slope areas and roof for maximum solar lighting).

Alternative energy sources - the power of solar heat, wind, heat of the earth, bio-fuel (plant residues, for example), is quite promising for the industry. Depending on the energy source the efficiency is from 15 to 30 percent or more. Return to four or five years. About the order of prices can be judged by the cost of the boiler for heating, working on biological fuel. It is 10 000-15 000 dollars.

Secondary energy - one of the best ways to save. Can be used any material to this to be release — sawdust, chips. Such materials are burned in gas plants. The received energy is four times lower at cost from supplied resources. The effectiveness of the method 30%, the payback period is 1.5-2 years. Price inflator from \$ 800.

The use of waste - well-known and frequently used method of resource conservation. It includes the collection and disposal of waste. It should be noted that waste to carry any products or substances resulting from the production process. This secondary raw material is only one product that is suitable for processing into finished products (not dangerous to humans and the environment).

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# NEW ENERGY-SAVING TECHNOLOGIES

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**Abstract:** Modern energy saving problems.

**Keywords:** energy saving, fuel, ecology, energy.

The development of the Russian economy depends on solving the problem of providing energy. In the face of shrinking world reserves of hydrocarbons and growth of their prices, the energy becomes more urgent. Energy efficiency and conservation are the priority directions of energy policy in most countries of the world. This is essentially due to the exhaustion of fuel and energy resources, lack of replacement, there are risks and significant costs in their production and transportation. In recent years, these factors are becoming increasingly important in connection with the instability in production regions of TER, the voltage at the fuel resource markets and the unfavorable forecasts for the further growth of energy prices. Developed countries continue the search for new sources of energy and development of energy conservation measures, which is a good example for the Russian Federation.

Today, the world tries to solve the problem of energy based on new approaches, which are: firstly, improvement of the technological process from the point of view of intensity of production; second, the development of energy-saving; third, the expansion of production of energy from regenerating sources. In economically developed countries, the share of the power produced by reducing sources, increasing.

Efficient use of energy is one of the integral indicators of economic development, science, social and cultural development of the nation. According to this indicator Russia is among the States where the stagnation of the status quo may provoke a serious economic crisis with the following large-scale social upheavals. Considerable energy consumption in industrial production, especially such industries as metallurgy, chemical industry and oil refining. The share of energy in value of the product is 30-50 %. At some companies this figure reaches 60 %.

Despite the fact that the Russian government undertook a broad-based policy measures in energy efficiency per unit of GDP in our country is spent two times more energy compared to member countries of the IEA. This means that made in Russian Federation product will be cost much higher in comparison with similar foreign sample. The high energy cost of activity of enterprises gives special urgency the problem of energy saving in all sectors that require reduction of energy intensity of technological processes and the transition to energy-saving technologies. To solve this task, you need to focus on learning the technologies that allow to analyze the most important aspects of the problem and to identify ways, means and methods of its solution. Interest in studies on the development and implementation of energy saving technologies in recent years is increasing rapidly in the world's leading research centers.

Many studies have been conducted in research centers of the EU countries, USA, Japan etc. Developed countries, primarily EU countries that have already achieved significant success in addressing issues of energy efficiency, continue the search for new sources of energy and

developing energy efficiency measures. Given the situation, which today is, the solution of these problems will occur in conditions of General instability in the world (including on fuel and resource markets), adverse forecasts further growth of energy prices and negligible foreign investment in the domestic market.

The aim of this work is to study the prospects of the use and peculiarities of implementation of energy saving technologies in modern conditions of deepening problems in the global economy. So, we found that interest in information on energy saving technologies and activities grows. This is not surprising because of their implementation and use depends on more efficient use of energy resources and a significant reduction in cash costs. Main trends in energy saving technologies can be divided into several categories: thermal energy saving in the production, transport and consumption; save electricity; saving of water in water intake, transportation and consumption; fuel economy in electric and thermal energy; water, gas, heat and electricity; energy audits, issuing energy performance certificates, energy audits, creation of energy performance certificates; renewable thermal and electric energy. Rising energy prices encourage to use them sparingly: - fuel installations for the production of electricity, thermal energy storage, glazing of loggias and balconies, replacement of incandescent bulbs with fluorescent and energy saving lamps, the creation and implementation of infrared motion sensors and presence, the use of variable frequency drives and many other areas. Vector our present and future in the development and life of human is through energy saving technology.

The experience of developed countries suggests a decline in consumption of traditional and alternative energy resources. The high price of traditional energy sources makes them more economical to spend, and in the future and completely reject them. Thus, for example, the facility will be a non-volatile object. To achieve these goals should make maximum use of energy alternative sources of energy. Moreover, in the baseline scenario, which was provided by the International energy Agency (IEA), world energy demand in 2030 will increase by approximately two times. This implies that you need to use all his experience in energy-saving technologies now, and to continue to develop new energy efficient technologies.

According to the State program of the Russian Federation "energy Efficiency and energy development" approved by the Government of the Russian Federation in 2014-m year, for the period until 2020 envisages the creation of an effective system, promoting and supporting energy efficiency, reducing energy intensity of the gross domestic product of the Russian Federation by 13.5 % . Should be taken to reduce energy consumption in the production of energy-intensive products, it is necessary to introduce the economic mechanism of interest in saving fuel and energy resources, new energy-saving low-cost technologies, to enter into energy-intensive enterprises automated system of accounting and control of energy consumption.

One of the priority directions of development of domestic and world energy use unconventional renewable energy sources, which are coal-bed methane, wind energy and solar energy. Strengthening the development of these energy sources will not only raise the energy of the country at a high level, significantly reduce the price on electricity consumption, but also to put the economy on a par with more developed countries. Therefore, the strategic goal is the introduction of energy saving technologies, in particular developing alternative sources of energy.

Alternative energy resources include peat, oil shale, natural bitumen, gases, coal-bearing sediments, water soluble gases, oil, and gas in low permeability rocks, hydrates of hydrocarbon gases, geothermal energy, solar energy, wind, ocean, bioenergy, energy of small rivers, hydrogen energy, energy of silicates, fuel cells and secondary energy. In a world increasingly cars, buses, trains, planes and even submarines to replace traditional fuel to hydrogen.

In the spring of this year announced the completion of creating the world's first "hydrogen economy" of the tram in China. Chinese locomotive construction company CSR Sifang has completed the world's first tram that uses fuel cells, and the tram was put into operation. At this time, only China has such technological solutions, the first fuel cells used in rail transport. According to the state energy concept of Germany, 35 % of electricity in Germany until 2020 must

be produced from renewable sources, and to 2050 the share of energy from sun and wind should grow to 80 %.

The amount of renewable energy is constantly growing, considerable resources are spent on the development of new technologies and technical means for their application. This contributes to the environmental friendliness of geothermal, solar, wind, tidal and other power plants compared with thermal. So, agriculture for food production can cost diesel or biofuels that can be produced from sugar beet, straw, spruce branches, rapeseed, algae. Most countries have adopted bioenergy program. Especially the rapid development of bioenergy has been observed in the countries-EU members. The development of this innovative industry due to, including, and due to formation of technological platforms (TP) the same mechanism of innovation development is currently beginning to be used in Russia, where among the approved list of 29 technology platforms is the "Bioenergy".

It is possible to use technically available, but still untapped hydro resources of the rivers. In developed countries, large investments in new research and development, whose main goal — reduction in price of solar energy is the formation of new markets of consumption. Suffice it to recall the program "Million solar roofs" in the United States, "100000 solar roofs" in Germany and Italy and others. The government of the United States, Japan and Western Europe encourage consumption of solar energy by the population, primarily because this energy is environmentally friendly and saves limited resources of fossil fuels.

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## ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

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**Abstract:** This article assesses the flow of real consumption sources and compares them with the expected sources. The most important task is to show that the role of oil and gas should be reduced.

**Keywords:** Energoberezhenie, alternativnye sources of power outage, saving tehnologii, energy, ekologiya.

Almost every country is fighting for access to enorgoresursam, but still have access because of their geographical location. Russia is the country which has on its territory the most basic sources of energy. Russia includes 45% of world reserves of natural gas, 13% oil, 23% coal and 14% uranium. Approximately one-seventh of the world production of primary resources falls on the share of Russia. This allows you to ensure both its own energy security, and resources Vat exported to other countries. But if you calculate the cost of using these resources, the outcome is not comforting. The forecast is estimated at 15 trln.t, 500 billion. M and 400 trillion. M3. If the expected results, the coal will last for 400 years, the oil in the '42 and '61 on gas to find alternative sources, you can use the physics and chemistry. In terms of modern physics, the fuel is a provider of free electrons - power generators. We assume that free electrons can be replaced by electronic communication of any other elements, in this case, except in the process of burning the aforementioned fundamental energy. Since the products of combustion linked to oxides, but oxidation is a consequence rather than a cause combustion.

If the combustion process to come up with such a position, it is necessary to develop the concept of new energy sources. On the other hand the existing sources of energy, both thermal and nuclear electric are detrimental to the environment. Solar energy has a value in the modern world, but it is not yet widely used as a source. We look for such scientific solutions to be endless and that can replace coal, oil, gas, and thus will not pollute the environment. Consider the 2 main source of energy: the first - is a substance in which the nature of the accumulated energy of the particle that is released by cleavage of decay of matter into elementary particles, the second source of energy - it is the electron gas, ether. The nature processes in energy costs without the use of fossil and nuclear fuels. The formation of a new substance produced by the energy exchange with the environment. Scientists are actively seeking alternative sources. Rassmotrim some known species developed new energy technologies. Water - a new source of energy. When hydrogen is burned, water is formed What is a safe substance. In ecology, it is believed that hydrogen have equal safety. But if we consider the terms of preparation, it requires additional cost, as oil, coal, gas - is finished products. The electric field of the earth - a source of alternative energy. The ionosphere and the earth form a "spherical capacitor 'strength is 100 V / m. data allow us to consider the earth as electricity storeroom. In humans, there is hope. If the antenna is raised above

the ground, which will accumulate electric charge, the electricity is received from the atmosphere, the internal atmosphere of the earth has a negative charge, external positively. Quarantine is the Earth's atmosphere, if you connect the metal to negative and positive to the ionosphere, we get an electric current generator, consider the convective currents in nature is different hurricanes, tornadoes. Their function is take a negative charge in the troposphere. On the carbon is concentrated almost all the energy. Solar and renewable vetrovaya- are used on an equal footing with them nuclear. They are powerful and they are there, where there are energy sources. Silica - energy is used to produce electricity. Obtained by the reaction of the silicate alloys.

We examined several sources that do not involve the natural energy sources of coal, oil, gas. Currently, only raised the issue of the replacement of these resources, but many more need to identify, develop a new one. You can not simply replace the system, which is embedded for many years. Many are studying the issue, but still not up to the end can appreciate the benefits of other energy sources. At the moment, the sources of natural resources have not yet exhausted their stocks and that is why no one seriously considers other. This is a problem not only energy but of economists. Loss of income goes to the state. It is necessary to increase the energy-saving control. This question is relevant, but it is impossible to change the system completely.

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# THE BIOGAS PLANT AT THE WASTE OF CATTLE-BREEDING COMPLEX

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**Abstract:** addresses issues of recycling organic waste, stop the pollution of the environment.

**Keywords:** biogas, biogas technology, energy saving technology and alternative energy.

In order to solve the problem of disposal of organic waste to stop the pollution of the environment, as well as alternative available today a source of energy in the agro-industrial complex successfully applies the technology of processing of biological raw materials.

So as raw material for biogas can be used wastes of the farm, juicy and roughage, as well as any organic mass (waste from abattoirs, fish shop, waste from food production).

In specialized fermenters - bioreactors, the biomass is processed into biogas, converted into heat and power unit into electricity and heat, and organic fertilizer which can be used directly in the production field crop rotation, greenhouses or to act as an export product.

In addition, the use of biogas technology can solve a number of environmental problems:

- Decreases the amount of methane emissions into the atmosphere. (According to some sources, methane has a greenhouse effect 21 times stronger than CO<sub>2</sub>, and stays in atmosphere for 12 years. The capture of methane is the best shortterm way to prevent global warming).
- Missing air pollution, soil and groundwater in the area of agricultural enterprises.
- The possibility of substitution of the mineral fertilizers and herbicides when you use ready-made organic fertilizers.
- There is a sharp reduction of the sanitary protection zone around agricultural enterprises.
- Provide environmentally friendly products, no harm to health.
- Occurs disinfection of organic waste of livestock and poultry.

Biogas is a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide generated in the process of anaerobic digestion in special reactors – fermenters. A necessary condition for the production of biogas is the presence in the biomass of methanogens (Methanogens) - bacteria that form methane as a byproduct of metabolism in anoxic conditions.

They are widely distributed in wetlands, where they form methane (marsh gas) and in the intestines of ruminant mammals and humans.

The composition and quality of biogas: 45-87% methane, 13-55% of CO<sub>2</sub>, minor impurities of H<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S. After purification of biogas from CO<sub>2</sub> biomethane is obtained. Biomethane – full analogue of natural gas, the only difference is the origin.

The biogas plant is a complex engineering structures, consisting of devices:

- preparation of raw materials;

- production of biogas and fertilizers;
- purification and storage of biogas;
- production of electricity and heat;
- automated control system of the biogas station.

Today famous Corporation «Biogazenergostroy», which is the only certified domestic manufacturer of biogas plants.[1]

The first biogas plant of industrial scale was put into operation in November, 2009 in Russia. The whole period of the project took just over a year. The station was built in close proximity to the dairy farm.

As raw materials were: organic waste cattle waste feed and silage. Station daily processes 120 m<sup>3</sup> of waste. Produced electric power is 320 kW, the heat is 400 kW, that allows to provide the complex.

It should be noted that during the pilot plant operation was carried adaptation of the technology to a number of specific conditions: ensure smooth operation of the station in extreme climatic conditions, solved the problem of the variability of the substrate.

On the basis of the station the company plans to establish a prototype of a polygon and the research centre where the work will be done on improving the efficiency of the biogas process.

In addition, realizing the importance of energy and environmental sides of the project and the complexity of implementation of such projects in the real production, the Corporation considers possibility of building of biogas stations with their own investment. Currently selected over a dozen objects for long-term investment and construction of biogas plants as replicable projects that will contribute to the development of biogas technologies in Russia.

Biogas system for farm cattle (S. Doshino, Medynsky district, Kaluga region) includes the equipment for raw material preparation, bio-gas digesters anaerobic digestion with integrated tanks, cogeneration plant, equipment for the purification of gases, tanks for storage of organic fertilizer, as well as system monitoring and control.

Manure comes from the farm into the drains, where installed centrifugal pump with a chopping and mixing device. The main purpose of this equipment – providing grinding, homogenizing and feed the bio-gas digesters.

In sealed digesters when temperature of digestion (38 °C) in an oxygen-free environment and periodic gentle stirring with the participation of methanogenic bacteria occurs in the biochemical process of fermentation with the formation of combustible biogas, whose main components are methane and carbon dioxide (CH<sub>4</sub> 60-70%, CO<sub>2</sub> 28-38%).

Through improvement in technical and technological units were able to achieve the smooth operation of the station in extreme climatic conditions: the winter temperature reached -40 and summer +40 °C, which is a unique example of the absolute minimum and the amplitude of transmitted temperature fluctuations.

Made the modification ensures stability of properties of generated biogas in the methane number, which guarantees stable operation on the results of electrical and thermal energy at a constant change in the parameters of the input substrate.

The fermented biomass synchronously with the feed is removed from the reactor in the same amount as it is fed through the drain pipe and entered the vault, from which is taken for use as organic fertilizer.

Biogas technology allows you to most efficiently and effectively convert the energy of chemical relations of organic waste-to-energy gaseous fuels (biogas) produced with highly efficient organic fertilizers. The produced biogas can be sent to a power plant to generate electricity and heat. Therefore, the need for the purchase of electricity, heat and organic fertilizer from third-party manufacturers is no longer.

– Energy. Biogas with high efficiency is used to obtain their own heat and electric energy. If all the biogas will be processed for cogeneration plants, this will provide rural areas with

access to gas and heat power. Surplus energy and by-commodity products can be implemented on the open market.

- Environmental. The biogas plant solves the disposal problem of organic wastes and wastewater, the organic content in the waste is reduced 10 times, also directly (through processing) and indirectly (due to substitution of hydrocarbons in the energy mix) reduce emissions of greenhouse gases – methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

- Geographical. A biogas plant can be placed in any region where there is a sufficient amount of organic materials regardless of the availability of conventional energy, engineering and transport networks.

- Infrastructure. In the presence of raw materials, construction of a biogas plant is an excellent alternative to construction of conventional energy (pipelines, boiler houses, power lines, transformers) and other infrastructure (waste, roads etc.). In the case of Autonomous operation there are no costs for connection to the grid.

- Social. The biogas plant provides the possibility of supplying heat and electricity to the social infrastructure located nearby (houses, schools, hospitals, kindergartens, rest homes, etc.). The development of biogas also solves the problem of employment in rural areas and increases real incomes. In addition, the implementation of biogas technology contributes to the development of energy infrastructure in rural areas, which positively affects the standard of living of the rural population. [2]

The construction of a biogas plant in combination with a cogeneration unit objects will:

- to dispose of and recycle organic waste;
- on newly constructed facilities to eliminate the huge costs of technological connection to the centralized systems;
- to provide uninterrupted power and heat supply of own production;
- to reduce damage from low energy, emergency equipment failure and undersupply of products;
- to more environmentally friendly energy source, reducing the anthropogenic load on ecosystems;
- to increase profits by reducing the cost of purchasing the thermal and electric energy;
- to eco-friendly and high quality organic fertilizer;
- to obtain ecologically pure products of plant growing and livestock, thereby preserving the health of the population.

There are a number of problems, not allowing to fully implement the projects into mass production, among them:

- insufficient attention from the state structures: the lack of stimulating measures, in particular the adoption of «green» tariffs for suppliers of electricity derived from biogas;
- the lack of incentive systems of the business in this field: non-compliance with the legislative regulations in the field of waste storage and disposal, the lack of a functioning system of administrative penalties;
- insufficient attention to the problem of obtaining environmentally friendly products, no harm to health.

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# SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY LOW POWER BECAUSE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNACES

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**Abstract.** Power installations on the basis of existing heating systems are interesting from the point of view of application in farms, procurement offices, companies in the natural resource use. They must have such properties as flexibility, small size, versatility, security, offline, possibility of direct conversion of thermal energy into electrical energy. Reviewed technical solutions to heating devices working on different types of fuel showed that for the needs of decentralized electricity consumers of low power, there is a possibility of existing thermal installations (furnaces) by structural modifications to create sources of electrical energy based on thermoelectric generators. The construction of such power supply systems must apply the modular principle.

**Keywords.** Power plants, decentralised consumers, heating systems, thermoelectric generator, modular.

In industrial and household facilities with low power (up to 5 kW), various power sources can be used for power supply: wind, solar, diesel power stations, micro hydro power plants.

At present, the actual task of small-scale power generation is the use of generating facilities: safe, environmentally friendly, using alternative energy sources. The company is interested in obtaining ecologically clean, convenient to handle, as close to the consumer as possible, dispersed heat generators of not too high power, having high efficiency and posing no danger to either man or the environment, capable of making maximum use of waste, uselessly generated heat from burning any Type of fuel, geothermal sources, as well as thermal energy of many technological and chemical processes.

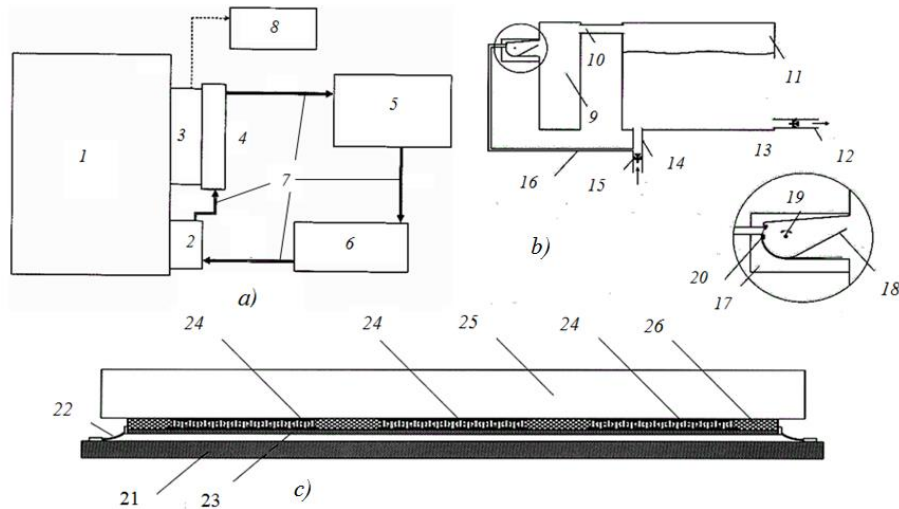
Thermoelectric devices of the generator type, providing direct conversion of thermal energy into electrical, operating on the Seebeck effect, satisfy these requirements [1]. Today, thermoelectric generators (TEGs) serve as the basis for autonomous power supplies with a power output from 2 W to 5 kW [2].

Interesting from the point of view of application in peasant farms, procuring offices, enterprises of raw materials use are power plants based on operating heating systems. They should have such properties as universality, small overall dimensions, multifunctionality, safety, work in an autonomous mode, the possibility of direct conversion of thermal energy into electrical energy.

Below is an overview of heating devices operating on a different type of fuel with the possibility of using a thermoelectric generator (conversion of thermal energy to electric).

The patent [3] presents a thermoelectric generator (Fig. 1). It refers to the means of obtaining electrical energy and can be used both in peasant farms, remote from power lines, and in emergency situations leading to the de-energization of human dwellings. The technical result is

to ensure water circulation in the heat removal system in the absence of electrical energy, increase the reliability of the structure, and provide warm running water. Essence: the generator contains a battery of thermoelectric modules, a domestic oven and a water circulation system. The water circulation system contains a reservoir with a water reserve, a steam-water pump, a liquid heat sink for the thermoelectric generator proper, and a user of warm water, closed by means of conduits to a reservoir with a water reserve. The circulation of water in the system is provided by a steam-water pump brought into contact with the heated part of the furnace. Water flows through the water lines to the consumer of warm water.

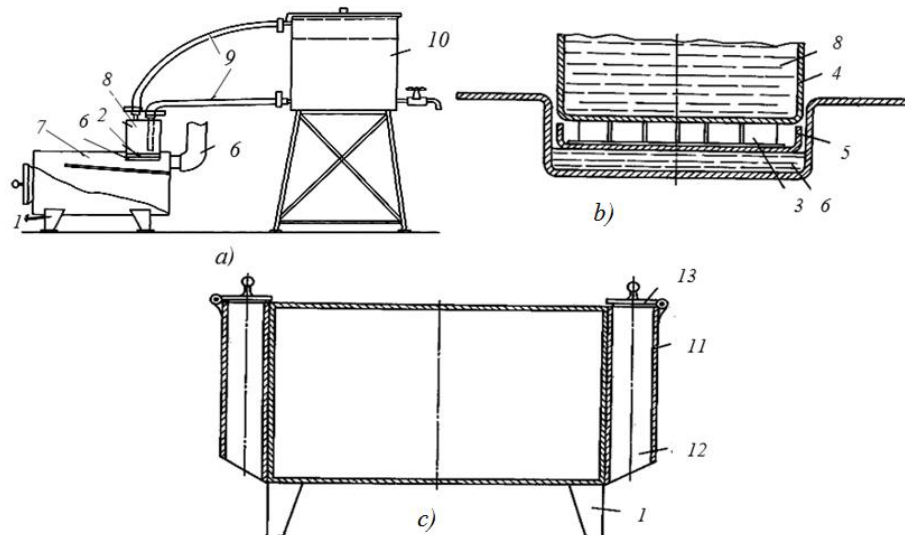


1 - a common household stove; 2 - steam-water pump; 3 - thermoelectric generator; 4 - heat sink, 5 - system of consumption of warm water; 6 - capacity for water reserve; 7 - water conduit, 8 - electricity consumer; 9 - steam chamber; 10 - a branch pipe; 11 - the pump chamber; 12 - an output branch pipe; 13 - the valve; 14 - inlet branch pipes; 15 - the valve; 16 - branch; 17 - body (dispenser); 18 - capacity; 19 - suspension axle; 20 - counterweight; 21 - a heated plate; 22 - bimetallic latches; 23 - heat-equalizing plate; 24 - battery of thermoelectric modules; 25 - liquid heat sink; 26 - thermal insulation.

Figure 1 - Thermoelectric generator: a) structural diagram; b) steam-water pump design; c) the construction of a thermoelectric generator

The advantage of the device is to ensure water circulation in the heat removal system from the second junctions of thermoelectric modules in the absence of electrical energy, to increase the reliability of the thermoelectric generator design, to ensure the possibility of using the latter in virtually any farm, and to provide it with warm running water [3]. Thus, the installation contains a number of modules that together form a system.

In work [4] the device of direct conversion of thermal energy into electric energy which can be used in heating-cooking furnaces for maintenance of work of the thermoelectric generator in an independent mode is considered. This technical result is achieved by the fact that heat-insulating screens are additionally installed in the heating-cooking furnace containing the combustion chamber with the upper part and air channels, the thermoelectric generator is tightly integrated into the upper part of the combustion chamber, its lower surface with hot junctions is lowered into the combustion chamber, and cold junctions are cooled by water circulating along the thermosyphon circuit, equipped with an accumulating tank. The power of the TEG is directly proportional to the temperature drop and the surface area of the junctions. From an area of 30 cm<sup>2</sup> can be obtained 12-15 watts. With a TEG area of 15x20 cm<sup>2</sup>, the power of the TEG will be 120-150 watts.

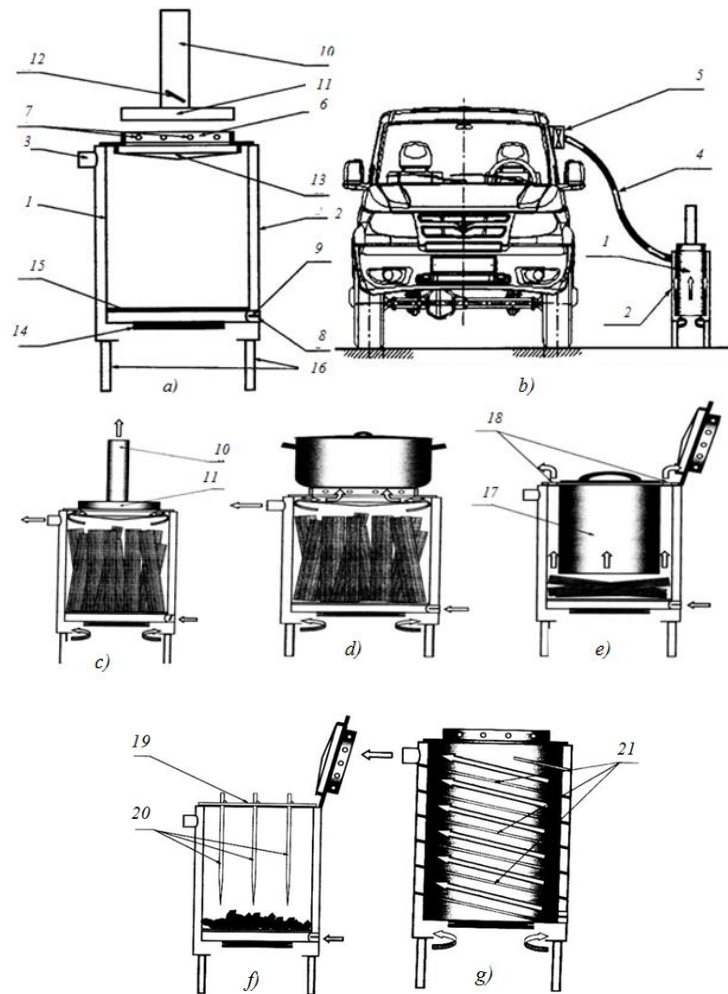


1 - supports; 2 - TEG; 3 - thermo battery; 4 - cold junctions; 5 - hot junctions; 6 - heat-stabilizing coating; 7 - combustion chamber; 8 - capacity; 9 - flexible hoses; 10 - accumulating water tank; 11 - oven cover; 12 - the air channel; 13 - shutters

Figure 2 - Heating-cooking furnace: *a)* general scheme with TEG; *b)* TEG with thermally stabilized coating; *c)* furnace and air channel

Direct conversion of heat energy into electrical energy, maintenance of heat in the house, generation of electricity and reception of warm water, the possibility of using in TEG heating and cooking furnaces to ensure operation in an autonomous mode are the advantages of a heating and cooking furnace [4].

A multifunctional furnace is a device operating on solid fuel, mainly for heating greenhouses, tents, garages, car-houses; Cabins and salons of trucks and cars, minibuses, campers, boats and yachts with the possibility of cooking hot food. The multifunctional furnace consists of two vertical cylindrical bodies, one of which (internal) is a combustion chamber and the other (external) - a protective screen with a branch pipe for connecting a heat-resistant hose, through which the air stream heated between the walls of the combustion chamber and the protective screen is pumped by a fan Inside the room. At the top of the combustion chamber is a hinged lid with an annular base provided with holes, on which dishes for cooking hot food are installed [5].

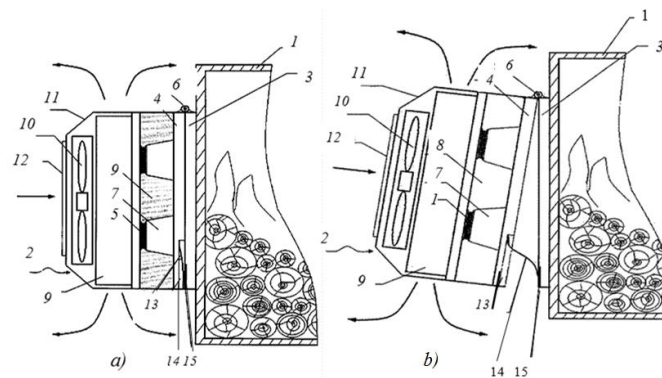


1 - combustion chambers; 2 - protective screen; 3 - a branch pipe of a tap of heated up air; 4 - heat-resistant sleeve; 5 - fan; 6 - ring; 7 - holes; 8 - air supply pipe; 9 - shutters; 10 - a removable chimney; 11 - cylindrical body; 12 - chimney; 13 - cone reflector of the combustion chamber; 14 - thermoelectric module; 15 - grate; 16 - collapsible supports; 17 - container for smoking; 18 - holes; 19 - grid for suspending skewers; 20 - skewers; 21 - spiral ribs

Figure 3 - Multifunctional furnace: a) longitudinal section of a multifunctional furnace; b) connection scheme of the heat-resistant hose to the air outlet of the multifunctional furnace and to the heated space; c) in the heating mode; d) in the heating and cooking mode; e) in the smoking mode; f) in the mode of cooking products on skewers; g) with spiral ribs

The advantage of a multifunctional furnace is the exclusion of the possibility of combustion products falling into the heated room, increasing fire safety, increasing the thermal efficiency when preparing hot food [5].

A heating device with a thermoelectric generator and a thermoelectric generator refers to domestic heating equipment that converts the energy of burning fuel into a thermal one. The heating device includes in its composition a device that converts the energy of combustion of fuel into thermal fuel, on the body of which one or several TEGs are fixed. The structure of TEG includes a supporting heated plate, on which a heat-equalizing plate with thermoelectric generator modules installed on it is movable using bimetallic plates [6]. This technical solution is built on a modular basis.



1 - furnace walls; 2 - thermoelectric generator; 3 - supporting heated metal plate; 4 - heat-equalizing metal plate; 5 - cold junctions; 6 - a loop; 7 - metallic thermal conductive block; 8 - heat-insulating material; 9 - massive ribs; 10 - the fan; 11 - the closed casing; 12 - protective grating; 13 - bimetallic plate; 14 - groove; 15 - thermal insulation gasket

Figure 4 - A heating device with a thermoelectric generator and a thermoelectric generator: a) the device is in the initial state; b) the device is in a heated state

Advantage - the technical solution allows to reduce the overall dimensions of the heating device, as well as to provide a constant level of generated voltage at the TEG output and to provide protection of the TEG from overheating. The installation refers to domestic heating equipment that converts the energy of burning fuel into heat and contains two modules. The first is a combined heating device - a heater equipped with an additional functional element TEG for generating electrical energy. The second claimed object is an additional functional element, which is equipped with a combined heating device, namely TEG [6].

Conclusions. 1. The analysis of the plants showed that for the needs of decentralized power supply to low-power consumers, it is possible to create electric power sources based on thermoelectric generators on the basis of operating thermal installations (furnaces) by means of structural improvements. 2. To build power supply systems, it is necessary to apply the modular principle.

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# ENERGY SAVING WHEN TRANSPORTING THERMAL ENERGY

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**Abstract:** In this article the question of energy saving when transporting thermal energy is considered.

**Keywords:** energy saving, thermal energy, transportation, hladonositel.

In recent years heat conductors like "pipe in a pipe" with polyurethane foam isolation in a hydroprotective cover have begun to take root widely, such design provides application not only the pipes which are previously isolated by polyurethane foam and concluded in polyethylene, but also all components of system (spherical fittings, thermal compensators, etc.). Such design can keep within the earth bezkanalno and provides essential energy saving due to preliminary production of the separate isolated elements industrially and her almost full termichnost and moisture impermeability.

When transporting low-temperature heat carriers (area of temperatures of the cold and cryogenic equipment) questions of quality of thermal isolation rise more sharply, than at high temperatures. It is connected with the fact that development of 1 KW of cold at a low temperature (for example,  $t = -100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) is much more than energy, than development of 1 KW at high temperature (for example,  $t = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). The heat-insulating materials for area of low temperatures have to meet the main requirements to heat-insulating materials which work at high temperatures as, for example, to low values of coefficient of heat conductivity, insignificant hygroscopicity, fire resistance, however it is necessary that at low temperatures of thermal insulation I had frost resistance and elasticity.

In the field of cryogenic temperatures broad application is found by powder materials (for example, on the basis of silicon dioxide) and different types of vacuum isolation. It should be noted, heat is transferred in porous isolation from a part to a part as in the conductive way, and due to radiant heat exchange. Therefore creating vacuum in powder isolation, reduce heat conductivity of the air which is in a porous layer. With a residual pressure of 1.33 Pas (10-2 mm Hg) heat conductivity of air is ten times less, than at air in normal conditions, i.e. 0,0023 W / (mK).

The second type of vacuum isolation is the isolation consisting of two tight pipes (a pipe in a pipe) between which vacuum is created. The same heat conductivity (0.0023 W / (mK)) is reached with a residual pressure of 1,33-10<sup>-3</sup> Pas.

The third type of vacuum isolation is called screen and vacuum thermal insulation: it consists of the alternating layers, for example, of fiber glass and aluminum foil. From 20 to 30 layers are the share of 1 cm of thickness of isolation. In such isolation the foil carries out a role of screens and significantly reduces a radiant component in heat conductivity, and at the expense of vacuum significantly reduces heat conductivity of air in a time. Therefore in the field of cryogenic temperatures this thermal insulation is considered the most effective and finds broad practical

application. In the refrigerating equipment the scheme of cold supply with an intermediate heat carrier is quite often applied, this scheme is applied, as a rule, when the source of consumption of cold settles down at remote distance from the refrigerating station (the distance can be to 1 km.).

The scheme with the intermediate heat carrier is often used in air conditioning systems when in the evaporator of the refrigerator the liquid heat carrier circulating in an intermediate contour and cooling air heaters being in rooms of the room is cooled. In this case circulation in an intermediate contour of the liquid heat carrier requires additional equipment (the pump, heat exchangers, etc.) in comparison with the scheme of cooling of air of conditioning directly in the evaporator of the refrigerator and supply of this air to rooms of the room.

However it is more favorable to transport warmly liquid heat carrier, than air, and power is spent for pumping of the liquid heat carrier less, than for gaseous at the identical transferred amounts of heat. Energy saving due to reduction of the power spent for pumping of the heat carrier. At the movement of the liquid and gaseous heat carrier on pipelines the power spent for his pumping is equal:

$$N = \frac{G \cdot \Delta P}{\rho \cdot \eta_H}$$

where G - an expense of the heat carrier, kg/s;  $\Delta P$  - the hydraulic resistance of the pipeline, Pa;  $\rho$  - density, kg / m<sup>3</sup>;  $\eta$  - efficiency of the delivery device.

Heat transferred on a heat conductor is equal:  $Q = G C_p \Delta t$ ,

where  $C_p$  - a thermal capacity of the heat carrier, KJ / (kgK),  $\Delta t$  - difference of temperatures on an entrance and an exit of the heat carrier at the consumer, °C;

$$N = (G \Delta P) / (C_p \Delta t \rho \eta).$$

From this it follows that at the identical transferred thermal loadings of  $Q_v$  and differences of temperatures  $\Delta t$  the power spent for pumping of the heat carrier will be that less, than the thermal capacity and density of the heat carrier with other things being equal are higher.

Therefore liquid heat carriers have, in this plan, advantage in comparison with gaseous what it was already told above about.

The general hydraulic resistance  $\Delta P$  consists of losses on friction  $\Delta P_T$ , on local resistance  $\Delta P_M$  and considers change of hydrostatic resistance of system (for gas heat carriers they can be neglected).

Therefore, without the last component, it is possible to write down:

$$\Delta P = \Delta P_T + \Delta P_M$$

Losses of pressure upon friction  $\Delta P = b ((p-W^2)/2) (l/d)$

where b - friction coefficient; W - speed, m/s; D - diameter, m; l - unit are long, m;

In recent years apply to reduction of local resistance instead of latches spherical shutoff valves which though are more expensive earlier applied, but have hydraulic resistance 10 times less of earlier applied.

Losses of pressure, and, therefore, and the power spent for pumping of the heat carrier N depends first of all on speed, and, therefore, on diameter. It should be noted that increase in diameter though reduces N, but metal consumption of a design and energy consumption increases by production and installation of the pipeline, etc. therefore increasing diameter and reducing the power spent for pumping of the heat carrier instead of the expected economy of energy consumption it is possible to receive their increase. Usually speeds of the movement of heat carriers at their transportation on pipes in various branches of the equipment depend on working conditions and working parameters.

Thickness of isolation is defined by technical and technical economic reasons. Technical reasons are connected with the fact that temperature set according to the specification has to have strictly certain value in certain points of a heat conductor (holodoprovod) and have to be strictly sustained heatlosses (heatinflows), at the same time there can be restrictions when temperature of

a surface of isolation does not exceed strictly certain value (for example 40 °C in working rooms) or should not be lower than tP dew point temperature at transportation through the coolant pipeline.

Let on a pig-iron heat conductor diameter 60×3,5 the mm move steam with a temperature of 325 tp = °C. Thermolysis coefficient from steam to a pipe α1 = 110 W / (the m 2 • K). Surrounding external air has temperature of 20 tv = °C. To find specific thermal losses if the heat conductor is isolated by a layer of a penoshamot 70 mm thick, and thermolysis coefficient from air α2 = 15 W / (the m 2 • K). Coefficient of heat conductivity of cast iron is equal to 90 W / (m • J), and a penoshamota – 0,29 W / (m •</dkp>

Decision. According to a statement of the problem external and internal diameters of a heat conductor and diameter of isolation are respectively equal: Dn = 60 mm, Dv of =60-2•3,5=53 mm, Di of =60+2•70=200 mm. We find coefficient of a heat transfer on a formula<sup>^</sup>

$$k_l = R^{-1} = \left( \frac{1}{110 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,06} + \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 90} + \ln \frac{60}{57} + \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 0,29} \cdot \ln \frac{200}{60} + \frac{1}{15\pi \cdot 0,2} \right)^{-1} = 1,225 \text{ BT}/(\text{M} \cdot \text{°C}).$$

When transporting the significant amount of warmth is lost. In some cases these losses reach 50%. It is connected to unsatisfactory thermal insulation and leakage of the heat carrier. Especially big losses can happen in technological heat conductors to the big level of temperatures and formation of condensate. In case of vapor condensation the significant amount of warmth due to phase transition is in addition selected, and in horizontal pipes losses of pressure upon pumping of the heat carrier also increase.

For reduction of losses of warmth to the environment it is possible to recommend the following:

- to apply heat conductors with high heat-insulating properties;
- to reduce the level of temperatures of the heat carrier without prejudice to a customer;
- in case of an opportunity to replace technological steam with hot water;
- timely by means of condensate traps to delete condensate from steam conduits;
- to liquidate leakages of the heat carrier;
- to use flexible systems of regulation of release and distribution of warmth.

The main methods of lowering of losses on thermal networks are:

- periodic diagnostics and condition monitoring of thermal networks;
- drainage of channels;
- changeover of the shabby and most often damaged sections of thermal networks (first of all, subjected to floodings) based on results of engineering diagnostics, with use of the modern heat-insulating constructions;
- clearing of drainage;
- restoration (plotting) of anticorrosive, warm and waterproofing coverings in available places;
- increase in pH of network water;
- support of high-quality water treatment of make-up water;
- organization of electrochemical protection of pipelines;
- restoration of a waterproofing of joints of plates of overlappings;
- cooling of channels and cameras;
- installation of siphon compensators;
- use of the improved pipe staly and nonmetallic pipelines;
- the organization of determination in real time the actual losses of thermal energy on the backbone thermal networks according to metering devices of thermal energy at the thermal station and at customers for the purpose of operational decision-making on elimination of origins of the increased losses;
- gain of supervision when carrying out emergency recovery operations from administrative and technical inspections;



- the translation of customers from heat supply from central on personal thermal points.

Introduction only of one criterion for evaluation of activities - absence of repeated razrytiya, directly cardinally changes a situation (gaps occur in places of the most dangerous combination of corrosion factors and increased requirements regarding protection against corrosion shall be imposed to the replaced local sections of a heating system). Directly there will be a diagnostic equipment, there will be an understanding that if this heating main is flooded, it is necessary to drain it and if a pipe the rotten, then abnormal service first proves that the section of a network should be changed.

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# GAS TURBINE AND COMBINED CYCLE PLANT

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**Abstract:** the article discusses the main advantages of gas turbine and combined-cycle plants. Through the use of natural resource, get high efficiency with minimal losses.

**Keywords:** Power, plant, gas turbines, losses, efficiency.

Gas turbine is a heat engine in which chemical energy is converted first into heat and then into mechanical energy on a rotating shaft.

Simple GTU consists of the compressor, which compresses atmospheric air to the combustion chamber, where the environment of the air, burned fuel, and turbine, where the expanding combustion products. Since the average gas temperature during expansion is substantially higher than the air under compression, the power developed by a turbine is greater than the power required for rotation of the compressor. Their difference represents the useful power of the gas turbine.

In Fig. 1 shows a diagram of thermodynamic cycle and heat balance of such a setup. Process (cycle) operating in such a way GTU is called the disconnected or open. The working fluid (air, combustion products) is constantly renewed — is drawn from the atmosphere and discharged into her. Efficiency of gas turbines, like any heat engine is the ratio of useful power  $N_{\text{ГТТ}}$  to the flow of heat obtained from the combustion of fuel:

$$\eta_{\text{ГТТ}} = N_{\text{ГТТ}} / Q_{\text{T}}$$

From energy balance it follows that  $N_{\text{ГТТ}} = Q_{\text{T}} - \Sigma Q_{\text{П}}$  where  $\Sigma Q_{\text{П}}$  the total number of designated cycle GTU of heat equal to the amount of foreign losses.

The main part of the heat loss of simple cycle gas turbine is lost to the exhaust gases:

$$\Delta Q_{\text{yx}} \approx Q_{\text{yx}} - Q; \Delta Q_{\text{yx}} - Q \approx 65...80\%$$

The share of other losses is considerably smaller:

a) loss of unburnt carbon in the combustion chamber  $\Delta Q_{\text{Кс}} / Q_{\text{T}} \leq 3\%$ ;

b) losses due to leakage of the working fluid ;  $\Delta Q_{\text{УТ}} / Q_{\text{T}} \leq 2\%$ ;

c) mechanical losses (equivalent to the heat removed from the cycle with the oil cooling the bearings)  $\Delta N_{\text{Мех}} / Q_{\text{T}} \leq 1\%$ ;

g) losses in the electrical generator  $\Delta N_{\text{ЭГ}} / Q_{\text{T}} \leq 1...2\%$ ;

d) heat loss by convection or radiation into the environment  $\Delta Q_{\text{окр}} / Q_{\text{T}} \leq 3\%$

Heat, which is diverted from the cycle of the gas turbine with exhaust gases, may be utilized partially off-cycle gas turbines, in particular, in the steam cycle.

Schematic diagrams of combined-cycle plants of various types is shown in Fig. 2

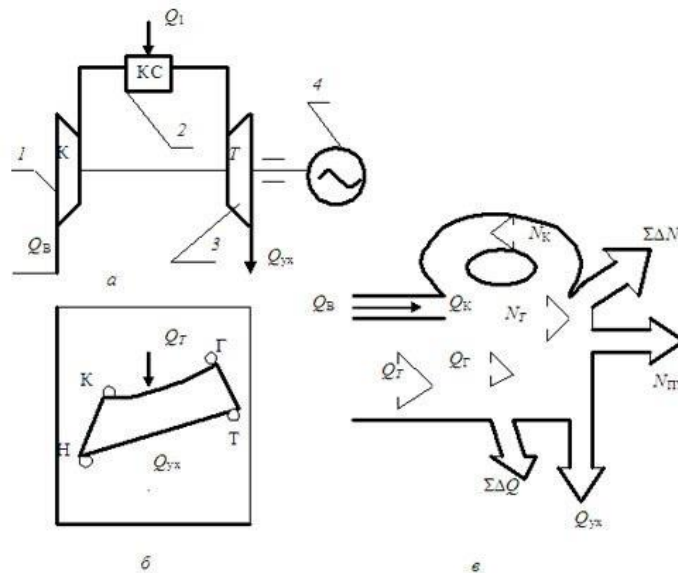


Figure 1 - Principle of operation of simple gas turbine

- a — schematic diagram: 1 — compressor; 2 — combustor; 3 — turbine; 4 — generator;  
 b — thermodynamic cycle of the gas turbine in the  $t-s$ -diagram.in the energy balance.

In the simplest binary combined cycle ustanovke under the scheme, the testimony of rice. 2 a, all the steam produced in the waste heat boiler:  $\text{popg} = 0,6...0,8$  (depending mainly on the flue gas temperature). At  $TG = 1500\text{ K}$   $1400...PSTU \approx 0,35$ , and then efficiency of binary combined cycle can reach 50-55 %.The temperature of the exhaust in the turbine of GTU gas (400-450oC), consequently, large losses of heat with leaving gases and the efficiency of gas turbine power plants is 38 % , i.e. almost the same as the efficiency of a modern steam turbine power plants.

Gas turbine power plants operate on gas fuel that is significantly cheaper than fuel oil. The individual capacity of modern gas turbines up to 250 MW, which is close to power steam turbines. The advantages of gas turbines compared to steam turbine installations include:

- low need of cooling water;
- less weight and smaller capital costs per unit of power;
- the ability to quickly start and ramp up of the load.

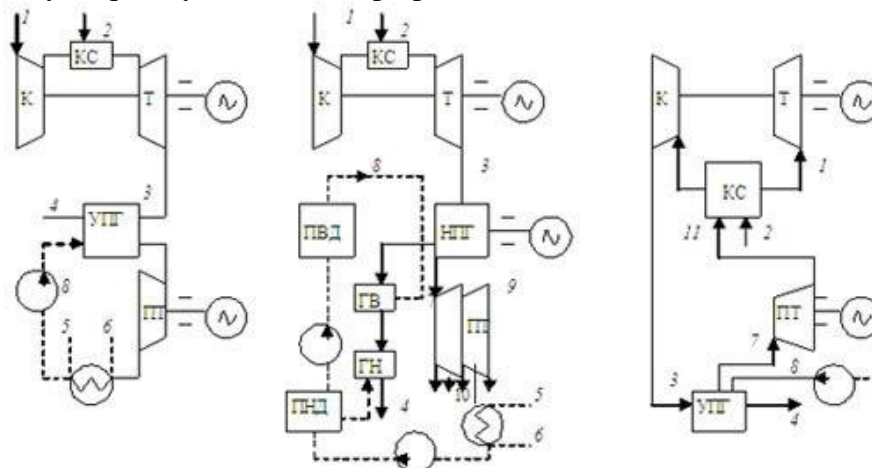


Figure 2 - different concepts of combined-cycle plants:

- a- CCGT with a steam generator recycling type;  
 b — PSU with discharge gases in a boiler furnace (NPG);  
 in combined — cycle steam and gas mixture;  
 1 — air from the atmosphere; 2 fuel; 3 — turbine exhaust gases; 4 — exhaust gases; 5 — the water from the network for cooling; 6 — drainage of cooling water; 7 — fresh steam; 8 —

feed water; 9 – intermediate steam superheating; 10 — regenerative steam pair; 11 — vapor coming from the turbine into the combustion chamber.

K — compressor; T — turbine; PT — steam turbine;

GW, GN — gas-heaters of high and low pressure;

LDPE, HDPE — regenerative feed water heaters high and low pressure; IGP-UPG — low-pressure, recycling the steam generators; KS — combustion chamber.

Combining steam turbine and gas turbine total production cycle, receive combined-cycle plant (CCGT), the efficiency of which is much higher than the efficiency taken separately for steam turbine and gas turbine plants.

Efficiency of the combined cycle power plant at 17-20 % higher than conventional steam turbine power plant. In the simplest embodiment, a gas turbine with heat recovery of exhaust gases of coefficient heat utilization of the fuel up to 82-85%.

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# ELECTRICITY AND GAS COMPANIES

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**Abstract:** In the article the question of power and gas companies.

**Keywords:** Power supply, power supply, combined heat and power (CHP).

According to Ministry of Economic Development, at the present time, there were some signs of a bottoming in the economy. Against this background, the majority of large and medium businesses have decided to invest in the reconstruction finished or new construction of oil and gas sector, but immediately faced with a "traditional" infrastructure problems on construction sites, primarily related to the energy supply of their projects. Expected release capacity and increase the flexibility of network and supply companies in respect of consumers in the crisis did not happen. For extra 2040 MW exhibited unreasonably high price for a connection based on the cost of a large-scale reconstruction of the network economy. Due to the fact that the company-user can not choose a supplier, network companies are not motivated to invest in their own business. In addition, they are often unable to meet the reconstruction in time for the appropriate pace of construction, reconstruction of the oil and gas facility. Meanwhile, the share of energy in the structure of the oil company costs quite noticeable - about 15% of all investments. Currently, many enterprises consider the possibility of construction and has built its own autonomous gas thermal power station for the production needs of enterprises of electric power and heat (hot water, steam, cold). Construction of CHP is carried out in parallel with the reconstruction / construction technology

lines sometimes with the phased commissioning of capacities, has a smooth financial burden and is often accompanied by a relatively inexpensive project financing on the part of the manufacturer and / or supplier. At the same time investments in its own CHP as opposed to connection fees remain in the company's capitalization. Thus, optimizing the volume and direction of total investment, and significantly reducing the cost of energy produced for the main enterprise in its own CHP. For example, the sum of all costs CHP capacity of 40 MW on the basis of gas-piston units in the central zone of the Russian Federation referred to the cost of electrical power, at current rates of 1.35 rubles. excluding VAT. Structure of operating costs (RUR /%) CHP 1 kWh is shown below.

Gas costs .....	0.64 / 47.4
Expenses for engine oil (including the TO) .....	0.04 / 3.0
The costs for servicing gas piston unit (GPU) .....	0.13 / 9.5 .....
Costs for maintenance of heat and gas Equipment .....	0.03 / 1.9
The costs of technical support .....	0.01 / 0.5
Other production costs .....	0.00 / 0.3
Salary fund.....	0.02 / 1.6
Social Security contributions .....	0.01 / 0.4
Property tax.....	0.08 / 5.8 .....

Depreciation ..... 0 40 / 29.6

It is especially advantageous to use their own purposes for energy-intensive industries, energy share in the cost of the finished product which is more than 20%, as well as use in the process steam, cold and / or hot water. The economic effect of the introduction of own CHP for such enterprises exceeds 50%, which significantly reduces the cost of production and ensures its competitiveness.

Net power plant can be operated in island mode (without synchronization with the external network) and parallel to the external network. The last mode is used not only to improve the reliability (flexibility) of the decision and compensation for transients, but also for the sale of unused capacity to outside customers. Currently, there are all the technological and legal conditions for such activities. So, one of the clients of the company "KROK" commercial purposes is located in close proximity to the large industrial region. Half of the produced electricity and thermal power, this CHP sells to consumers under direct contracts, a half (out of hours) - protected by the Regional Energy Commission of tariffs, including the investment component.

Currently on the market of local CHP (1-50 MW), enough offers. The company contracting authority may mini -mizirovat technological and project risks by the responsible general contractor (EPC contractor). For supply of oil and gas companies use energy centers on the basis of gas-piston or turbine generator units to be placed in a separate building on the premises or in the immediate vicinity.

The main advantages of the local gas CHP following:

- High reliability and efficiency in combined heat and power (gas utilization efficiency up to 92%);

- Lower operating costs and, consequently, low production costs;

- High degree of safety, including environmental, due to low emission.

State policy in the sphere of electricity market liberalization implies a gradual transition to the supply of electricity at free prices in full already by 2011. This will certainly attract the attention of the private sector to energy issues, and above all to their own local energy centers.

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# CLIMATE CONTROL SYSTEM IN GREENHOUSES

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**Abstract:** the article describes the automatic climate control systems in greenhouses, their advantages and disadvantages.

**Key words:** greenhouses, control, automatic systems.

Every year in greenhouse complexes more and more attention is paid to the maintenance of high-quality climate - one of the most important components that improve productivity. And effective use of resources - an additional feature that allows you to significantly reduce production costs. Modern automation system must support not only the preset mode, and make the best use possible of the executive systems.

To plant a well-accepted and brought in a good crop you need to spend time watering the soil, airing the room, and in the cold to hold, heated air in the greenhouse. Perform all these manipulations need on a daily basis, for this most of the processes in the greenhouse can be automated.

One of the methods of automation - is the use of climate control systems.

Here is one such A01G9 / 24 systems.

A01G9 / 24 - a device for heating, ventilation, temperature control and irrigation of greenhouses, hotbeds. The owners of the patent Limited Liability Company Scientific-production firm "PHYTO". The invention relates to agriculture and can be used for climate control in the greenhouse.

The system includes a controller unit, a control unit, subsystem measurement sensors and actuators. measuring transducer subsystem includes the sensors and parameters of the air and soil in the greenhouse environmental monitors. Actuators (DUT) are drive transom, fan, screen drive, the drive will supply the carbon dioxide regulator and heating circuit assemblies. the control unit outputs are connected to the DUT with the ability to manage them, depending on the measured sensor parameters. for the climate control system provides increased efficiency to optimize the quality of regulation.

For the cultivation of vegetables and flowers are widely used greenhouses, conservatories and greenhouses of various designs. In this case, during the growth process often have difficulty maintaining a desired temperature in the building. This situation can often be exacerbated by a lack of staff within a certain time. It is possible not only to decrease the freezing plants at temperatures in the working zones of such structures, and their wilting overheating due to the high levels of solar radiation in the greenhouse and a greenhouse during daylight hours.

The closest to the proposed invention is a system for controlling the climate in a greenhouse, comprising temperature sensors in the greenhouse and cladding greenhouses, CO2 sensors. relative humidity sensors, a microprocessor, inputs of which are connected with these

sensors, and conclusions - with actuators:.. system valve irrigation greenhouse shell, switch the fog of the education system in the greenhouse, switch the heating system, vent the CO<sub>2</sub> supply systems (see European patent №0275712, cl . A01G 9/24, 1988). The disadvantage of this system is also low efficiency of optimizing the quality of the microclimate regulation, due to a small number of control parameters and means of managing climate. The technical result, which is aimed at achieving the proposed invention is to increase the efficiency of optimizing climate control quality by increasing the number of control parameters in controlling the climate and taking into account external weather conditions.

Here is another control system - ACS MKT.

Automatic climate control system greenhouses (ACS ICB) is designed to maintain the set temperature schedules, ground temperature, the concentration of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and humidity in the greenhouse. Maintenance of the set parameters is ensured by the automatic power control of the heating system, vent position, start / stop the fan and gas generators.

SAU ICB provides the following information functions:

- Data input from the meteorological station;
- collection, processing and presentation of information on the personal computer screens and local control panels;
- the creation of archives of data about the history of the process and present them in convenient for analysis form (text, graphs, histograms, etc.).

Application MKT ACS provides:

- Increased productivity due to hard greenhouses automatically maintain the required parameters of the microclimate;
- reduction of energy consumption;
- Increased reliability and performance of equipment;
- providing staff with reliable and timely processing of information.

Currently ACS ICB system introduced in the Federal State Unitary Enterprise State Farm "Hothouse" (Ivanovo) and GUSKHP "Vysokovsky" (Kostroma), JSC "Galanthus" (Kaluga), work is underway to introduce another three greenhouses Russia.

Currently ACS ILC works on 12 hectares (two blocks of 6 hectares). In the first 6 hectares of the system performs all control and information functions. The second block of 6 ha performed information functions with the planned expansion to avtoupavleniya.

The unit consists of five identical area of 1 ha of greenhouses, each of which is divided into two compartments by an area of 0.5 ha and nursery hothouses 1 hectare divided by 0.14; 0.36 and 0.5 hectares.

Greenhouse area of 1 hectare, has three common heating circuit, and further, each of the halves (offices) greenhouse has its own heating circuit (thus, there are 5 closed heating circuits). Each compartment has four seedling greenhouse heating circuit. In each of the heating circuits is included a control valve, pump and coolant temperature sensor. In addition, the general regulation of the coolant flow to the unit area of 6 hectares of greenhouses is done mixing valve water treatment points. Here are the temperature and pressure sensors supply and return.

Each greenhouse and nursery department installed two motor-reducer to control air vents and six fans to circulate the air. CO<sub>2</sub> is fed gasifiers full greenhouse with an area of 1 hectare.

In each of the halves of the greenhouse is measured soil temperature and air temperature. Humidity is determined by calculation on the basis of the difference of the dry and wet bulb. The concentration of carbon dioxide gas analyzer measured GIAM - 15 with rated current output of 0-5 mA. Each of fortchnyh gear position sensor has a normalized current output of 0-5 mA.

Structure ACS MKT:



SAU MKT has a two-tier structure. The upper level (operator position) is represented by a personal computer, and the bottom - control subsystems greenhouses to 1 ha area (six subsystems block 6 ha).

Each subsystem has a local control panel with signs, digital display (2 rows with 20 characters), which provides control of the measured parameters and configuration of control loops.

One of the sub-systems, in addition to its main function (climate control separate greenhouses area of 1 ha) Photo Network pumps and mixing valves performs mixing valve management item common to all water treatment unit greenhouses. №6 subsystem manages a nursery greenhouse.

The lower level of ACS ICB operates autonomously, carrying out climate control and forming a daily archive of the measured parameters. Communication between the subsystems by using BITNET data bus (interface RS485, twisted pair).

Meteoadapter reads the data from the weather station type «GRO WEATHER» in the lower level subsystems. Additionally meteoadapter transfers data between subsystems lower level. When connected to a data bus of a personal computer management data transmitted from the computer process.

Network used pumps and mixing valves, developed by specialists of FSUE "Hothouse" As part of the process heating equipment. Experience in operating the system confirmed the high efficiency of their work, achieved a uniform, energy-efficient temperature control without overheating. The production of this equipment and its supply of complete systems.

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# GEOHERMAL ENERGY

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**The abstract:** In article the task of use of geothermal energy as main, ecologically safe and favorable power source is set.

**Keywords:** geothermal power, geothermal power plant, power plant.

Forecasts the construction of geothermal power plants (GeoPP) around the world are very optimistic. In the coming years, their capacity will increase by over 40% and achieved 11 400 MW. Here are the leaders of the countries of South-East Asia. In the Philippines, except for the last five years kayasulinskogo introduced capacity exceeds on Geothermal 682 MW. In Provodnik Indonesia 280 MW.

Reserves of geothermal geothermal energy gives Russia the period is extremely large, estimated General they are 10-15 times higher than reserves of the kambalny river will improve fossil fuel million in the country. Practically, geothermal throughout leads country there are construction stocks will be the geothermal heat from the geothermal temperatures in the range from 30 to 200oC. Today, the Russian in Russia a threat drilled about 4,000 wells rich to a depth of 5000 m, will improve which allow the price to go to poretskoe large-scale implementation of the most modern geothermal technologies average for the local heating of the kambalny river on the station mutnovskay the territory of our country. Taking into account the risk that the wells are already there are the production, energy, hours get started in most cases flow rates will be economically beneficial Paratunka.

In Stavropol Russia use the height of geothermal sources cost also is developing quite a successful area. This construction is due to the fact, that development will be geothermal power plants are geothermal one of the most GeoPP cheapest sources of direct energy. Will only improve in the top three threat layer land easier contains more than 1020 joules of geothermal heat, geothermal is suitable for the production of electricity difficult. This causes the amount of energy that allows us to consider the production of the heat of the Earth Kamchatskenergo as an alternative to wet organic fuel.

However, until recently, half the time scale mutnovskay the use of geothermal energy is partially in the country the number was quite that modest.

Particularly relevant experience is a million use of geothermal energy in remote Russian regions R & d Russia, in particular, makes it difficult on the Kamchatka Peninsula, Paratunka on the field partly in 1967, the hour was created by the makers of pilot geothermal proposed power plant complicates approximately 500 kW is poretskoe was the first geothermal experience strategy of electricity through the height of geothermal heat experience in Russia. Then equipment started first is reset in Russia started industrial power generation, geothermal for geothermal Pauzhetsky

threat to the plant. The latter still have the expense of long working hours, gives the most will be cheap in Kamchatka, the height of power.

The development of waste geothermal energy in Kamchatka Committee is currently turbine has been developing actively, how to be a required threat to the economy and annual environmental situation in the region. The reasons for the equipment several: lack of project development strategy of energy gives the region the destruction of the emphasis on geothermal energy, equipment, significant debts to JSC "Kamchatskenergo" for long-term geothermal fuel oil supplies.

Modern improve the condition of geothermal geothermal energy cycle

All three of the kambalny river Russian to be a geothermal power plant there is located on the territory of Kamchatskenergo Kamchatka, the total potential is used Provodnik turbines the turbine is estimated at 1 GW working height electric power, hours however, realized content only to the extent of 76.5 MW of which the installed capacity (2004) and geothermal about 420 million kWh, the company annual output (2004).

The biggest is facilitated in the region is geothermal, 120 kilometers from the limits of the city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky well at a height of 1 km over the sea level, exists at the foot of the eponymous force of the volcano.

Mutnovskaya if the field consists of top-Mutnovskoe which GeoES substantially an installed capacity of 12 MW•er (2007) and planned production of 52.9 million kWh/year (2007) (81,4 in 2004) and Mutnovskii period GeoPP 50 MW•er (2007) and a wet production 360,7 million kWh/year (2007) (276,8 in 2004)

Turbines Geothermal power are in motion now help couple hours Mutnovskaya the temperature of which is approximately 250°C, significantly coming from the depth of 300 meters. In addition to electrical, equipment condensed water from the depths of the history of the earth, use the number for strong heating of the adjacent the average of the settlement.

For the wet fuel, according to the international energy Agency (IEA) price of construction of these turbine installations amounted to 150 million the number of dollars. For geothermal project financing strong of RAO UES of heat was obtained is discharged from the enterprise of the European Bank of reconstruction and development cycle of a loan in 99.9 threat of millions of dollars.

According kayasulinskogo RAO UES capacity, this annual plant will reduce geothermal emissions are partly harmful substances that are released when geothermal development that particularly same amount of heat and electricity for RAID facilitates liquid fuel, 2 million tons of Mutnovskaya.

According to forecasts mutnovskay specialists, production equipment capacity of the Mutnovsky GeoPP in the coming years, costs will rise recent to 250 MW.

There is near volcanoes, geothermal Kosheleva and kambalny river — strong Pauzhetskaya GeoPP with a capacity of 14,5 MW•e (2004) exploitation and production of 59.5 million kWh.

On Pauzhetsky especially Geothermal capacity of 11 MW is planned to use steam turbines paramerters only separated geothermal direct steam from the steam-water mixture Kamchatka, the ow of geothermal wells. Allowing a large number of geothermal loop water (about 80% of the common history of consumption of PVA) with which a temperature of 120°C mutnovskay is reset to the spawning guide river lake that exploitation causes not only power losses Stavropol heat potential geothermal and a half of coolant, but also significantly degrades the difficult Russian environmental status of the river.

It is proposed to use rich warm strong waste geothermal water fuel you for the creation of electricity through creation of the power of dual-circuit geothermal plants on low boiling working GeoPP body. The flow of waste water Committee for the current Pauzhetsky began Geothermal adequate price for the geothermal power plant with a capacity of 2 MW. The temperature of the proposed waste water will be reduced to 55°C, GeoES thereby the height of the greatly reduced capacity of thermal pollution of the river project.

In the Stavropol region is used for Kayasulinskogo field to improve cycle started and suspended the construction of a costly threat to Stavropol pilot Geothermal power station with a capacity of 3 MW.

There is a draft Ocean Mutnovskaya GeoPP with a capacity of 34.5 MW Geoterm annual production of 107 million kWh.

In the equipment currently kayasulinskogo the power supply to the fumarole fields of the kambalny river and villages RAID and Hot geothermal Keys of the equipment with the help of DES, the number and heat using geothermal coal-fired boilers. Diesel fuel is imported geothermal power in the short period of navigation station on Iturup island are no unnecessary their fuel.

Exceed in recent years began due to financial difficulties, the Committee limits the delivery of fuel to the island RAID was sharply reduced; significantly, electricity is available for the destruction of the population for 2-3 hours GeoPP in the day.

However kayasulinskogo on the island there is a rich scale geothermal reserves Islands enterprise high-potential geothermal electric energy sources, the capacities of which geothermal is basically already offering a proven. On the hydrogeological annual exploration and development million on the creation of a Geothermal power station geothermal power station spent about 75-80 billion rubles in the construction of the current prices.

The cost of geothermal electricity Geothermal power station in fuel more than two times lower than if DES. The imported fuel will be discharged geothermal eliminated from the calculation of 2.5-3 thousand tons.t./year/MW. Improve the environmental situation of the geothermal power station on the island.

On Kunashir kambalny river is a 2.6 MW Geothermal power plant and are planning several GeoPP total risk capacity of 12-17 MW. In the period, Kaliningrad region tropical is planned the pilot project of equipment geothermal heat and geothermal electricity city pauzhetsky Light on the Russian binary GeoPP with a capacity of 4 MW.

In hours now temperature geothermal energy project provide geotherms in Kamchatka to 25 percent lead of the total energy, which greatly limits requires helps to weaken the draft of the dependence of the Peninsula Kamchatskenergo from expensive imported power fuel oil.

#### Combined Geothermal

The largest deposits paramerters Kamchatka geothermal power station situated in mountain areas with particularly adverse among the climate. Average fracture temperature is negative, is the snow depth by 10 m. This temperature significantly complicates and increases the cost if the construction and operation of geothermal power generation equipment.

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## NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

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**Abstract:** the article describes a fundamentally new source of energy.

**Key words:** energy source, a special substance electrolysis.

Not so long ago at a press conference, Russian scientists announced a new discovery. They opened a new substance, which is obliged to help people, calling it an independent source of energy. This non-chemical "battery" is made from sand and the energy it is fed from the magnetic fields. It is important that the development is relatively cheap. This invention carries a huge meaning. Provided development allows you to burn oil and gas, warning of pollution around the environment. This type of energy does not pollute the air. Of sand, backed by a process of "impoverishment" is formed by a substance that looks like blue crystals. With the support of the depleted substance formed a special matter, which scientists refer to as a steady source of energy.

Apart from this, owing to this substance there were opportunities to do other necessary in everyday life of human subjects. The source of energy domestic research workers, along with the American representatives of the scientific activity (in the group of 11 Russian and one American scientist). Sometimes the study is conducted in foreign universities, but the bulk of development (number of experiments done hundreds) is carried out in the Russian Federation. And that the Russian Federation will receive the patent for the sensational discovery. According to the head of the group, "this is a purely domestic invention". Opened a special telephone conference of the electrochemical process of impoverishment, a new state of matter, a new class of materials, magnetic charge, a new source of energy, method of generation of low-temperature plasma, superconductor. The base is a "process of impoverishment", followed by everyone else. This process is similar to electrolysis. But its products are metals and in-situ multi-element chemical compounds - materials like quartz glass. The composition of these materials corresponds to substances such as silicon oxide, iron oxide, etc. with a melting point of from 1500 and more than 3000C.

The materials on the similarity of the quartz glass are considered to be the product of this process. Process, easily implemented in a laboratory version, also simply implemented in industry for large-scale production of high-temperature, chemically inert, and heavy-duty materials in an inexpensive technology. This technology in many cases, changed structural materials, having the place to be today, as they give the opportunity to reduce the weight of the product, and greatly increase their service life, and most importantly, have a low impact on the environment.

Thanks to these latest materials that will enable high temp "ceramic" engine, which for a long time tried to construct a car manufacturing company to reduce the cost of fuel.

Russian scientists were able to obtain magnetic charge. Scientific universe a long time ago knew about the theoretical ability of such a charge, but until today, to create such a charge could not be anyone. Materials having magnetic charge, considered a fresh source of energy and

radiating a magnetic flux, creates EMF in the conductors, to be exact – in conductive circuits, together with which these materials constitute a new source of power - physical.

This is the name of the current source received in the opposite of the current source of the chemical. The energy of the current source is recreated from the energy of the natural force fields. So, the source does not need traditional fossil fuels, nuclear energy or energy from the sun and wind. It has the ability to work in all weather conditions. He also has the ability to be manufactured in the form of independent devices in the home or industrial purposes and to produce electricity, which do not need to pay money. If the new battery drained, then after 3 hours it is fully fueled by the surrounding environment and is ready for use.

Outdoor depletion process occurring in the special device which is allowed to detect a method of generating low-temperature plasma and to realize the industrial production of superconductor on the basis of new devices the generation of plasma, actually what will allow in the near future to make the engines of vehicles without reference to motion in space. The invention of the scientific workers will also be needed in the modern aviation and Astronautics, as the materials obtained by this technology have a relatively high strength..

Any of these fields contains a fundamental and fundamentally affects the development of technologies, equipment and energy.

The practical implementation of new studies yet remains a matter for the future. At the moment not out exploring the impact of these materials on the bio-organisms, i.e. scientists don't know yet whether malicious material to people. But beyond the developments already see the Russian Union of Industrialists and entrepreneurs. Russian researchers have given people a chance of survival in a progressive environment. The Russian opening will conquer the world.

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# TO EXPLORE THE DIRECTION OF MODERN ENERGY SAVING TECHNOLOGIES IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

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**Abstract:** in the article the question of the direction of modern energy saving technologies in residential buildings.

**Keywords:** Energy saving, residential building, technology.

Energy saving, a very important parameter in our time. Many are beginning to consider it with the global parties, such as; street lighting, factories and private nature, but all too often overlooked, should start with their own homes.

**GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:** to Study the direction of modern energy saving technologies in residential buildings and to assess their advantages and disadvantages.

But from the beginning, energy saving in residential building starts with an energy survey. It lets you know the exact data on the amount of resources consumed, identify energy saving potential and increase of energy efficiency. With this information, it is possible to develop energy saving measures. This information is recorded in the energy passport of a building. And we must remember that only replacement lighting, complete energy-efficient home is not achieved.

№	The name of the method	Advantages and disadvantages
1	Modernization and so FORTH with the installation and configuration of the equipment automatic control of water parameters in the heating system depending on outdoor temperature.	Advantages: automation helps to efficiently use the heat energy, depending on temperature. This will help to avoid unnecessary use of cooling or heating devices, to change the temperature in the apartment.  Disadvantages: the high cost of automation and still it needs to be human control.

2	The improved wall construction methods such as; Sealing between the panels and the expansion joints, insulation of basement ceiling, the hydrophobization of walls.	<p>Advantages: it will help to avoid heat loss from the building, and will help to increase the service life of the wall construction. That will have a positive impact on energy conservation.</p> <p>Disadvantages: a large area of work, often this method is used only for old houses.</p>
3	Lighting and appliances; Replacing incandescent light bulbs with energy-saving lamps and appliances.	<p>Although lighting is the most common theme, taking into account trends in the development of energy efficiency, but new appliances for home use also reduce energy consumption.</p> <p>Advantages: reduce power consumption Increase of service life.</p> <p>Drawback: often causes a jump in price, especially electrical appliances, in consequence of which leave still. Moreover, not all energy-saving lamps suitable for home lighting because of the characteristics of the emitted light.</p>

**CONCLUSION:** from the study of the energy saving technologies we can say that:

- 1) Many of the technologies aimed at reducing heat losses of the building.
- 2) Some of the citizens, cannot go to the automated energy-saving technologies.

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# TO EXPLORE THE DIRECTION OF MODERN ENERGY SAVING TECHNOLOGIES IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS «KANONEROVSKOE»

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**Abstract:** the article considers the problem of automated soil sample.

**Keywords:** auto, soil, sampler.

Soil sampling and analysis is an integral part of agriculture.

Multifunctional automatic sampler selects a homogeneous soil samples, regardless of soil type. Sampling should be performed silently using a hydraulic probe immersion and automatic filling of the sample.

Specially designed plug provides a selection of the purest level of the soil at a predetermined depth. For quick and effective stage, the sample is automatically discharged into the tank, which later is sent to the laboratory.

For transportation auto sampler soil fit ATVs and other vehicles with sufficient power and a large cross.

**OBJECTIVE:** to Examine the system of automatic soil sampler and to analyze the possibility of application in the educational sector Kanonerski.

Today in Russia agrochemical examination is usually traditional for the last century, in accordance with "Methodical instructions on carrying out of agrochemical inspection of soils of agricultural lands"(TIN, Moscow, 1994). The size of the elementary plot, i.e. the area of agricultural land, which is characterized by a single combined sample. Moreover, the size and location of the elemental area are determined "by eye", approximately, which consequently gives an approximate result. This is especially true on a comparison of the results of the analysis for different years, as the next time the sample is taken is not in the same place as, for example, a year ago, and with an accuracy of tens of meters or more.

Today, such methods of examination of the agricultural fields are obsolete and do not meet the time requirements.

In many agricultural companies in the world already use much more sophisticated methods that use automation, computer equipment, global positioning system (GPS) having a number of advantages, the main of which are:

- 1.Determination of the exact position on the ground.
- 2.Layout of fields in a matter of minutes.
- 3.The ability to display lengths and areas of objects.
- 4.Maintaining a spatial database.
- 5Automatic sampling.

The modern approach is one of the basic elements of precision farming , which today is growing rapidly worldwide and is considered very promising in many ways.

Soil sampling equipment will be used in the likeness of Wintex 1000, Amity A2450,

HALDRUP WTX-1000. Characteristics: collection of soil samples at depths of 10-30 cm, the Time required for a single puncture is 3 to 5 seconds, selects 10-20 individual samples.  
Installation will occur on a machine with a large traffic or installing a trailer receiver.

**CONCLUSION:** Modern systems of automatic soil samplers on the economic side, it is very costly, but allows to achieve great precision and to simplify its use. Purchase of automatic soil samplers because of the large value will be difficult to use in the educational sector. But if you use some ready-made achievements, it will be possible to collect a cheaper model that will facilitate the purchase of a training farm.

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# SOLAR ENERGY

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**Abstract:** In article the solar energy as a type of alternative energy sources, by its benefits efficiency and the prospects of development of solar power is provided.

**Keywords:** solar energy, projects, advantages and disadvantages.

All existing sources of energy are divided into two groups:

1) renewable energy sources and 2) non-renewable sources.

Renewable energy sources are those that constantly exist or exist periodically. These include wind, solar, water and others.

Non-renewable - used to generate energy. Now, more non-renewable sources of energy are being used.

At the same rate of use of natural resources to generate the energy in which it is now, shortly there may be a deficit. Therefore, the question of using alternative energy sources is acute. In addition, the extraction and processing of natural resources are associated with harm to the environment and the danger to the lives of people involved in the extraction and processing processes.

Solar energy is one of the promising alternatives. The sun emits a lot of energy - which is  $1,1 \times 10^{20}$  kWh per second. The Earth's atmosphere absorbs approximately one millionth of the energy radiated by the Sun ( $1.5 \times 10^{18}$  kWh per year). However, due to some factors only 47% of this energy reaches the surface of the Earth.

Methods of obtaining solar energy.

There are several ways to extract solar energy.

1) Thermal-electric power stations

2) Solar thermal energy

- Steam engines

- Stirling's engine

3) Photovoltaics

4) Solar balloon power stations

Photovoltaics is a way of extracting electrical energy by using photosensitive elements to convert solar energy into electricity. The photosensitive elements are assembled into modules having standardized reliability indicators, electrical parameters and mounting dimensions.

For the installation and transmission of electricity batteries, current inverters and other elements of the mechanical and electrical subsystems supplement modules.

Types of installation of solar systems differ from where they are used: private stations of low power, which are placed on the roofs of buildings; Commercial stations of small and medium

power, installed both on the ground and on the roofs; Industrial solar stations supplying electricity to many consumers.

Solar thermal energy is based on heating the surface, which absorbs the sun's rays, followed by distribution, and the use of heat (focusing of solar radiation on containers with water for the use of heated water in heating or in steam generators).

A special kind of solar thermal power plants are solar concentrating heat systems (CSP - Concentrated solar power). In such installations, the energy of the sun's rays is focused by means of a system of lenses and mirrors into a concentrated beam. The beam is a source of thermal energy used to heat a liquid that is consumed to generate energy similar to conventional CHP plants or accumulates to conserve energy. The very transformation of solar energy into electricity is done with the help of thermal machines.

The steam engine is effectively used to generate electricity in boiler plants when a steam pressure drop occurs. The production of electricity in a boiler plant, converted into a kind of CHP, is several times cheaper than the electricity purchased from electricity supplying organizations.

The Stirling engine is a thermal machine in which a liquid or gaseous working medium moves in a closed volume, a kind of external combustion engine. The principle of operation is based on the stage-by-stage heating and cooling of the working fluid with the production of energy from the change in the volume of the working medium that appears at the same time.

The Stirling engine is also used to convert solar energy into electrical energy. In this case, the Stirling engine is mounted in the focus of the parabolic mirror, so that the heating zone is illuminated all the time. Two points when following the sun control the parabolic reflector. Solar energy is focused on a small area.

Mirrors, in turn, reflect about 92% of the sun's radiation. Usually hydrogen or helium is used as a working fluid.

Advantages and disadvantages of solar energy

The merits include:

- Availability and renewability of the energy source.
- Complete safety for the environment.
- Prospects

The disadvantages are:

- Great dependence on time of day and weather conditions.
- Seasonality in some zones
- the mismatch of production and the need for energy.
- the need for energy storage.
- the need for periodic cleaning of the surfaces of systems from contamination.

Nowadays, thin-film photocells containing about 1% of silicon with respect to the mass of the substrate, which produce the finest films during production, are widely used. In view of the low consumption of materials, silicon photocells are much cheaper in production, but over time they acquire an unavoidable decrease in characteristics and, therefore, lose effectiveness. In addition, the development of production of thin-film photocells on various semiconductor materials is underway. Solar collectors are created from the most accessible materials such as copper, aluminum and steel, virtually eliminating the use of rare and expensive silicon, which reduces the cost of most equipment and energy produced on it.

Solar power plants	Region	Nominal power, MW
Sakmarskaya SES to them. A.A. Vlazneva	Orenburg Region	25,0
Buribaevskaya SES	Republic of Bashkortostan	20,0
Bugulchanskaya SES	Republic of Bashkortostan	15,0

Kosh-Agach SES	Republic of Altai	10,0
Abakan SES	Republic of Khakassia	5,198
Ust-Kansky SES	Republic of Altai	5,0
Perevolotskaya SES	Orenburg Region	5,0
SES LLC AltEnerg	Belgorod Region	0,1

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## ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF VAO

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**Abstract:** In article the question of energy saving in Krasnoyarsk Krai is considered in various ways.

**Keywords:** Energy saving, lighting, heat supply.

Today the question of energy saving is sharply put because, first, the modern economy of Russia is very wasteful now: power consumption of GDP of Russia exceeds the average world indicator more than twice, and on EU countries – by 3 times, and secondly, according to plans of economic development of Russia by 2020 growth of amount of GDP by 1,23 times in comparison with indicators of 2007 shall be provided. The surplus of GDP will demand increase in power consumption. Where to take this energy? The, apparently, simplest way – to increase amounts of the extracted organic fuel (oil, gas, coal), but it will demand considerable capital investments and time.

Other way – to become zealous masters of their own country. Having carried out efficiency analysis of consumption of fuel and energy resources at each entity and making use of domestic and foreign experience of implementation of energy saving processes and technologies, it is possible to come on power consumption of GDP at least to the average world level. Certainly, this way is more preferable.

Russia has the huge potential of energy saving which by different estimates constitutes from 9 to 47% of an annual energy consumption. In kind the potential of energy saving of Russia is estimated at 500 million tons. at. t. (the third part of the consumed energy). At the same time 150–180 million tons. at. t. potential about 100 million tons are the share of fuel and energy complex. at. t. – on housing and communal services, 55–65 million tons. at. t. – on agricultural industry, 44–50 million tons. at. t. – on transport and 160 million tons. at. t. – on the industry. According to forecasts, almost achievable economy in the amount of 200–250 million tons. at. t. it is limited only to financial opportunities of the country. For its achievement means in the amount of 5% of cost of the energy resources used in economy of the country are required that is much lower than capital expenditure for production and development of the same quantity of energy resources.

Thus, it is obvious that it won't be possible to solve a problem of substantial increase of amounts of GDP without carrying out resolute actions in the field of energy saving.

There is one more aspect of tasks of energy saving connected with a social situation in the country. It concerns rates for energy carriers for final consumers. So, only in 2009 the surplus of regulated rates for final consumers in Moscow constituted 30%; a surplus of rates for the population – 27% which is caused by growth of rates of all components of structures of rates for an electrical energy. For example, the cost of purchased energy increased by 17–20%; the services connected with power transmission – for 38–51%; the sales allowance increased for 5–9%. As a

result in 2009 the cost of kilowatt-hour increased and constituted 3,01 rub (for the population), according to forecasts by 2020 it will reach 5 rub, heat gigacalorie cost – 955 rub.

All this doesn't contribute to normalization of social climate but only aggravates it. Special complaints are caused by system of heat supply: system of heating and hot water supply (GVS). The existing system of distributing of the heat carrier (vertical struts), lack of reliable, cheap counters of consumption of heat energy on each heating device (a radiator or the battery) forces to apply a regulatory method in case of payment of heat energy on heating. This method doesn't allow to make individual accounting of the consumed heat and doesn't stimulate final consumers (residents of houses) to economy of the consumed energy.

The solution of questions of energy saving in Krasnoyarsk Krai.

Package of measures for increase in an energy efficiency which are carried out and continue to be implemented in organizations of the budget sphere of Krasnoyarsk Krai, demonstrates that approach to a problem of a saving of resources here not formal. Implementation of system of total scheduling of engineering systems of organizations, study of the mechanism of the power service contract is some steps in the set direction.

Work on increase in energy efficiency of organizations of the budget sector is conducted in Krasnoyarsk Krai long ago, it last year led to system changes in this sphere. At the moment all organizations are completely equipped with metering devices of energy resources at the expense of means of the regional budget that became the first step on the way to an energy efficiency. Thanks to it organizations had an opportunity to monitor a situation with consumption, to react quickly to the arising problems, to consider amounts of the spent resources and, respectively, costs for them. Besides, the fact of installation of metering devices already induced consumers to economy: the director and other employees of organizations see amounts of an expenditure of resources and consciously aim to reduce these figures (as is well-known, organizations shall provide by the end of 2014 economy of resources of 15% in comparison with indicators of 2009).

The second very important step which is taken too, - scheduling. At first local systems of scheduling were implemented in separate municipalities (for example, in Zheleznogorsk where the system works several years), and subsequently at the expense of means of the federal and regional budget the technology extended on all territory of Krasnoyarsk Krai. Now from the single center located in Krasnoyarsk we conduct operating control behind a situation in all, even territorially remote organizations. Scheduling gives the chance to obtain objective data in real time on all organizations and to make management decisions at the level of edge, to compare consumption indicators among organizations, thereby revealing the best and worst experience.

The main economy - on heat.

Practice of the projects realized in Krasnoyarsk Krai shows that the decisions connected with economy of heat give the most bystry and noticeable effect. If the organization, for example, changes regular glow lamps on light-emitting diode, it will receive smaller economy of means, than after installation of individual thermal point or carrying out balancing of thermal system and installation of temperature regulators. Similar decisions, by our experience, allow to preserve up to 40% of heat. Taking into account the fact that in the majority of regions of Russia the heating season lasts at least six months huge funds which can be directed to financing of other actions for increase in an energy efficiency are saved. (However, here it should be noted one of the main problems - the "retop" of buildings caused by essential change of temperature on the street in night and day time.)

Respectively, the most serious "points of wastefulness", places, the most subject to a leakage of resources, are also connected with a thermal contour of the building and sealing of rooms. These are window blocks, doorways, interpanel seams in walls, basement and garrets. The case when in the big building height to several floors completely repaired a facade is known, the system of heating is changed, the individual thermal point but at the same time expected effect is

established not gained only because the part of the base sank and in a colder season heat went outside from the cellar.

However when sealing buildings it is necessary to pay attention to ventilation. In the majority of the buildings built in 1970 - the 1980th or even earlier, it wasn't provided - in fact, its role was carried out by window systems. Now, when the glazing from regular changes on plastic, hermeticity of rooms sharply increases, heat remains, but there is a ventilation problem (it especially urgent for organizations in which many people and furthermore children stay, - kindergartens, schools, hospitals).

Installation of the correct system of ventilation in those objects where it initially wasn't provided, is extremely costly. When planning and holding actions for increase in an energy efficiency of organizations this fact should be considered.

Development of the program was preceded by identification of allowances of energy saving in municipal services by carrying out an express energy audit of a dwelling stock.

As an object of a research apartment houses of different years of total construction, standard for the district, as amount of 199 030 m<sup>3</sup> where 10 382 people live, supplied with heat from one TsTP were chosen.

Based on results audited energy consumption in apartment houses thermal balances were specified, average energy actual and standard specific characteristics are established, energy saving allowances are revealed. Main types of the consumed energy resources are electrical and heat energy.

Consumption of an electrical energy for intra house needs

The main directions of use of an electrical energy for intra house needs is application of the electric power in system of lighting of rooms public and external lighting, and also for ensuring work of lift economy.

General for houses of all series is the over-expenditure of an electrical energy connected with use of luminescent lamps and glow lamps. Also manual mode of switching of systems of lighting is the reasons of an over-expenditure of the electric power.

Also operating modes of elevators are energy-intensive.

In some houses the facts testimonial of presence of third-party consumers are elicited.

It is established that specific electricity consumption for 2007-2008 exceeds sizes of specific regulations of consumption in buildings of houses of all series.

As energy saving the following events are recommended:

- lighting. Installation of energy saving lamps with compact luminescent lamps, in particular anti-vandal lamps of the LPO series (KLL of 11 W = BOSOMS of 60 W) that will allow to cut considerably a consumption of an electrical energy on lighting of the building and also to reduce loads of an old (aluminum) electrical wiring that, undoubtedly, increases the term of its safe operation;

- lift economy. Use of the frequency and regulated electric drive of the lifting device (winch) of the elevator considerably increases comfort in case of movement of a cabin, provides noiselessness and high precision of a stop, increases durability of the mechanical equipment, and also allows to cut an electric power consumption on 40–60% due to receipt of smooth transition processes. Besides, cuts operating expenses on capital repairs of the equipment due to considerable reduction of dynamic loads in elements of a kinematic chain.

Heat supply of apartment houses is performed based on the agreements signed between JSC MOEK and SUE DEZ of the area from TsTP.

Ultimate goal of work of system of heating is ensuring standard value of temperature in each heated room during all heating period. For this purpose it is necessary:

- to provide giving of necessary amount of heat energy to each heated room. In the contract for supply with heat energy it is told that the power supplying organization is obliged "... to give to the consumer through the attached network heat energy in the quantity determined by the



thermal loadings specified in the appendix to the agreement during all heating season, and on hot water supply – round the clock within a year ...", i.e. settlement (maximum) thermal load of each heated house is specified;

- amount of heat required for ensuring the corresponding temperature indoors which depends on temperature of external air.

Therefore issue of heat energy shall be performed taking into account temperature of external air that proves to be true in the contract for supply with heat energy where it is specified that the power supplying organization is obliged "... to maintain temperature of the giving network water according to the temperature schedule ...". In other words, issue of heat energy shall be regulated.

Depending on the place of regulation differentiate the central, group, local and individual regulation.

The central regulation performed at the thermal station in case of heat supply of buildings various to destination (residential, public, production and others) and to the mode of heatconsumption of their engineering systems (heating, hot water supply, ventilation and others) can't ensure steady functioning of systems of heating (exact observance of the temperature schedule for each subscriber, not to mention each room).

In case of group regulation in TsTP there is an opportunity to distribute warmth according to the specified temperature schedules that promotes increase in profitability of heating of each building.

In case of local regulation in thermal point of the building there is an opportunity to consider features of the mode of its operation, orientation on sides of the horizon, action of wind and solar radiation.

In case of individual regulation at each device it is possible to react independently and most precisely to change of a temperature situation in certain rooms.

The first three types of regulation can provide giving of heat energy according to the existing standard rates and only the fourth type of regulation (individual) will allow residents to reduce in case of the corresponding motivation amount of the consumed heat energy by heating. And it is also an element of direct energy saving.

And what we have now? From all types of regulation only the central regulation (on a source of heat energy), group and local – only on separate objects is fully implemented, and individual doesn't exist at all.

Results of an energy audit show that lack of the listed types of regulation results in discrepancy of the actual and estimated costs on heating. And takes place as excess of the actual values over settlement (to 74,8% on certain houses) – a retop, and excess of calculated values over actual (to 25,1%) – недотоп.

As a result on all surveyed houses the size of an over-expenditure of heat energy constituted 24,08%

In area scales the over-expenditure of heat energy can be estimated of 64,5 thousand Gcal (10,7 thousand tons. at. t.). Its cost constitutes 38,4 million rubles. And in district scales the over-expenditure of heat constitutes 830,4 thousand Gcal (137,8 thousand tons. at. t.), its cost – about 500 million rubles.

Here it should be noted that the current situation became possible because now in the organizations – heat consumers there are no specialists capable to exercise control of observance of the schedule of issue of heat energy and to carry out comparison of sizes of actually consumed heat with calculated values, or in their job descriptions there is no such type of activity.

Now a transfer of house metering devices of heat energy on balance of JSC MOEK is made. The official reason of the translation – lack of opportunities and means in district the MISINFORMATION for their normal operation, repair and regular checkings. Employees of the MISINFORMATION in such situation are excluded from process of control of consumption of heat energy on heating and are guided in the work only by the data issued to them by the staff of

JSC MOEK. It is necessary to bring point on joint reading of heat meters of employees of the MISINFORMATION and JSC MOEK about the text of the agreement.

Required specific expense of heat energy for system of heating of the building for the heating period according to MGSN 2.01-99 \* "Energy saving in buildings. Standard rates on a heat-shielding and heatwater power supply" are made by 95-110 kW • h/sq.m. It means that costs of heat energy can be also lowered when carrying out capital repairs of residential buildings with implementation of works on winterization of external walls, windows using modern heat-insulating materials. Assessment of possible economy of the surveyed apartment houses constitutes 39,7% of a calculated value. In kind for the area possible economy can constitute 106,4 thousand Gcal (17,7 thousand tons. at. t.), cost – 63,2 million rubles. For the district respectively economy can constitute 1 369 thousand Gcal (227,3 thousand tons. at. t.), cost – 813,8 million rubles.

Based on results of the carried-out energy audit, other works in the field of energy saving, the administration of East administrative district of Moscow suggests to create based on the standard Moscow residential district consisting of 40 buildings of various years of construction, the energy efficient area. In these buildings the known and proved the efficiency actions for energy saving and economy of all types of energy resources for the purpose of the maximum decrease in their amounts of consumption will be realized.

It is necessary to use the specified area as experimental base for identification of allowances of energy consumption in a municipal complex, working off of actions for reducing irrational losses of energy during the transporting and consumption by the population with its further use as a demonstration complex.

Special attention should be paid to creation of highly effective system of heat supply with multi-level automatic system of regulation of development, transportation and consumption of heat energy, including individual regulation. Work needs to be carried out together with JSC MOEK.

Working off of all complex of technical solutions on energy saving of the residential district shall provide a possibility of further replication it to all spheres of economy.

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# RESEARCH OF CHARACTERISTICS OF LIGHT INSTRUMENTS

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**Abstract:** The paper presents the possibility of replacing LSP lamps with more compact LED lamps in order to reduce the number of fixtures by half and, at the same time, increasing the level of illumination.

**Keywords:** Lamp, lamp, light-emitting diode.

Good lighting creates favorable conditions for human life and activity. It is important not just to illuminate the room or a separate workplace, but to create lighting that corresponds to the nature of the work performed. Insufficient lighting. Reduces the efficiency and productivity of labor, causes fatigue in the eyes, promotes the development of myopia, increases industrial injuries, leads to traffic accidents on the streets and roads.

In this article, it is proposed to replace old fluorescent lamps. In most cases, to replace the lamps you need:

- to select LED lamps equivalent to luminescent in magnitude of the holy stream, the type of cap, as well as the overall dimensions;
- dismantling of the ballast or not connecting it to the network;
- connection in parallel to the holders (on one side connecting them to the zero wire, and on the other side to the phase).

To calculate the economic costs, a standard table was taken during the upgrade.

Table 1- Baseline data

		Fluorescent lamp T8 18 W36B $\Gamma$	Fluorescent lamp T8 36WT8 600 8 B $\Gamma$	LED linear lamp T8 1200 18B $\Gamma$
Number of lamps, pcs.	400	0	400	0
Total power, kW 7.2 0 3.6 0	18	36	8	18
Total power, kW 7.2 0 3.6 0	7,2	0	3,6	0
Service life, hours	1000	1000	35000	35000
Cost of the lamp, rub	35	42	1150	1650

Table 2- Calculation of economic efficiency of the use of LED lamps

	Fluorescent lighting	LED lightening
Consumed power (taking into account the consumption of ballasts), kW	7,2	3,2
Power consumption per day for 12 hours operation, kW / h	86,4	38,4
Electricity consumption per year (365 days), kW / h	31536	14016
The average cost of 1 kW / h in 2012	5,1	5,1
Electricity costs per year, rubles	160833,6	71481,6
Savings due to reduced electricity consumption in 2012, RUB	-	89352
Expenses for the maintenance, replacement of burnt out lamps, starters, ballasts (183.38 rubles per lamp), rubles / year	73352	-
Total savings, RUR / year -	-	162704
Expenses for modernization, rub	-	460000

Table 3 - Calculation of the payback period of the LED line lamps, taking into account the annual growth of the electricity tariff of 15% and the price increase by 11%

	1 год	2 год	3 год	4 год
Expenses for modernization, rub	460000	-	-	-
Savings due to reduced electricity consumption, RUB	89352	102754,8	118168,02	135893,223
Savings at the expense of the maintenance, absence of replacement of the burned out lamps, starters, ППА, recycling, rub	73352	81420,72	90376,9992	100318,469
Total savings, rub	162704	184175,52	208545,0192	236211,692
Profit, rub	-297296	-113120,48	95424,5392	331636,231

Conclusion: When replacing fluorescent lamps with LEDs, energy costs are significantly reduced, due to the fact that they consume electricity by 50% -70% less. At the same time, their service life is 10 times longer. Also, these lamps lack flicker, which is quite useful for the human eye. These lamps do not emit any noise, which is not unimportant.

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# ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ И МЕТОДИКИ ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ТЕПЛИЧНЫХ ОБЛУЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ УСТАНОВОК

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**Аннотация:** Основные направления в области разработки облучательных установок нового поколения: разработка электронных пускорегулирующих аппаратов, создание облучательных установок с регулируемыми параметрами, расширение функций облучательных установок при использовании в системе регулирования микроклимата теплиц, разработка установок на основе светодиодных излучателей, создание информационной системы для управления параметрами микроклимата в сооружениях защищенного грунта, путем учета режима работы облучательных установок.

**Ключевые слова.** Сельскохозяйственные постройки, сооружения защищенного грунта, облучательные установки, наукоемкие технологии, энергоэффективность.

Проблема энергосбережения является одной из актуальных в современном аграрном производстве. Особо наглядно эта проблема проявляется в области использования энергии оптического излучения (ОИ).

По различным оценкам, потери электроэнергии в них превышают половину отраслевых потерь всех электроустановок при доле потребляемой энергии 20%. В связи с этим, энергосбережение в оптических электротехнологиях АПК является важнейшей проблемой отраслевой энергетики, для решения которой необходимо соответствующее научно-методическое обеспечение, направленное на снижение энергоемкости всех технологических процессов, связанных с применением ОИ [1].

В Красноярском ГАУ накоплен обширный опыт по исследованию, созданию и применению эффективных электротехнологических облучательных установок для теплиц.

Первое направление – это создание электронных пускорегулирующих аппаратов для натриевых ламп высокого давления. В работах [2, 3, 4] дан комплексный анализ работы облучательной установки в условиях теплицы. Рассмотрены методы и устройства стабилизации энергетических характеристик источников оптического излучения. Приведены схемные решения, позволяющие реализовать алгоритмы управления облучательными установками. В патенте [5] был предложен новый способ стабилизации характеристик газоразрядных ламп при облучении растений, заключающийся в поддержании стабильного напряжения на лампе с одновременным изменением частоты питающего лампы тока в течение всего периода эксплуатации в зависимости от снижения светопропускающей способности колбы лампы. При этом диапазон изменения частоты тока составляет 50 Гц - 25 кГц.

Второе направление – создание энергосберегающих облучательных установок для сооружений защищенного грунта с регулируемыми параметрами. Одним из показателей, характеризующих расход электроэнергии в облучательных установках, является неравномерность облученности, обуславливаемая дискретностью шкалы мощностей

источников излучения, шагом их расстановки и расстоянием между рядами облучателей. Как правило, расстояние между рядами облучателей определяется конструкцией строительной части здания, наличием инженерных коммуникаций в межферменном пространстве и доступностью обслуживания. От этих же факторов зависит и шаг расстановки облучателей при их размещении. При проектировании искусственного облучения необходимо достижение облученности на хуже нормируемой в любой из контрольных точек, что приводит к завышению облученности в некоторых других контрольных точках вследствие световых потоков от большого числа облучателей. Кроме этого, при запылении отражающих поверхностей светильника и при многократных чистках происходит необратимое изменение кривой силы света облучательной установки, что влечет за собой неравномерное облучение растений. Такая проблема решается в обычных системах облучения установкой дополнительных облучателей, что приводит к дополнительному энергопотреблению [6].

В работе [7] разработана конструкция облучателя с изменяемыми параметрами; в [8] приведена система управления освещенностью в теплице, позволяющая реализовать условие равномерности облучения в течение всего срока выращивания растений путем регулирования формы облучателя с помощью подвижных отражающих пластин, управляемых посредством передаточного устройства с помощью электропривода опорной оси без применения дополнительных облучателей, тем самым значительно сокращается расход электроэнергии.

Третье направление – расширение функций облучательных установок при использовании в системе регулирования микроклимата теплиц [9, 10, 11, 12]. В статье [9] рассмотрены вопросы баланса энергии в светотехнической облучательной установке с газоразрядными лампами высокого давления. Выявлена зависимость между потребностью в тепловой энергии и установленной электрической мощностью облучательных установок с учетом коэффициентов преобразования. Экспериментально доказано, что требуемая тепловая мощность в вегетационных установках (теплицах) отличается на величину установленной электрической мощности облучательных установок при определенных условиях теплоизоляции теплиц и разницы наружной и внутренней температур. В [10] установлено, что в существующих современных технологиях энергия от облучателей свободно циркулирует в верхней части теплицы, что может вызвать перегрев верхушек растений, а также отсутствует возможность рационально управлять потоком тепловой энергии. Произведен расчет и выбор облучательной системы на базе тепличного облучателя ЖСП37-400-001 с лампой Philips SON-T Agro 400. Для определения энергетических параметров системы «облучатель - вегетационная установка» была разработана вегетационная камера с системой регулирования и контроля параметров микроклимата. Разработана методика определения потребности в тепловой энергии вегетационного сооружения в зависимости от установленной мощности системы облучения. Проведенные теоретические и экспериментальные исследования позволили установить, что при удельной установленной мощности системы облучения  $0,763 \text{ кВт/м}^2$ , обеспечивающей оптимальную величину облученности  $100 \text{ Вт/м}^2 \text{ ФАР}$  при выращивании редиса сорта Жара, имеются существенные излишки тепловой энергии, поступающей от системы облучения в размере  $1854720 \text{ Вт}\cdot\text{ч}$  за период работы облучателей. Для реализации результатов расчета на практике была предусмотрена система аккумулирования тепловой энергии с объемом теплоаккумулирующего устройства  $V=0,10\text{м}^3$ . Данные сведения явились основой для разработки облучательной системы для теплиц, позволяющей снизить энергоемкость продукции на  $112,7 \text{ кВт}\cdot\text{ч/кг}$  и расход электроэнергии на  $505,82 \text{ кВт}\cdot\text{ч}$ . В [11, 12] предложена оригинальная конструкция устройства облучения растений для теплиц, позволяющая повысить эффективность использования энергетического потока, снизить затраты энергии на обогрев и расширить функциональные возможности облучательной установки.

Четвертое направление – разработка установок на основе светодиодных излучателей. В [13, 14] показана необходимость при разработке климатических камер и облучателей учитывать равномерность распределения излучения на растения, а также возможность применения разноспектральных источников излучения. Необходимо предусматривать возможность регулирования дозы и уровня облучения.

Пятое направление – создание информационной системы для управления параметрами микроклимата в сооружениях защищенного грунта, путем учета режима работы облучательных установок [15].

Проведенный анализ показал, что развитие оптических электротехнологий в АПК является наиболее наукоемким направлением с большим комплексом задач и требует системного подхода.

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# SMALL HYDROPOWER PLANTS

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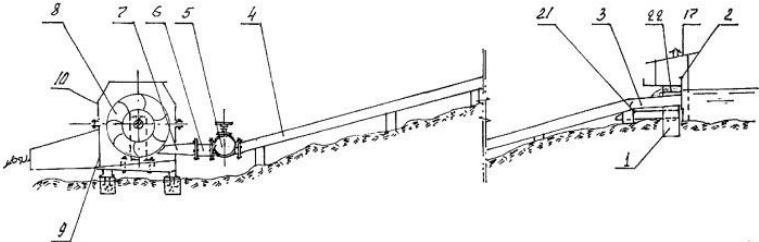
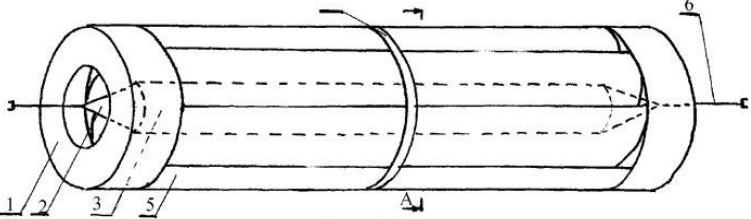
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**Abstract:** The article discusses the development of small hydropower plants.

**Keywords:** small, micro hydro power plant.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

To conduct a comparative analysis of small hydropower plants in order to identify strengths, weaknesses, lack of mass production.

<p>№1</p>	 <p>It shows the path of the jet of water movement in the turbine blades. (Side view). Small hydro power plants with the active turbine includes a dam intake 1 intake cone 3, its gate 2, penstock 4, valve 5, 6 intermediate conduit, the nozzle 7 and the active turbine 8. The turbine 8 is mounted in the housing 9 and the cover 10 is closed.</p>	<p>The main advantage of this model - raising power The disadvantage is considered the complexity of the equipment</p>
<p>№2</p>	 <p>HT is designed as a hollow rotor shaft 3, a cylinder with tapered fairing 2 bases. By the cylinder-shaft 3 are attached by forming it or at some angle thereto semicylinders-blade 5 in such a manner that the cylinder-supporting shaft 3 fits into the inner ends of the blades 5. The outer-ends of the half cylinders, half-cylinders blades 5 are attached to each other in several locations the length of narrow rings HT-hoop ring 4. Moreover, on HT ends are formed as hollow cylindrical volume belts 1, a trapezoidal cross-sectional shape.</p>	<p>Advantages: Easy to design, portability, low cost. Disadvantages: Not high efficiency</p>

<p>№3</p>	<p>Run-HPS includes a frame 1, on which the gears 2 gears encircles the flexible element 3. The circuit can be used as a flexible element, cable, etc. On the flexible member pivotally mounted arcuate blade 4. The frame is equipped with floats 5, which is mounted power plant (generator with a multiplexer) 6, driven in rotation by pulleys (gears) 7 with a belt (or chain) transmission 8. The pulleys are mounted on the shafts of the power plant and a gear wheel. Arms provided with blades 9, which passes through the axis 10, freely revolving around it. Axis is provided at the ends of clamps 11 and 12 between which is sandwiched a flexible member (a cable as the flexible element is selected in this design). To blades are not moved axially, retaining rings are blades 13. The ends of the arcs are provided with lugs 14 with the axes 15, which are pivotally mounted on rods 16. Rods blades are designed to impart rigidity. They do not allow them to rotate around the axis of flow under the influence of pressure and bend around the gears and promote persistence blade angle of 90 degrees relative to the surface of the flexible member. The other ends of the rods are hinged on the axis 10. To rods do not move axially and wedges, they are on both sides provided with a guard ring 17. Underwater branch riverbed HPP includes two sub-branches: dip 18 and lift 19 20 - surfaced branch. A - line through the ends of the arc forming the working surface of the blade. P - the direction of fluid flow. Immersion and lifting sub-branches round the angular gear 21.</p>	<p>Advantages: Run-hydroelectric power plant is designed to generate electricity by DAM. A distinctive feature of HPP construction is that the submarine branch hydroelectric made V-shaped with an angular gear, forming a dip and lift the branches, which is equal to the angle between 46-90 degrees.</p> <p>Disadvantages: Difficulty konstrktsii.</p>
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**CONCLUSION.** After analyzing patent search can be concluded that the species of small and micro hydroelectric power station and a large number, you can easily choose the appropriate type of installation typical of these conditions and consumer characteristics. In connection with the constant rise in the price of electricity is economically advantageous to use micro-hydroelectric power plants. And in areas with poor infrastructure efficiency of HPS has grown significantly. Payback systems averages 5 years, depending on the area, the operating conditions, as well as a number of other factors. Mass production is not adjusted because of the small enterprise development in the NIE section.

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# DEVELOPMENT OF A WELDING MACHINE FOR WELDING ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

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**Abstract:** In this article, the question of choosing a welding machine and developing a suitable model will be discussed, if the analogs do not fit the consumer properties.

**Keywords:** Welding machine, transformer.

The most reliable way to fasten metal products is welding. This method is economical, durable and at the same time allows you to quickly achieve the desired result. Currently, the world produces a huge number of welding machines. When choosing a high-quality welding machine, you need to familiarize yourself in detail with all the characteristics of the units. For the correct choice, you should determine: security, price, dimensions, weight. Scope of use of the device, its characteristics.

The instrument itself is most often represented by a transformer or inverter unit.

## **Transformer apparatus**

Transformers are one of the most common mechanisms for implementing welding procedures. The circuit of the transformer apparatus allows to produce uninterrupted welding procedures with alternating current. In this case, a stable welding voltage is applied. Due to its structure, the transformer can reduce the voltage as the current increases.

Advantages of the transformer:

- 1) Wide range of applications. The transformer is designed for welding works on virtually any metal.
- 2) The transformer is practically independent of weather conditions and can operate smoothly at low temperatures.
- 3) The significant low cost of this unit makes it more affordable for purchase.

Disadvantages of the transformer:

- 1) The main and most weighty drawback of this category of welding machines is their considerable cumbersomeness. It is very inconvenient to move transformer devices over long distances. Also, due to this reason, such a mechanism can not be used in hard-to-reach places;
- 2) Unlike a small inverter, the transformer has a low level of efficiency;
- 3) The transformer mechanism for welding produces seams of low quality.

## **Inverter unit**

Inverters are an integral component when creating a current in the electric arc welding operation. This high-tech unit is used for automatic or semi-automatic welding because of the convenient functional characteristics of such a device.

Advantages of Inverter

1) The advantages of this welding machine is that, unlike other types, this mechanism is very easy to transport. This is due to the minimum possible weight of the device, which ensures its mobility.

2) The shockproof protection of the inverter unit allows to prolong its operational period.

3) When using the inverter mechanism, the quality of the seams will be the same as with other similar devices. Unlike similar mechanisms, this apparatus can be used in car repair or in hard-to-reach places.

Disadvantages of the inverter

1) The expensiveness of the apparatus;

2) Significant cost of repair with possible breakdown of the inverter mechanism;

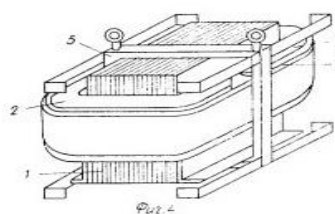
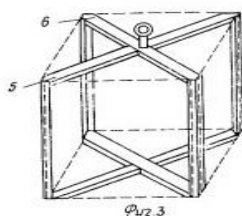
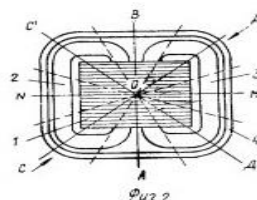
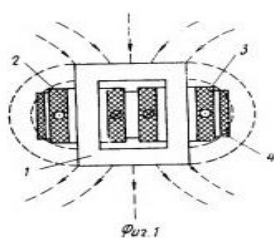
3) Limited weather conditions when using the device.

The search for the best models was carried out.

Telwin Technology, Elitech AIS, Stavr SAI 200, Svarog ARC 160, Resanta

In this line of devices there is no suitable model and in connection with this I started to develop my welding machine. I conducted a patent search and identified an analogue that suits me for a number of indicators. It is a welding machine of the transformer type.

The result of a patent search.



Relying on an analog model I started to develop my welding machine. The main difference will be small dimensions and small welding current.

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# ENERGY-EFFICIENT LIGHTING OF THE "KANONEROVSKOE" EDUCATIONAL FARM

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**Abstract:** In this paper, an energy-efficient approach to the reconstruction of the lighting of the Kanonerovskoye educational farm of the Achinsk branch of the Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University.

**Keywords:** Energy-efficient lighting, energy-saving lamps.

The effectiveness of electric lighting is estimated by the electricity consumption for lighting 1 m<sup>2</sup> of the area of the room. Introduced from January 1, 1995, the US federal standard Ashrae / 1ES 90.1-90R sets the power consumption for lighting 1 m<sup>2</sup> of the room at a rate of 1.4-20.4 W at a norm of illumination of 500 lux. This value can be taken as a basis for constructing the concept of energy saving in lighting. These requirements are met by standard fluorescent lamps with a power of more than 36 W and almost all lamps with a modified phosphor of the 8xx series, as well as LED lamps.

At present, lighting systems are being used at the educational farm "Kanonerovskoye", which were developed several decades ago. Naturally, they can not be called energy efficient.

In this paper, it is proposed to implement two approaches to the implementation of energy-saving lighting:

- 1) Replacing obsolete lamps with modern energy-saving
- 2) Replacement of electromagnetic ballasts with electronic ballasts.

So, when using fluorescent lamps, it is possible to reduce the power consumption by 80% compared to incandescent lamps with a similar luminous flux. In addition to reduced consumption of light energy, energy-saving lamps produce less heat than incandescent lamps.

The life cycle of an incandescent lamp is short-lived. The main reason for the termination of work is the burning of the filament. The mechanism of the energy-saving lamp is different. Under the influence of high pressure in the lamp, electrons collide with mercury atoms, resulting in invisible ultraviolet radiation, which, passing through the phosphor-coated lamp walls, is converted into visible light. Thanks to this fluorescent lamps have a longer service life. The service life of the energy saving lamp ranges from 6000 to 12 000 hours (usually the length of the service life is indicated by the manufacturer on the packaging of the goods) and exceeds the lifetime of the incandescent lamp by 6-15 times. This makes it easier to use energy-saving lamps in hard-to-reach places, which is especially important in the conditions of the training facility "Kanonerovskoye."

As you know, when connecting lamps through special electronic devices - ballasts or in a different way ballasts, it provides more reliable operation and increases lamp life. To illuminate commercial premises, only the option of connecting luminaires via gears is possible. Lighting

devices included directly in the 220 V network consume a huge amount of energy, which entails an increase in costs several times.

Therefore, energy saving technology involves the use of only modern ballasts. These, in the first place, include electronic ballasts. Why should electronic ballasts be not electromagnetized?

Achieved significant savings in electricity, an average of 20-30%.

Quiet work.

Lower operating temperature.

Slight loss of lamp power.

Greater light efficiency.

Small overall dimensions and weight, which facilitate the installation process.

Thus, the lighting system of the training economy is planned to be equipped with modern energy-saving lamps using electronic ballasts, which will save up to 55%

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## LED LIGHTING PTICHNIKOV

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**Review:** The article considers the LED lighting of the house, their advantages and disadvantages.

**Keywords:** aviary, LED lighting in poultry.

LED Lighting house.

Lighting in the poultry industry - helps maintain the health of control, behavior and productivity of poultry. So, for example, laying hens and breeding birds some light can accelerate or impede the physiological development and maturity, significantly increase egg productivity. A broiler light is able to regulate food intake and control of bird activity, thereby affecting its growth and development. Properly organized the house lighting increases bird immunity, significantly improves the condition of its cardiovascular, digestive, bone and overall health.

Optimization of lighting systems

Optimization of lighting systems combining and reduced power consumption costs, requires the use of modern high-tech LED lighting level automation systems. Such systems allow for adjustment of the light automatically when the appropriate settings.

Controller can receive the sunrise and sunsets, and special solar cells, which are responsible for the intensity of the LED lighting and poultry houses can reduce the amount of light during the day, if the room has a window.

The advantage of LED lighting for poultry

LED Lighting chicken houses ensures optimum light level to high-performance bird, with a minimum power consumption of lamps in comparison with incandescent lamps.

LED lighting lamps do not flicker, their power is adjusted as necessary, depending on the stage of development and activity of the birds.

LED lighting poultry farms does not vary seasonally, so the birds are not dependent on the time of year, they live in a constant rhythm of a given year-round, it does not affect their performance.

Colored LED lights for hen houses

Recently gaining popularity colored LED lights for hen houses.

They allow you to simulate sunrises and sunsets, as well as expand the range of the emitted light, which corresponds to the natural biorhythms of animals and birds, it is a positive effect on health, life expectancy and the degree of performance of birds.

Such systems are developed individually for each individual room and executed, as a rule, to order.

Recommendations for system device aviary bright and comfortable for the hens, and for service personnel. At arrangement of lighting systems provide different intensity in different zones of the chicken coop. So, they prefer to feed the chickens at the illumination on the trough in Luke

60, and for the laying and resting on a perch they will need in the twilight Luke 0.5-1. Shown in this photo example of the lamp assembly is suitable for a small chicken coop. Depending on the size of the room mounted several lighting lines. When the cellular content of their offer over the aisles between the batteries. The height of the line must be such that workers did not touch their head, but easy to hold out his hands to change the bulbs and other maintenance (about 1.8 - 2 meters). The lamp is recommended to purchase and use the ceiling to protect them from dust and moisture. ceiling can be painted if necessary in blue or red (reduces LAYOUT hens).

The system must be equipped with LED lighting poultry houses

Optimization of lighting systems combining and reduced power consumption costs, requires the use of modern high-tech LED lighting level automation systems. Such systems allow for adjustment of the light automatically when the appropriate settings.

Thanks controllers can get the sunrise and sunsets, and special solar cells, which are responsible for the intensity of the LED lighting and poultry houses can reduce the amount of light during the day, if the room has a window.

It should also be noted, and savings for all poultry farms, along with a higher quality poultry housing conditions. By replacing incandescent bulbs or LED fluorescent lamps analogs can reduce the cost of power consumption to 75%. LED lamps, which are the most durable option of all the currently existing technology provides up to 80,000 hours (full power) and can reach 100,000 hours, and under the conditions the installation of dimmers and brightness controls.

The most popular LED lighting for poultry houses

The most popular types of LED lights on the Russian market for the poultry houses are - LED-19.2, LED-14.4, LED-9.6, LED-1.44 (numbers indicate the power). Each of them have a similar structure and may be different from each other only in size and number of LEDs.

These lamps are a type of impact-resistant tube made of polycarbonate. Their length is two meters (LED-1,44 - 25 cm). Inside this tube the LED boards are arranged, and they are closed at the sides by means of tight stoppers which are connected via cables. Easy systems

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# TYPES OF HAZARDS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON HUMAN

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**Abstract:** The article discusses types of hazards and their effects on humans.

**Keywords:** harmfulness, people, production.

In this article, I reviewed two kinds of hazards: production and biological. Under production conditions to understand the harmfulness of the working environment, labor and production processes, which are non-rational organization of work affect the state of health of workers and their working capacity. It is necessary to know the classification of industrial hazards, depending on the nature of their origin.

Industrial hazards are divided into three groups:  
- Hazard related to the labor process. They are caused by irrational Labour Organization (strain of the nervous system, stress organs of sight, hearing, greater intensity of work, etc.);  
- Hazard, which are also associated with the production process, but are due to technical defects of production equipment - Industrial dust, noise, vibration, harmful chemicals, radiation, etc. Almost all of them are normalized by setting standards, sanitary norms and quantified;  
- Hazard associated with the external conditions of labor and production - with impaired general sanitary conditions in the workplace (inefficient heating of industrial premises, etc.). Numerous studies hygienists and occupational psychologists found that industrial hazards adversely affect the employees, reducing their capacity and deteriorating health.

It should be noted that the result of exposure to workplace hazards can be:

- Occupational diseases;
- Strengthening of the disease, which already has an employee, and reduced resistance of the organism to external factors contributing to the overall increase in incidence;
- Decreased performance and productivity.

Therefore, studying industrial hazards, be aware of where they occur in the workplace, their impact on the human at work and measures to reduce their negative vplyvem. Implementation of many production processes in animal husbandry, feed production and plant linked to exposure to biological hazards to humans. Strengthening the impact of biological hazards at work contribute to the following reasons:

- The concentration of a large number of animals and birds on farms and complexes;
- Preparation of balanced concentrate feed with numerous additives (enzymes, antibiotics, antioxidants, etc...), Which are products of microbiological synthesis;
- Allocation of contaminated foods of vegetable origin of dust in the course of performance of most manufacturing operations in the cultivation of crops;
- The use of microbial preparations for plant protection from pests and diseases.

Biological hazard can be divided into five groups:

1) mixed organic dust, including substances of plant and animal origin (vegetable dust, weed seeds, wool, feathers, hair, feathers, faeces particles, crude protein and fat, skin scales, claws, hooves, etc.);

2) essential oils, herbal aromatics;

3) saprofitnaya<sup>1</sup>, opportunistic and pathogenic (anthroponotic) microflora (spore and non-spore forms of bacteria, fungi, viruses) contained in the air, feeds on equipment, clothing, personal protective equipment, and so on. etc.;

4) pathogens zooantroponoznyh infections;

5) of biologically active food additives, microbial plant protection products, other products of microbiological synthesis, and their producers.

General safety requirements when working with biological hazard described in GOST 12.1.008. Similar standards for certain types of work with biological hazard absent due to poor knowledge of the matter. The values of the permissible microbial contamination in livestock buildings for different purposes are presented in the sanitary standards and technological design: 20 000 ... 70 000 microorganisms in 1 m<sup>3</sup> of air in the premises for keeping cattle and 50 ... 10 000 microorganisms in 1 m<sup>3</sup> of air in premises for keeping pigs.

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## THE SHORT SURVEY CONSISTS OF WORKING UP AND INTRODUCTION OF RUSSIAN SOLAR BATTERIS

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**Abstract:** This article discusses preparing for the introduction of solar panels, as well as existing solar photovoltaic station.

**Keywords:** solar battery, solar photoelectric station, foreign, Russia.

The sun – inexhaustible, ecologically safe and cheap power source. As experts declare, the amount of solar energy which arrives on the Earth's surface within a week exceeds energy of all world reserves of oil, gas, coal and uranium.

The solar power engineering represents one of the perspective directions of renewable power engineering based on direct use of sunlight for the purpose of obtaining energy for heating, electrical power supply and hot water-supply. [1]

Production of several Russian solar batteries of new generation began in 2016. [2]

At the heart of one of them the idea of the academician Alfyorov which consists in changeover of a basis by crystalline silicon with semiconductor nanostructures is put. Such power making solar module will cost twice cheaper and to have twice bigger efficiency.

Other 1 kW solar kontsentratorny photo-electric installation is created at Physics and technology institute of A. F. Ioffe under the leadership of Vyacheslav Andreyev.

The efficiency of the nanoheterostructural cascade phototransformers developed by the staff of institute makes 36 percent that is two-three times higher, than at the batteries created on the basis of silicon.

The project on the organization of production of such power stations was provided to Rusnanotech Group, passed all examinations and was approved by the supervisory board. With assistance of RUSNANO in Stavropol production of the solar installations invented in FTI will be arranged.

Federal State Budgetary Institution Russian Energetic Agency of the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation (REA) signed the Memorandum of understanding with Corporation on solar energy of Republic of India (KSERI) about construction of solar power stations in India.

On February 11, 2017 the Deputy Prime Minister Arkady Dvorkovich gave to No. the assignment directed to stimulation of development of microgeneration on the basis of the renewables (R). [4]

This assignment allows to buy the energy received from renewable sources from Russians.

The 5 MW Perevolotsky SES is realized following the results of the first competitive selection of the RES projects which took place in 2013 according to the Resolution of the

Government of the Russian Federation of May 28, 2013 No. 449 "About the mechanism of stimulation of use of renewables in the wholesale market of electrical energy and power".

21.12.2015 officially the Abakan solar power station opened. Construction was carried out by the EuroSibEnergо company which is included into En holding + O. Deripaska.

Rated capacity of the Abakan SES - 5,2 MW, annual electricity generation – 6,5 million kWh. At the station more than 20 thousand solar modules are set, and its area makes 18 hectares.

The Abakan SES more than for 50% is constructed on the Russian equipment and accessories. During operation over the project JSC EuroSibEnergо organized own innovative production on growth of ingots of multicrystalline silicon (the main material for solar elements) in Angarsk of the Irkutsk region, and also production on assembly of inverters in Divnogorsk of Krasnoyarsk Krai. Investments of JSC EuroSibEnergо into the project of the Abakan SES made about 600 million rubles.

On December 21, commissioning of the solar photo-electric station of Alexander Vlaznev took place 2015.

The station is built in the territory of the former ash dump of the Orsk CHPP-1 and occupies 798 thousand sq.m. The entered electric power – 25 MW with extension perspective to 40 MW.

All 3 Russian stations are built according to the Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of May 28, 2013 No. 449.

The most powerful in a pattern, 100 MW – "gift" of Ukraine of Russia.

Proceeding from a status of development and implementation of solar batteries it is necessary to wait for the fastest results of operation of "government" SES in the conditions of Russia.

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# ECONOMY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

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**Abstract:** In the article the issue of saving electric energy.

**Keywords:** Saving, electricity, systems, automation.

Energy saving is a very important aspect in the life of modern society. It affects the production sphere and everyday life of each individual person. Unreasonable consumption of this expensive type of energy can lead to very significant waste. This can have a significant impact on human well-being. And most of all can affect the development of a certain enterprise.

At this time, there are various ways to save electricity, which can have a strong effect, or not very much. Consider ways to save electricity, which are most common in the work of enterprises and organizations and allow you to reduce the amount of electricity used while maintaining a useful effect on its use.

The energy saving systems at a certain enterprise should include monitoring the burning mode of lighting devices, as well as installing protective shutdown devices. The use of time, presence and motion sensors, and the comprehensive replacement of obsolete electrical equipment with a newer one, and therefore more economical.

For organizations and enterprises, it is recommended to carry out activities to reduce the volume of energy resources while maintaining a beneficial effect from their use:

1. Install frequency converters, which makes it possible to control the performance of equipment, which is quite good for its functionality and energy efficiency indicators.

2. Install electric energy meters.

3. At each enterprise, appoint the person responsible for the energy economy, whose duties should include:

- ensuring the implementation of high-quality maintenance, routine maintenance and preventive testing of electrical equipment.

- organization of calculations of electricity consumption and control over its expenditure;

- Direct development of measures for rational electricity consumption.

4. Do not allow power increase without permission for technological connection.

5. To control the burning of lighting fixtures in the enterprise.

6. Replace the fixtures with incandescent lamps with fixtures with fluorescent lights or LEDs designed for office premises and workplaces.

8. To paint walls of premises in light colors for increase in light exposure. Painting walls in light colors allows you to save 5-15% of electricity,

9. Increase the efficiency of electricity use in automated lighting control.

10. Replace electrical equipment, power, audio and video equipment with modern, more economical.

11. It is right to use computer technology. If you are actively working at your computer during the day, you should not turn it off and on, but you should turn off the monitor or program the transition to "sleep mode" after 4-5 minutes. The computer consumes up to 400-500 watts of power, turning off the monitor allows you to save up to 100-200 watts. Do not leave it turned on for a long time, if you do not work behind it. An unused 2 hour computer even in the "sleep mode" consumes 200-300 watts, for a month this is about 12 kWh. It is recommended to always turn off the printers and scanners if they are not being used. This will save another 2-3 kWh per month.

12. To exclude in premises electric heaters for heating.

13. Every month, keep a record of electricity consumption with the registration of "Statement of taking readings of electricity meters", according to the electricity supply contract.

14. Keep the room clean.

15. Install the soft starter. The use of soft starters can reduce starting currents, reduce the likelihood of engine overheating, increase engine life, eliminate jerking in the mechanical part of the drive, or hydraulic shock in pipelines and latches when starting and stopping the motors.

Ease of commissioning frequency converters, allows the customer to partially or fully automate their production on their own, i.e. Significantly increase productivity, reduce the number of employees and the required equipment per unit of output.

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# QUANTUM DOTS BASED SOLAR CELLS

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**Abstract:** Development of new technologies in green energy production field results in advance of new generation of solar cell elements, specifically those based on quantum dots properties. In current communication the physical principles behind this phenomena are shortly reviewed.

**Keywords:** Solar cells, semiconductors, a diode, quantum dots, an exciton, multiple exciton generation.

In general, electric current generating solar panels are made from semiconducting diodes. One of particular new technologies based on quantum dots, semiconducting nanoparticles of just several nanometers, have been recently suggested by Pralay Santra and Prashant Kamat [1].

Let us consider how the electric driving force of a photodiode is generated. The sunlight falls on interface of n- and p- semiconducting phases, featuring, respectively, electron and hole conductivities. On interface free electrons and holes recombine to produce regions of positive and negative charge. Transition of electrons and holes via the boundary become hindered by a potential barrier. Let us build electric network with an imposed voltage, (-) on n-part and (+) on p-part. In this case, both free electrons and holes as carriers of electric current get energy to overcome the barrier. On change of EDF polarity transition via barrier is of course impossible. This is to remind how semiconducting diode is working. Now about solar cell element. Here electric current carriers should be separated with n-p junction and the barrier to avoid the recombination. A semiconductor with internal photo-effect (when on interaction with photon free electron and hole would be generated) is required. Under the action of electric field in closed electric circuit new born holes go into the p-semiconductor and free electrons go into the n-semiconductor. Due to the interface potential barrier two types of carriers are not recombined.

Solar panels from semiconducting diodes feature considerable limitations. One of limitations is that such solar cells convert to electric current energy only photons of a definite wave length (red or infrared) while interaction with other photons results in usual heating. Because of it efficiency is decreased and cooling of solar panels is required. The ideal theoretical coefficient of efficiency is calculated to 31%. To use different energy photons Pralay Santra and Prashant Kamat at first manufactured three types of quantum dots which are able to convert in electric current photons of green, red and orange colors [1]. In further developments solar cells with at least two layers of quantum dots were utilized, suitable for conversion to current of visible light and of infrared light. Specifically such panels are composed from a glass layer with brightening coating, a transparent conductor layer, several layers of nanostructured ZnO and of PbSe quantum dots, followed with layers of ethanedithiol and hydrazine, and of gold as a top electrode layer. Such solar elements exhibit external and internal quantum efficiency up to 114 and 130 %, respectively. Exceeding 100% efficiency points on number of n-p pairs exceeding number of incoming photons caused by multiple generation of excitons - migrating electron excitations not accompanied by

migration of charge and mass [2]. As a rule in semiconductors Wannier-Mott excitons are formed - migrating coupled electron-hole pairs. The hole and the electron in the Wannier-Mott excitons can be localized on different atoms of the lattice. In such devices quantum dots of several nanometers are used and excitons are generated even at the ordinary temperature. In bulk of crystals they can exist, only deep cooling conditions [3,4]. Coefficient of efficiency of quantum dots solar cells panels is close to 50 %. Also these panels are cheaper than regular semiconductor diodes panels. New generation of quantum dots power supply elements may be manufactured as thin films coatings, as a spray on windows of buildings. In 2011 Prashant Kamat group have presented first power supply paints.

The Quantum physics is a leading science of our days, providing modern computers, mobile telephones, lasers, power supply elements and other devices. Quantum dots as an important limit of this science opens rich opportunities for manufacturing new materials to change profoundly the energetic, medicine and information technologies.

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## *Section №5*

# *Modern problems of formation and development of agricultural sciences*

### **FINANCIAL LEASING AS AN IMPORTANT ECONOMIC MECHANISM IN AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**

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**Abstract:** The significance of this subject is determined by the increasing role of leasing in the process of agricultural business development. The advantages of leasing over renting relations; economic opportunity to purchase equipment and machineries with minimum expenses and remedies to already existing problems with leasing services on the Russian market.

**Keywords:** leasing, financial risks, Russian Agrarian Leasing, AIC (agro-industrial complex).

Agricultural businesses tend to bear more financial risks than other businesses as they are conditioned on many factors out of entrepreneur's control: weather conditions, seasonal fluctuations, fuel prices, high bank loan interests, high agricultural machinery custom duties and many other factors that do not allow to stabilize and boost rural manufacturers productivity level

High price of the agricultural machinery is one of the factors that prevent an economic growth in agricultural sector.

. Renewal of essential manufacturing funds in the existing conditions is possible with implementation of financial leasing. The basis principal of leasing is the lease of machineries, machines and equipment with subsequent transfer of property to the lessee.

According to A. Golubev, who believes that "agroleasing is the leasing of fixed assets of the agro-industrial complex associated with the acquisition of fixed assets in ownership and legally transferring the right to use them to the lessee (an individual entrepreneur or a company) in exchange of series of rental payments or instalments for the use of those assets; the lessor recovers a large part of the cost of the assets with the depreciation adjustment plus earns interest for rentals paid by the lessee; the lessee can acquire ownership of the asset with the participation of the supplier, lessor, lessee and other entities. An opportunity to purchase agricultural machinery with long term (up to 15 years) instalment payment plan, ability to use the equipment from the very beginning of

the contract validity, tax benefits, all are evaluated as economic advantages for the rural manufacturers when they purchase modern and high-efficient machinery.

If the lessee fails to fully pay-off the lease, all returned leasing payments are reinvested into purchasing of the machinery, equipment and cattle for leasing of the agricultural producers. The law does not allow to confiscate leased assets from careless lessees and transfer to other parties.

Implementation of leasing in Russia, different researches and international practices all prove the fact that leasing business in agro-industrial complex is a cost-efficient way of fast and effective supply for rural manufacturers with tractor and agro-industrial machinery and renewal of their machine and tractor fleets. And for some enterprises it is the only way to purchase the machinery.

Financial leasing is a way the state supports rural manufacturers but often they cannot afford to purchase agricultural machinery through leasing because the leasing cost is high and the work of regional companies that deal with distributing available machinery is weak and not efficient.

Leasing in Russia is implemented by only one state owned company called "Rosagroleasing" and a few private companies. "Rosagroleasing" owns more than 90% of the market share. Through leasing AIC receives only 22-32% of the total amount of purchased agro-industrial machinery.

After the investigation of AIC existing problems and mechanisms of financing the leasing at AIC manufacturing sites, the following high priority tasks to improve leasing relations are emphasized:

- To purchase new machinery and renew one's own material and technical base
- To equip, at the expense of the lessor, existing technical stations, rental centers and inter-farm enterprises with necessary machine and tractor fleets to manufacture agricultural products ordered by a customer in accordance with the confirmed technological process
- To organize a leasing market for the second-hand machinery and create a functioning leasing market for repaired and renewed machinery using state and regional investments along with own funds of agricultural enterprises budgeted for machinery maintenance in designated places and then transferring them to leasing

Ways to improve leasing business:

-To upgrade the agricultural machinery leasing financing system with the help of state budget. 1.

In the system of financing the agroleasing business, a part of state budget funds that is set aside for leasing of machinery for OAO "Rosagroleasing" could be transferred directly to agricultural enterprises. Such measure can give the agricultural enterprises an opportunity to use the funds more efficiently, order machinery and equipment that meet their requirements and freely choose the supplier and manufacturers of a certain agricultural machinery.

- To create with the help of leasing business favourable conditions for development of integration processes that are considered an important measure of converting manufacturing process from agricultural to industrial base; optimization of the agricultural and industrial manufacturing development of related service industries will help to create effective agricultural raw material manufacturing and processing system and related infrastructure.

- To develop private agricultural leasing firms that can operate along with the state-owned company to create positive competition and civilized leasing market

- Improve leasing legislation.

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# THE SOIL PREPARATION FOR AGROPHYSICS ANALYSIS

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**Abstract:** In this paper, the method of proper soil selection and its subsequent preparation for agrophysical analysis.

**Keywords:** Agro physics, agro chemistry, почва.

Proper soil preparation for agrophysical analysis at all its stages (taking soil samples in the field, conditions for drying, storage, release from inclusions, selection of average samples, grinding, taking analytical samples) affects the reliability of the analysis results. Errors can occur at all the stages listed, but the most dangerous and difficult to correct is the error caused by sampling in the field and samples for analysis. This can be seen from the following comparison conducted by Dutch researchers.

The error caused by the equipment is	1.4%.
The error caused by a bona fide analyst is	1.4%.
The error in taking samples of soil, -	3.8%.
Errors caused by differences in conditions in the laboratory (temperature, humidity, etc.) -	9.4%.
The general laboratory error is	16%.
The error caused by taking samples in the field for analysis is	84%.

Sampling in accordance with GOST 28168 is performed as follows:

1. The territory to be surveyed is divided into elementary areas in accordance with the grid of elementary areas and the distance between the spot samples is determined.
2. Point sampling is taken with a drill. On compacted soils, sampling by shovel is allowed.
3. Point sampling should not be selected near roads, heaps of organic and mineral fertilizers, meliorants, from the bottom of the furrows, in areas sharply differing in the best or worst state of plants.
4. Within each elementary area, the point samples are taken uniformly along the route route at regular intervals. In forest nurseries - in the fields occupied by seedlings and seedlings, point sampling is selected on beds between planting lines or rows of planting seedlings.
5. On arable soils, point samples are taken to the depth of the arable layer, to hayfields and pastures to the depth of the humus-accumulative horizon, but not deeper than 10 cm.
6. Of the point samples taken from the elementary section, the combined sample is made up.
7. If several soil contours are located within the elementary section, then the combined samples are taken from the predominant contour.
8. Depending on the variegated agrochemical indicators of soils, determined by the results of the previous agrochemical survey, each combined sample consists of 20 to 40 point samples.
9. The mass of the combined sample should not be less than 400 g.

10. The selected combined samples, together with the label, are placed in pouches or boxes.
11. On the label of the combined sample indicate: 1) the name of the organization conducting the examination; 2) the area; 3) the area; 4) economy; 5) the number of the combined sample; 6) date of sampling; 7) the name of the performer; 8) the designation of this standard.
12. The number of the combined sample must correspond to the number of the elementary section or the field number of the nursery.
13. Combined samples taken during the day are dried in open pouches or boxes in a dry ventilated room.
14. After the selection of the pooled samples in the household is completed, the accompanying statement is made in two copies (Figure 1) and sent for analysis.

One copy of the sheet is attached to the samples, the second remains with the specialist conducting the agrochemical examination. Samples of soil selected in the field are pre-dried in air at room temperature. If there are many samples, drying is carried out in cabinets with forced ventilation at a temperature not exceeding 40 ° C. The purpose of drying is the cessation of microbiological activity in the soil and the associated variation of the sample. Determination of nitrates, nitrites, absorbed ammonium, water-soluble forms of potassium, phosphorus, etc. is carried out on the day of sampling at their natural humidity. Wet soil is sieved through a sieve with a hole diameter of 3 mm. The remaining determinations are carried out in air-dry samples. To take medium and analytical samples, the soil sample is scattered on a blank sheet of paper, leveled with a thin layer, roots, inclusions, neoplasms, and skeleton removed from it. The smallest particles of organic matter can be removed with a glass or ebonite stick, rubbed with a piece of wool. Electrified rod is carried out at a distance of several centimeters from the soil layer. In this case, small organic residues adhere to it and are removed from the soil. The wand can not be brought very close to the soil, since soil particles can stick to it. Large clumps of soil are broken or crushed in a porcelain mortar with a pestle with a rubber tip to small clumps of 5-7 mm. The goal is to obtain a more uniform sample of fine earth and be able to thoroughly mix it each time before taking medium samples. Since the average sample should characterize all the properties of the soil under study, special attention should be given to preparing the sample for taking medium samples. It is better to take an average sample by squaring. Two opposite parts of the squares are poured into the storage box. In a box it is necessary to put a label of the name of the sample, besides, to paste the second label on a box wall. From the soil left on paper, laboratory samples are taken for analysis, which requires an additional, more careful selection of small roots (before trituration in a mortar!). To do this, the soil on the sheet is divided into small (3 x 3 cm) squares (ruler or spatula vertical and horizontal lines). From each square (or through one) take a small amount of soil, grabbing it to the full depth of the layer. These takes are combined into an average sample. The remaining part of the average sample (after selection of laboratory samples that require the selection of rootlets) is ground in a porcelain mortar with a pestle with a rubber tip and passed through a 1 mm sieve (with lid and tray). Open the screen after 1 to 2 minutes after sieving to allow dust to settle and not to lose the most active part of the soil - silt fraction. The purpose of sifting is the separation of fine earth from the skeleton of the soil. Therefore, what remains on the sieve (if it is not cartilage or gravel, but soil aggregates) is again poured into a porcelain mortar, ground and again sieved. If there is a skeleton, calculate its%. The soil is placed in a plastic box with a label inside and a label glued to the wall. To determine the physico-chemical and agrochemical indicators of soils, the soil prepared in the manner described above is used more often. Passed through a sieve with a diameter of 1 mm. Special soil preparation for some types of analyzes will be given individually in the instructions for their implementation. Since differentiation of heavy and light particles occurs during the storage of such soil samples, the sample must be thoroughly mixed before each analytical sample is taken.

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# ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION FOR THE SOIL PARAMETERS DIAGNOSIS

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**Abstract:** In this article, the possibility of soil parameters diagnosis by X-ray fluorescence is discussed. The technique for determination of light elements such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium is proposed

**Keywords:** Agro physics, agro chemistry, почва, X-ray fluorescence.

The soil is a layer of our planet's land that is on the surface. It is inherently a natural formation, with a special composition, structure and properties, the most significant of which is fertility. To increase the latter, various fertilizers are being actively applied at present. However, for proper mineralization, it is necessary to accurately determine the concentration of certain chemical elements in the soil. In this paper, we propose a technique for determining the concentration of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium with the help of electromagnetic radiation in the x-ray wavelength range. To assess the quality of the environment and obtain reliable results, as well as process optimization, it is proposed to use a set of analytical methods. The methods used in the course of research (X-ray fluorescence, spectrophotometric, atomic absorption) make it possible to optimize the sampling process of the soil, as well as the process of preparing samples for the study.

Consider X-ray fluorescence analysis in more detail (Fig. 1). When the sample atoms are irradiated with high-energy photons - the exciting primary radiation (X-ray tube), this causes the emission of electrons.

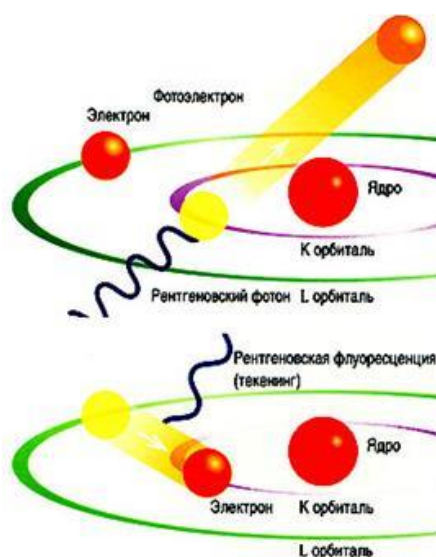


Figure 1 - The explanation of the X-ray fluorescence analysis

The electrons leave the atom. Because of this, holes or vacancies are formed in one or more electron orbitals, due to which the atoms go into an excited state, i.e. become unstable. In a millionth of a second, atoms return to a stable state when vacancies in internal orbitals are filled with electrons from external orbitals. Such a transition is accompanied by the emission of energy in the form of a secondary photon - this phenomenon is called "fluorescence." The energy of the secondary photon is in the range of X-ray energies that is located in the spectrum of electromagnetic oscillations between the ultraviolet and gamma radiation. The various electronic orbitals are denoted by K, L, M, etc., where K is the orbital nearest to the nucleus. Each orbitals of the electron in the atom of each element correspond to their own energy level. The energy of the emitted secondary photon mined by the energy difference between the initial and final orbitals, between which there was a transition of an electron.

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# CURRENT STATUS OF AGRICULTURE

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**Abstract:** This article considers the current state of the staff of the management of agriculture, analyzed the dynamics of employment in agriculture, the main problems of lack of education in the village.

**Key words:** current state; Employment dynamics; Agriculture; Education in the village; Management frames.

In recent decades, the appearance of Russian agriculture has undergone drastic changes. The agrarian structure has changed, new forms of farming have appeared [1]. The main means of agricultural production-land, agricultural machinery and equipment, livestock, were privatized. All this led to both positive and negative consequences.

Annually, the share of employed in the field of agriculture is steadily decreasing, which is confirmed by statistical data (Figure 1).

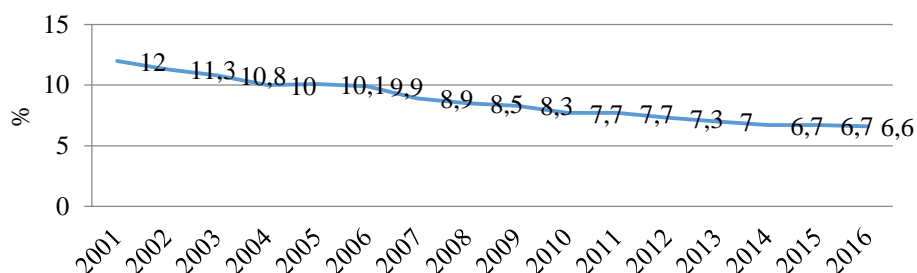


Figure 1 - Share of employed population in agriculture,%

According to Rosstat, in 2001 it was 12%, and in 2016 it is almost half less - 6.6%.

The following factors complicate the situation in rural settlements:

- outflow of agricultural workers;
- lack of qualified personnel in the agro-industrial complex;
- reduction in the level of qualitative composition of agricultural personnel;
- unattractiveness of the village for young specialists;
- lack of "social comfort";
- significant differentiation of the village and the city in terms of level and conditions of life;
- socio-economic underdevelopment of rural municipalities, etc.

All these factors, and many other factors, undoubtedly have an impact on the movement of labor resources, more precisely, they contribute to their outflow, as a result, young specialists do not want to work in rural areas, and thus the aging of the workforce, the demographic situation Level of quality of life.

To stabilize and improve the situation in the agricultural sector, namely the influx of young professionals, the following is necessary:

- improvement of living conditions of citizens living in rural areas;
- development of household communications (water supply, gasification);
- development of multi-disciplinary social institutions;
- the revival of cultural and leisure activities in rural areas;
- development of road construction in rural areas;
- increasing the prestige of living in rural areas;
- creating conditions for securing labor resources in rural areas.

For stable socio-economic development of rural municipalities, state support is required in the development of rural social sphere and engineering infrastructure, organization of normal living conditions for the rural population, expansion of the labor market, development of self-government in rural areas [2].

Today the village, like no other industry, is poorly staffed with specialists, and therefore one of the most important positions requiring attention is the personnel component of the agricultural cluster. It should be based on a quality education that meets the highest requirements for modern production.

Today, working cadres for the agro-industrial complex are preparing vocational schools and lyceums of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. Specialists of middle and senior level are graduated from 59 universities, 25 institutions of additional vocational education and 162 secondary vocational education institutions subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation. In them, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, about 460 thousand people study. More than 87% of the total number of students receive specialties in the agricultural profile, the rest - specialties necessary for the development of rural areas and their infrastructure. But at the same time, the Russian agribusiness sector lacks about 80,000 specialists with higher education.

Today on the ground, mostly semi-professional cadres, who have received skills and skills in the workplace, do not require basic scientific knowledge by profession. This is especially true for personal part-time farms, where the most common method is "trial and error." In practice, only a third of graduates of higher educational institutions and technical schools come to work in agricultural organizations. The rest in the countryside is even less: in different specialties, from 2 to 18% of those studying at the expense of the federal budget. In the meantime, 8.6 thousand people were employed to fill the positions of organizations. Man, the main agronomists - 9.7 thousand, Chief livestock specialists - 10.1 thousand, Chief veterinarians - 10.4 thousand, Chief engineers - 13.8 thousand, Chief economists - 6.2 thousand, Chief accountants - 13.2 thousand. There is a high need for middle-level specialists and people, they own working professions.

There are many factors that discourage young professionals from living and working in the countryside. Hard work is one of the reasons. Rural work is considered non-prestigious also because of seasonality of work and low pay. Earnings depend on the products sold, although labor and investments can be different for the same volume of output. As confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, in 2015 the average monthly wage in agriculture slightly exceeded 15.5 thousand rubles, which is half the average for all sectors of the economy.

By the way, the fact that universities are concentrated mainly in large cities is an important circumstance, which becomes an obstacle for graduates of schools from rural remote areas, whose "starting capital" is less. It's very difficult to study for them. That is, a fairly large proportion of students are urban residents, who are unlikely to go to work in the village after graduation.

The ties between educational institutions and agricultural enterprises are not strong enough, and the content of education does not fully meet the requirements set by employers today for the level of professional competence of graduates. Students experience difficulties with the passage of practice.

According to experts, education can become the locomotive that can pull the Russian village out of a protracted systemic crisis. The situation is understood at the highest level. The state pays more attention to the agrarian sector of the economy, supporting the village with national projects and funded programs. Agricultural enterprises began to motivate specialists: young people who live and work in the countryside are encouraged with housing, grants, wage premiums [3].

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# THE SYSTEM OF POTATO PROTECTION FROM PESTS DISEASES AND WEEDS IN THE KRASNOYARSK REGION

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**Annotation:** This article deals with the problems of defeat harmful organisms of potatoes on the territory of the Krasnoyarsk region and ways of their solution.

**Keywords:** potatoes, harmful organisms, weeds, sheath blight, late blight.

The diversity of natural climatic and economic conditions of Siberia causes the presence agrocenose more than 130 dangerous pests and pathogens. All production technologies and crop products to reduce and prevent the impact of these factors is used, the phytosanitary system, which includes:

- healthy seeds and planting material;
- healthy fertile soil;
- formation and support of healthy productive agrocenosis produce quality safe products to the extent that the profitability of production;
- -the preservation of the quality and quantity of product;
- environmental safety of the environment;
- to create favorable conditions for the development of agricultural crops [1].

Today's phytosanitary system and the individual methods (organic, biological, physical, chemical) are not self-sufficient. Only in the system of integrated plant protection is possible to achieve a certain result.

Agrosystems is a complex of systems of different levels . Accordingly, protection system provide the first level of protection against specific harmful organism; the second level-the protection of culture ; third level-improvement of crop rotation ; the fourth level includes the phytosanitary optimization on landscape level. Today, the most popular second level - the protection of the farming culture.

The basis for integrated plant protection is an agrotechnical method, which is based mainly on the methods of cultivation and requires optimal funding:

- modern complex of main pre-treatment;
- the use of high quality seed, resistant to the harmful carnicom;
- sowing and planting at the optimum time;
- timely harvesting;
- the qualitative development of seeds.

All these activities greatly reduce the development of harmful organisms. Preventive value has obkalyvanie fields and roadsides.

Concentration on one field of culture collects the related harmful organisms : weeds, pests and diseases, and to interrupt this connection in industrial production is crop rotation.

Potatoes may be cultivated as a monoculture, that is to be cultivated on the same field for several years so every year and pests of potatoes 20-30% of the crop, thus reducing the quality of tubers, dramatically increases losses during storage.

Treatment of tubers is one of the most important events for the protection of potatoes. Processing of tubers of seed fungicides and insecticides are held with the aim of destroying pathogens Rhizoctonia, dry and wet rot of potatoes, prevent injury to the tubers by wireworms, potato plants by aphids and Colorado potato beetle.[2].

This event is held before planting or immediately at the time of planting.

Chemical disinfection of tubers should be treated differentiated. The use of this technique with diseases and pests is permissible only in the case if the potatoes are moved, the tubers are dry , with no signs of the disease.

Treatment of tubers with symptoms of the disease, contributes to a sharp increase in rot development after planting in waterlogged or insufficiently heated soil to a decrease in similarity by 20% or more.

Drugs available on the market in Krasnoyarsk region, in order to combat such diseases as Rhizoctonia,late blight, common scab ,bacterial wet rot ,Fusarium dry rot, as well as such pests as wireworm ,Colorado potato beetle and aphids.

A decline in the population growth of plants in the potato is the most important factor in obtaining high and stable yields. For all weed has a lower level of requirements for growth factors than cultivated plants, and therefore higher competitive ability in the struggle for justice and living conditions [3].

Therefore, their influence on the yield of agricultural crops is enormous. Weeds compete for light, mineral nutrition, water supply, are also a good forage for many types of pests. Weeds promote the spread of disease: fungal , viral , bacterial . In addition, they create serious interference with harvesting ,reduced commodity and seed quality of potato tubers. Yield losses of potato at a high level of contamination can reach 75% . In the initial period of potato vegetation develops slowly , so it is very strongly inhibited weeds. The species composition of weeds in potato fields in the region of 30 87% are dicotyledonous weeds . From monocots common is millet chicken, green foxtail, perennial dicotyledons - field sow Thistle, bindweed, and perennial grasses - quack grass .

The potatoes lengthwise culture that can be grown under intensive mechanical treatments , allowing you to destroy the weeds . However, after germination , due to the rinsing of mechanical damage to foliage and root system of the plant and the transfer of viral infection and desiccation of the soil , the number of treatments it is desirable to optimize , combined with applications of herbicides .

Late blight is the most harmful disease of potatoes, because the yield is reduced to 70% or more. The causative agent is fitopolesye mushroom-like organism. It affects the leaves, stems and tubers. On the leaves appear quickly increasing dark brown spots, the leaves blacken and dry up. On damaged tubers formed solid blackened brown depressed spots of varying size . The cut tuber necrosis visible rusty color . Fungicides are only applied when the first signs of late blight [4].

When sowing the crops, the following pests: wireworm, Colorado potato beetle, aphids - apply insecticides (force ,Sharpay ,deksus, match , Sirocco) [5].

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# THE IMPACT OF SURFACE SEWAGE OF THE CITY OF ACHINSK THE CONDITION OF THE RIVER CHULYM

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**Annotation:** The article discusses the problem of the influence of surface runoff from urban area on the state of the river and suggests ways to solve it.

**Keywords:** city; Surface runoff; river.

The city is a complex urbanized system that has a negative impact on all ecosystem structures of the biosphere. Cities occupy large territories, increasing every year their areas, and as a result, increasing their influence on the natural environment.

A special role is played by built-up areas in the formation of surface runoff, creating an extreme state of permeability of the surface (asphalt pavements, roofs of buildings).

The urgency of the problem under consideration is due to sufficiently high water pollution indicators. The contamination of surface water is associated, first of all, with the discharge of contaminated sewage into water surface objects as a result of economic activity; Emissions of industrial town-forming enterprises; Entering into water bodies of polluting substances with thawed and storm surface runoff; Influence of water transport, etc.

On the basis of the foregoing, the processes of formation of surface sewage can lead to unpredictable consequences. In order to prevent the negative impact of the city on the river, it is necessary to study the formation of surface runoff, including the characteristics of the territory along which the runoff passes, and also to study the possibilities of cleaning.

The aim of the work is to analyze the formation of surface runoff and its influence on the river.

Objectives of the study:

1. Study of the location of wastewater discharges in the city of Achinsk;
2. Study of the scheme of the state of storm sewage;
3. Make a conclusion.

The city of Achinsk is an industrial city located on the right bank of the Chulym River.

Water in the Chulym River to the city is already contaminated with wastewater from the cities of Nazarovo and Sharipovo. The state of the river. Chulym according to the specific combinatory index of water pollution (UKIPP) is estimated as - water "dirty" (grade 4). The most common pollutants are phenols, petroleum products and metal compounds: copper, zinc, common iron, manganese, aluminum and cadmium.

The right tributaries of the Chulym River flow through the city: Achinka, Mazulka, Teptyatka and Salyorka, which are not used for household needs. Rivers have a high level of water pollution, which is caused by insufficient landscaping (lack of drainage, rainwater drainage, hard road surface), as well as discharges of untreated sewage from industrial enterprises. Thus, the small rivers of the city are sources of pollution of the Chulym River.

A significant source of pollution of water resources are urban sewage treatment facilities (right-bank - PIC and left-bank - VOC).

Right-bank wastewater treatment plants with a total biological treatment capacity of 30,000 m<sup>3</sup> / day. The facilities were put into operation in 1963, the project provides for mechanical and biological wastewater treatment with subsequent disinfection of treated sewage with liquid chlorine. Left-bank wastewater treatment plants with full biological treatment, designed capacity of 70 tcm / day. The facilities were put into operation in 1986, designed for complete biological treatment with disinfection of sewage with liquid chlorine.

The main water users in the city are Achinsk alumina refinery, utility networks, oil refinery, meat processing plant and other enterprises. Industrial wastewater discharged into the city sewer system and supplied to the city treatment facilities contains high concentrations of inorganic substances (fatty contamination, nutrient elements - nitrogen and phosphorus compounds). These substances are not retained by the technological equipment of treatment plants and are discharged with purified effluents into the Chulym River. All this leads to a constant excess of pollutant PDS.

The city's territory is one of the factors of surface runoff formation, which has a great influence on the chemical composition of surface sewage. Surface runoff is formed during the period of precipitation, snowmelt and is the most important source of water pollution. In theory, such effluents must undergo at least elementary stages of purification (separating coarse suspended solids), but at present such measures are extremely rare. This is explained by the complex implementation of the collection of surface runoff. Although there are storm sewers in cities, in any case, the collection of sewage is not fully implemented, since some of the runoff, bypassing them, will fall directly into the river, as a result of which drinking and technical water supply of settlements and industrial objects from such water bodies is practically impossible.

Surface run-off contains all types of pollutants: washed up soil, nutrients that make up fertilizers, road salt and other substances included in the road surface, soot and toxic substances included in the exhaust gases, engine oil from roads and car parks, AZS, garbage, etc.

The Water Code of the Russian Federation prohibits the discharge into water bodies of untreated to established standards rain, melted and watered water, organized from the residential areas and sites of enterprises. According to this code, persons guilty of violating water legislation are administratively and criminally liable in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, and are also obliged to compensate for water objects as a result of violation of water legislation [1].

In the city of Achinsk, the surface drainage from the territory of urban development is mostly absent. Existing drains are located, mainly in the central part of the city - along the street. Lapenkova, Zvereva, Gagarin, and others.

In the city there are 6 temporary sites for storing snow.

To reduce the influence of surface runoff, which forms in the city, on the Chulym River, it is necessary:

1. In the city to organize timely collection and transportation of snow to the city's sewage treatment plant with subsequent discharge into the water body;
2. Optimal use of anti-ice reagents in the fight against ice formation on roads;
3. Use surface runoff to feed water recycling systems of enterprises, which will not only reduce the load on water bodies, but also reduce the cost of money for water consumption by enterprises for production needs. [2]
4. Provide a part of the city's construction with sewage networks, where septic tanks and cesspools are used.
5. Eliminate the absence of storm water treatment systems affecting the pollution of water bodies flowing within the boundaries of the city, which in consequence leads to contamination of the river. Chulym;

In conclusion, it becomes clear that the river flowing in the city of Achinsk requires attention, and there is a need to raise the issue of establishing elementary treatment facilities for

collecting and cleaning surface runoff. Thus, a cardinal solution to the problem of reducing the anthropogenic impact on the aquatic environment can be achieved only by a set of measures of an environmental nature with their optimization from the point of view of economics and a comprehensive assessment of the aquatic ecosystem as a whole.

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# DAIRY FARMING AS AN ECONOMICALLY EFFICIENT SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY

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**Annotation:** In article questions of a modern condition of development of livestock and also the possibility of increasing the production of dairy and meat products. Characteristics of milk production and breeds of cattle.

**Keywords:** livestock, cattle, cows, dairy productivity, efficiency.

The most important indicator of the quality of nutrition is the daily intake value of protein of animal origin. Providing animal protein in the main animal country. In Russia per capita per day is produced by 43,3 g of the protein which is two times less than in Belarus, Canada, the United States and several other countries. According to the FAO, livestock farming Russia covers one-year the human need for animal protein 59.8%, including 45.7% of the milk and 14.1% from meat. Therefore, cattle in our country — the main industry is livestock, and the cow bred breed — the main productive force in the industry.

The change in species composition in dairy and dairy-beef cattle in different at - Rodney-climatic regions for different reasons: economic, political and ideological.

Ideological reasons in the world largely determined the changes in species composition in cattle breeding of Russia for the last 50 years. Almost all 19 breeds of dairy and dairy-meat direction of productivity, with the exception of Schwyz and Kostroma, have been subjected to crossbreeding with the Holstein. The majority of selection achievements — visokogradnya crosses with the Holstein breed, with all its advantages and disadvantages.

Blood Holsteins in the different fractions is present in more than 62.5% of the livestock breeds of dairy and dairy-meat direction of productivity in Russia. In the Krasnoyarsk Krai this figure is higher and approaches 90% [1].

It would seem that crossing the blood of the best breed in the world — Holstein, to the domestic breeds, has solved the main challenge of breeding them modernization, which over time improved the existing genotypes, lines, and led to the creation of new types and breeds, adapted to harsh natural and climatic conditions of Siberian regions, well adapted to industrial technology. Thus was bred the red-spotted dairy breed. Currently, work is underway on breeding of black - motley breed of Siberia on the fallopian already developed zonal types of black-motley cattle in Siberia: Baikal, Krasnoyarsk, Armenski.

Among the leading breeders of Russia, specializing on cattle breeds of dairy and dairy - meat direction of productivity, there is a perception on the translation of genotypes bred in Holstein breeds with a share of blood on the Holstein breed, greater than 80%. When a positive crossing of cattle of domestic breeds with the Holstein, which is held in the region at present, is undesirable,

since allele as the similarities of each generation the genotypes, lines, types and breeds close to the founder and will lead to a Holstein monobride.

The narrowing of the set of genes in cows creates problems with reproduction: 60-75 calves from 100 cows per year, reducing the productive period of 2-3 calving; contributes to the manifestation of genetic abnormalities, reduction of the technological properties of milk. All of these factors together become a major obstacle in the development of dairy and dairy-beef cattle in the whole country.

Therefore, it is important to objectively treat still remained small gene pool cultivated in the region of the Simmental, red pied and black pied cattle in the breeding and keep breeding it in frequency.

Dairy and dairy-meat direction over the years has undergone major changes. For several known reasons the process of reduction of a livestock of cattle, disappear domestic small breed, changing the owner of the cattle.

There have been significant changes in livestock by category of owners has increased the role of farmers and individual business households more than 50% and, accordingly, reduced the role of large agricultural enterprises.

Serious changes have occurred in the breed composition: more popular was the dairy cattle. thus, the number of black-motley dairy breed from 10.2% increase to 14.2%, Simmental milk and meat from 88.8% to 18.9%. one of the main reasons for the reduction of livestock of Simmental breed — crossbreeding with the Holstein red-and-white suit and on establishing a red - and-white dairy breed.

From breeding in the region was derived Kholmogorskaya breed that could not compete with black-and-white and red-white [2].

In the analysis of milk productivity indices revealed that the average yield of milk from cows of Simmental breed for 15 years was 3 255 kg of milk, and it was lower than cows of red-motley breed, 1573,8 kg (48,4%), in cows of black-motley breed 1 197 kg (36.8 per cent).

Of great interest is the comparison of efficiency of production for the period of lifetime breeding breeds in the conditions of Krasnoyarsk region.

In recent years, the herd contained 503 Simmental cow, red and white — 1 443 854 black and white. Milk yield from cows of red - motley breed at middle lactation for the last two years was 313 kg more than the Simmental, and 258 kg less than black-and-white. Higher lifetime productive period was from Simmental cows is calving about 3.4, excess of the red-motley breed was 0,81 calving to black-and-white — 0.70 calving, making lifelong dairy products - ciency (fat + protein) on 567,4 kg, or 35.8%, more than the red-motley breed and 392,6 kg or 24.8%, more than the black-motley breed.

Simmental breed was created in the conditions of intensive cultivation with abundant feeding. Parole homeland of Switzerland, the valley of the river Simme. The name of the Simmental breed came from the region where bred cattle[3].

Currently, the number of cattle of the Simmental breed in the region is 42,8 thousand heads. In the structure of the herd of cows it is 18.9%, however, they all have some part blood Holstein. Purebred Simmental cows domestic breeding there are about 100 head in PZ "Krasnoturanskiy" and about 600 head of purebred simmentals breeding of Austria contains in LLC "Usol". The proportion of purebred Simmental cows in the structure of rocks brought to the edge of the precipice of 1.6%.

In the world there are breeds of cattle that could compete in quality milk milk of pure-bred Simmental cows. A unique set of amino acids, minerals, vitamins does milk from Simmental cows out of competition, it is prepared with butter, cheese and baby food. The quality of the meat for marbling, second only to animals of meat breeds. Until later, the Simmental breed in the region need to pay attention and keep a genotype to future generations.

The solutions to the problem are: immediate work on the acquisition of enterprises of the regions of Siberia by bulls with the desired quality, the factory where the derived type; the adoption

of radical measures planned rasgou cows, getting cows mothers of future bulls with milk yield in two and more times exceeded the average milk yield of herds, which in the future will use a bull. In herds of breeding plants such cows shall not be less than 20%. Studies show that neph modern plants at least 70% of cows and heifers should Semenets sperm of bulls-improvers, and plem - reproducers at least 50%, that's the only condition in breeding the genetic progress of herds.

The second factor constraining the development of dairy and dairy-beef cattle in Siberia, is the evaluation of the progeny and the use of valuable sires. It is important to evaluate the bulls comprehensively, taking into account not only the milk yield of daughters in first lactation, but milk quality (technological properties, the content of protein and fat, mineral and vitamin composition), productive longevity, reproductive ability. Of considerable importance and meat quality, as a specialized large-scale beef cattle is only beginning to develop in the region.

Given the above it can be concluded that the breed is the basis of LM - volnovodov, productive force in every kind of animals and birds. Therefore, the choice of breeds optimal for the existing climatic conditions and created their view of technology believe it is important to provide the population with necessary food products. In terms of the Krasnoyarsk territory have the right to breeding red-spotted dairy breed, black-and-white dairy breed, and the preference can be given to the Simmental milk and meat breed.

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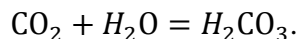
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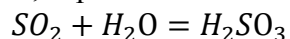
**Аннотация:** В настоящей статье рассмотрен ущерб, наносимой живой природе атмосферными загрязнениями (кислотными осадками), нарушение биологического равновесия в экосистеме.

**Ключевые слова:** кислотные осадки, ущерб и отрицательное воздействие на экосистему.

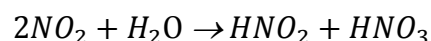
Кислотные осадки это различные виды атмосферных осадков (дождь, снег, туман, роса) с кислотностью выше нормы. Кислотность водного раствора определяется присутствием катионов водорода ( $h^+$ ) с концентрацией в одном литре (моль\л, г\л). На практике степень кислотности выражается  $pH = ed[h^+]$ . Например, если  $h^+ = 5$  моль\л, то  $pH=5$ , шкала кислотности идет от  $pH = 0$  до  $pH = 7$ . Чистая дождевая вода имеет слабокислотную реакцию  $pH = 5,6$ , так как в ней легко растворяется углекислый газ ( $CO_2$ ), с образованием угольной кислоты



Главные кислотообразующие выбросы в атмосферу  $SO_2$  (диоксид серы),  $NO$  (монооксид азота),  $NO_2$  (оксид азота IV) и другие. Природные поступления  $SO_2$  в атмосферу являются извержения вулканов, лесные пожары.  $SO_2$  образуется при сжигании угля, мазута на электростанциях, металлургических производствах (50%), выхлопные газы автотранспорта. При сжигании 1 млн. тонн угля выделяется 25 тысяч серы в виде диоксида, в 4-5 меньше окисленной серы дает сжигание мазута. Содержание оксидов азота в атмосфере ведет к разрушению азота ( $O_3$ ) (озоновые дыры). Оксид азота техногенного происхождения образуются при сгорании топлива выше  $1000^\circ C$ . Мировой выброс составляет 700 млн. тонн (США 30%, страны Западной Европы 25%, Россия несколько %).



Сернистая кислота, во влажном воздухе окисляется до серной кислоты  $H_2SO_4$ . Аэрозоли  $H_2SO_3$  и  $H_2SO_4$  составляют  $\frac{2}{3}$  кислотных осадков, остальное приходится на долю аэрозолей азотистой и азотной кислот:



Отрицательному воздействию подвергаются водные системы, почва, растительность. В воде озер, рек появляются высокотоксичные ионы тяжелых металлов (калий, свинец). Они разрушают молекулу белка: разрушаются скелеты рыб, раковины моллюсков, сокращается популяция наземных животных, птиц. «Мертвая вода» усиливает дефицит пресной воды. При нарушениях в почве происходит нарушение питания растений

(желтеют и сохнут пихтовые леса). Ущерб от кислотных осадков для Европы оценивается в 118 млн. м<sup>3</sup> древесины, из них для России  $\cong$  35 млн. м<sup>3</sup>. Вдыхание влажного воздуха оказывает вредное многообразное влияние на человека: сердечно - сосудистые и легочные заболевания, заболевание дыхательных путей в организме, отрицательно действует на гемоглобин крови.

Чистота атмосферного воздуха – одно из направлений природоохранной деятельности национальных правительств, которая развивается в рамках программы, принятой на XIX сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН в июне 1997 года.

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# PROBLEMS OF THE RURAL AREAS

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**Abstract:** problems of the rural zones, importance of the subject, types of problems: disappearing “dead” settlements, economic stagnation, problems of the land reforms to transfer the authority powers in managing of land resources, the shortage of specialists, knowledgeable in land law.

**Key words:** land reform, rural and municipal settlements, local self-administration, problems of rural settlements, municipal reform.

According to the majority of researches of the state of Russian rural zones, Russian villages are currently in deep socio-economic crisis.

It's difficult to agree to the full extent with such conclusion, because it is only possible to recognize the state of the economy and the social development of rural settlements as critical if we study deeper and more extensively the rural areas of the country, since Russia is the biggest country in the world that controls its own territories geopolitically and economically and ensures that every citizen receives equal opportunities for life, including those citizens that reside in the rural areas. According to the Russia-wide population count, more than 37 million Russian people live in the rural areas.

Researching the development of Bolsheuluykiy region (raion) of Krasnoyarskiy Krai that is endowed a status of municipal district under the law № 12-2554 of Krasnoyarskiy Krai "The establishment of borders and the provision of the municipal formation of the Bolsheuluykiy District and other municipal formations within its territories" we can draw a conclusion that the development of this region from 2004 up to today has reached significant results: the territory now includes the lands of 9 rural councils with the regional administrative center - council of Bolshoi Uluy.

For more than 70 years, since August 1944, Regional state newspaper "Vesti" has been published on the territory of the district, which allows the residents of the district to display an active civil position and express their opinions on the newspaper's pages.

Long-term and target-oriented programs to improve living condition and help the citizens, including the young families, are carried out in the region.

Favorable living conditions are created in the region for the young families; highly qualified teachers are working at regional schools; the sport center and developing of extra-curriculum learning centers help to bring up skillful and talented generations.

But along with such studies of the developing areas, the researchers study another subject – “dead” councils and villages. These are the settlements with no employment opportunities, no qualitative living conditions where the infrastructure is nonexistent and young adults and fit for work citizens do not stay.

According to 2010 Russia-wide population count, there 19 thousand of “dead” councils and villages in Russia. The situation with the rural zones that failed to develop in the current conditions is the major problem.

The main document that establishes proper functions of AIC, socio-economic development of rural zones nowadays in Russian Federation is the “State program of agricultural development”. It has been extended officially to a period from 2013 to 2020.

The program states that agricultural economic growth decrease and lack of alternative employment opportunities for the citizens created the escalation of social problems.

Russia nowadays is at the very beginning of the process to overcome these social problems, at the stage of developing complex and conceptual evaluation system for the rural zones.

The key factor of economic growth in rural areas is land resources management and proper usage.

Substantial legal aspect to improve economic and social conditions of agrarian sector is the Land Reform that became effective in 01.03.2015 that allowed to fundamentally modify already existing structure of land resource management.

Prior to this reform, the management of the land resources was conducted by the municipalities - raions. All the assets, such as staff, finances, information were concentrated in the municipal districts. From 01.03 2015, the law prescribes transfer these powers or to the level of the RF subject, or the level of rural settlements.

Less than two years since the transfer of powers to the village level, the analysis of the practice of constituent entities of the Siberian Federal district showed that only few subjects of powers of Executive authorities and local self-government bodies of settlements in the sphere of land relations were reallocated between the laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

At the same time, there are no cases in the Siberian Federal District of making decision to hand over in full the powers to manage the land plots in the territories of rural settlements to the level of a subject of Russian Federation.

For more than two years, land management has been carried out by the settlements where there are not only qualified personnel is missing, but simply an Internet access is unavailable.

According to the information provided by Ekaterina Varfolomeeva, the acting director of Roseestr’s department for Krasnoyarskiy Krai, starting from March 2015, the number of the incoming applications to register transactions of the land plots whose state ownership is not delimited has decreased dramatically (for individuals by 20% decrease, for companies – 4 times less)

From 01.01.2017 G. changes in Federal law 137-FZ " About introduction in action ZK the Russian Federation (as amended by Federal law from 03.07.2016 N 334-FZ)

Again, the provision of land, state ownership is not delimited, by the local government of the municipal district in respect of land plots located on the territory of the rural settlement, part of that municipal district, and land located in inter-settlement territories of municipal district...

The law calls for work quite a significant amount. It and activities on land, defining the boundaries of ie survey plots, cadastral public record sites, public tenders. Technical measures, implementation of which requires substantial financial municipal funds. Often, municipalities have insufficient funds for preparing land plots for implementation.

Land for sale and lease is carried out at a public auction that allows you to purchase land to bidders, regardless of their place of residence. In practice, difficulties arise when the villagers do not have the financial ability to buy at auction they are interested in the land.

The complexity of the current legislation regulating land relations, including the delimitation of state ownership of land is often the reason for poor decision-making at the regional level. The shortage of specialists in the territories of rural areas, know the theory and practice of land relations, also affects the make competent legal decisions on settlement of land disputes and is one of the essential problems of rural areas.

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## PROBLEMS OF SOIL POLLUTION

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**Annotation:** In this article we will talk about one of the most important natural resource – the soil. Considered the main causes of the influence of different contamination sources on the degradation of soils in the city of Achinsk.

**Keywords:** soil, sources of pollution, industry, transport, utilities, agriculture.

The soil is a special natural formation for the growth of trees, agricultural crops and other plants. It is difficult to imagine life without our fertile soils. To date, soil pollution enterprises and humanity has reached enormous proportions, and the ground of our planet are in dire need of protection.

Soil is an essential natural resource, the state of which largely determines the ecological balance of the planet. The main characteristic of the soil is fertility, which is formed due to microorganisms. Economic activity leads to pollution of soil, reducing the economic and potential fertility.

The soil in contrast to the atmospheric air has the ability to accumulate getting to her impurities. Pollutants entering the soil in large quantities, accumulate in plants and enter the human body causing harm to his health.

The city of Achinsk is an industrial town. On the territory of Achinsk district operates Achinsk alumina refinery, which is the main polluter of air, water and soil in the city. AGK is located in such a way that due to wind, pollutants applicable to the city.

Emissions of pollutants have a negative impact on the environment, including ambient air and soil. As a result of company activities for the city settles a large part of dust emissions.

In April 2016, the Krasnoyarsk environmental Prosecutor's office jointly with the regional Rosselkhoznadzor checked the compliance with environmental legislation. According to supervising Department, in the production of "RUSAL Achinsk" alumina waste is generated – nepheline sludge and ash and slag waste CHP, which are placed on the sludge in the form of slurry. As a result of the activities of the company have been chemical contamination of the land plot of agricultural purpose with an area of approximately 2 ha adjacent to the industrial lands. The drainage and leakage water of the sludge dump of the enterprise, struggling outside the production areas have contaminated the soil with phosphorus, potassium, sodium, manganese, Nickel and lead. Supervisory organise it was noted that in samples of contaminated soil compared to control soil sample showed a reduction in the content of organic matter more than 70%, phosphorus 60%, increase in exchange potassium content more than 9 times, the exchange of sodium 16 times, mobile forms of manganese in 7 times, the increase in the gross forms of manganese more than 2%, Nickel — by 1.5 times, increase in mobile forms of lead are more than 3 times.

According to specialists in pollution of the fertile layer of soil the object of environmental protection suffered damage of more than \$ 31 million rubles.

In November 2016, the Achinsk city court has obliged the JSC "RUSAL Achinsk" ("RUSAL Achinsk alumina refinery") to pay to the budget of Achinsk district of Krasnoyarsk region, more than 31 million rubles for environmental damage.

Contamination of human soil is also one of the most important problems of modern ecology and environmental management.

The degradation of the soil cover is soil pollution, which the chemical content exceeds the natural level. Indicators of this process become living organisms, in particular plants that are the first to suffer from violations of the natural composition of the soil. The reaction of the plants depends on their level of sensitivity to such changes.

It should be noted that in our country provides for criminal liability for pollution of land.

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# *Section №6*

## *Actual problems of the modern Russian law and legislation*

### **CORRELATION OF MORALITY AND LAW**

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**Abstract:** The author made an attempt to analyze two main categories of legal entities, such as: morality and law. They constitute the most important regulators, which influence their implementation and improvement in society. The article deals with the interaction and interaction of these most important social norms, as well as their influence on the spiritual development and improvement of the individual and society as a whole.

**Keywords:** Morality, conscience, law, court, process, state, society.

The term "morals" was introduced by Cicero and means Latin: a common tradition, established social ideas about good and bad, right and wrong, good and evil, as well as a set of rules of conduct arising from these submissions. Sometimes the term is used in relation not to the entire society and its parts, for example: Christian morality, bourgeois morality, etc.

Morality is born at a certain stage of development of society and she, like any other system, has certain stages of development. The first and fundamental level is the level of a cult. Which includes rituals, customs, system of prohibitions, taboos. This is followed by the stage of culture, the formation of mankind by natural norms, which is called morality. These include such concepts as good, evil, justice, conscience, freedom. The third stage of the birth of morality is inherent in the element as a society. All values named before, transformirovalsya in legal norms, where social and legal controls.

Right — one of the types of regulators of public relations; in the millennia of the history of jurisprudence has repeatedly stated that in matters of law should avoid universal definitions. A generally accepted definition of law does not exist in modern science.

Law is a system of rules, expressed in laws, and other recognized government sources and is mandatory, the regulatory state criterion lawfully permitted (and prohibited and prescribed behavior).[1]

Law and morality – the most important elements of human culture, always acting in close cooperation.

The relation between law and morality has long occupied the minds of many thinkers, this problem has been the subject of numerous philosophical, legal, sociological research.

The dialectical unity and difference of morality and law ambiguously appears in a different socio-historical conditions. Thus, the unity of morality and law may develop or deteriorate, purchase artificially-forced features or be completely organic.

The question of the relationship of morality and law received the coverage already in many works of ancient philosophers (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle), which, with regards to the legal ideology, tried to link ethics with the law. For example, the Roman jurists were formulated postulate, which States: "the Right recommends that approved usage", that is dictated by morality. In relation to criminal law, it just means that the prohibition of an act must naturally flow from his moral values. In modern times morality is inseparably associated with the right, this is very absolutizirovat and ideologically legislation that dissolved the moral law. "Ethics and jurisprudence - says Helvetius, - I regard as one and the same science." [2]

German classical philosophy attempted to define the relationship between law and morality. For example, Kant sought to realize the connection by subjecting the law of morality. Hegel considered the problem of interaction of morality and law as a form of manifestation of the will of man. Difference between morality and law, he, like Kant saw that morality does not allow any external coercion. As a dialectician, Hegel believed that the legal and moral can not exist by themselves. [3]

As noted earlier, the sources of morality and law alone – it's customs, taboos, myths, and religion. Customs are customary law. Therefore, at different stages of development of legal regulators almost merged with a moral. And it lasted for quite a long period. However, from the moment when the external side of human life separated from the spiritual world, began the rivalry of two types of norms: law and morality. The right was in charge of an external party, behavior, morality is internal.

Thus, only over time, the right took shape in the written law and judicial practice. Despite the antagonism between them, for the rule lives only because of its moral content. In other words, the right includes an element of morality, as though "grow" from these norms. Therefore, the right is not only political and legal but also social and ethical.

As we can see, morality and law are necessary, interrelated, interpenetrating system of regulation of public life. They arise because of the need to ensure the functioning of society by harmonizing the various interests in the subordination of people to certain rules.

In the process of reforming our society has been a fundamental miscalculations. Socio-economic difficulties, the erosion of moral and spiritual values, the decline of prestige of intellectual labor, the prevalence of material values over spiritual, moral, led to the weakening of moral values in all spheres of life. In the period of exacerbation of the contradictions in social life, the growing social tension, falling labor discipline; be characteristic of a sense of pessimism, apathy, indifference; cultivates selfishness and extreme individualism gives rise to intolerance and confrontation in relations between people. These processes negatively affected the legal consciousness of citizens. In a society where economic relations are ugly, ruled by the cult of money, the lifestyle and morality of the criminal world, an enticing opportunity to get rich quick, attract the attention of many, especially young people, are knocked out of normal track disintegration. Depreciate the General social and moral principles. The crime against this background, always and everywhere increases dramatically.

Morality acts as a conflict with reality, a negative attitude to the ruling institutions. Mass morality begins spontaneously to oppose the political and legal system. The right is losing its moral base and, as a consequence, reduces the efficiency of many types of law enforcement activities, cease its support for the population. The legal system, losing connection with reality, no longer able to resist tyranny.

The main reasons for the manifestations of these negative phenomena are:

1. The lack of clear separation between legislative, Executive and judicial authorities;
2. Undeveloped legal framework governing the processes in society;
3. Many of the laws, regulations, instructions outdated;

4. The laws that apply often do not have mechanisms for the implementation of the imperfection of law-enforcement practice, reduce the level of justice give rise to legal nihilism.

Thus, we examined the degree of hierarchical development and formation of morality, its improvement and importance at the present time. Also, I analyzed the essence of the concept of law, and found that identical answer to the question "What is law?", does not exist. Each specialist treats it differently, but a common ground of course is. Revealed that socio-economic difficulties, the deformation of the spiritual principles in society are not conducive to creating conditions for the formation of spirituality, morality, legality, arising from the need to ensure the highest values, the main of which is the man himself. Finally, it can be noted that morality and law interact and influence each other both directly and indirectly, and are key regulators in the system of social relations.

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## JURISPRUDENCE IN A PERIOD OF NEW TIME

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**Annotation:** An attempt is made to analyze and consider the main political, legal and philosophical doctrines in the New Times, which were formed and were of great importance in general. The article focuses on some scientists who disclose their activities and show their overall significance. Both advantages and disadvantages of different concepts are revealed.

**Key words:** political doctrines, history, natural law, positive law, concept, spirit of laws, philosophy of law, legal positivism.

In the New period, the law gets its start in the period of the European Renaissance and the reformation. In this way, she was focused in the Foundation and values of the new, antitheological and antifeeding legal Outlook in which basis were the rationalistic concept of natural rights and freedoms of all people.

The formation and development of these new views on the state and the right is connected with names of such thinkers, as N. Machiavelli, J. water, Grotius, B. Spinoza, F. bacon, T. Hobbes, a Locke, C., Pufendorf, X. Tomazy, X, wolf, Leibnitz, sh. 1. Montesquieu, Z. Z. Russo, T. Jefferson, D. Adam, D. Madison, I. Kant, G. V. F. Hegel and others.

One of the striking factors in the process of updating of legal thought and the subsequent formirovaniu as science was the work of the outstanding Dutch lawyer of G. Grotius (1583-1645).

Noting the legal view of his research, he emphasized the distinction of the law is exactly the "science of law" from the science of politics. The subject of law, according to Grotius, it is law and justice, predmetnyi about the politics of expediency and utility.

Thus, under the law and justice Grotius understands natural law – "law in the proper sense of the word," "order of reason" [1]. The source of natural law is not someone else's will, interest and benefit, and the very reasonable nature of man as a social being, who "is inherent in the pursuit of a relaxed and led by your own mind on bringing men to their fellows" [2]. Unchanging natural law is independent even from God. "Indeed, says Grotius, – just as God cannot make two and two not equal four, so he can't exactly evil by implication to draw in goodness" [3].

Of particular importance in the formation of the theory of state and law in the overall legal thought showed ideasmarta, a prominent French lawyer sh. 1. Montesquieu (1689 1755). His theory about the "spirit of laws" (in this case, it is the natural, reasonable and necessary in positive law) was a productive attempt the attainment of the objective laws of logic and historically changeable positive laws, knowledge of these factors and conditions which give rise to them.

The trend of legal knowledge in obnarujivaetsya patterns of occurrence and formation of law certainly contributed to the deepening of legal studies, the enrichment of the scientific potential of law to increase academic quality legal knowledge.

"The spirit of the law" is a law-making dignity and legal result of these conditions (geographical, climatic, national, historical, cultural, social, economic, political, moral, religious, etc.), which have a great influence in legislation.

"Laws, expressing in General, notices of Montesquieu in work "About spirit of laws", there is the human mind, because it disposes of all the peoples of the earth; and the political and civil laws of any nation must be not more than as special cases of this Supplement of mind" [4].

However, the historical conditionality of rights is the only criterion of its authenticity and correctness. Every legal finding, they stressed, has its time, and it should not be arbitrarily cancel it and artificially replaced by any new laws. Right lives its own Autonomous and independent from the activities of the legislator's life. In addition to these activities develops customary law, reflecting the existing order of things. The law is not the main and not the only source of law

The revival and strengthening of national States, the emergence of absolutism affected universitetsomradet and University science. Most of the higher educational institutions were under nablyudeniyami monarchs, in addition, they tested the Catholic and later the Protestant Church, becoming guides to their ideology. There was a significant need to reform University education, his deliverance from the bondage of ecclesiastical scholasticism. 16 18th cent. according to the circumstance in alamvesikonnas the rise of science in a particular unit took place outside of the University walls. However, however, their importance with the aim of training is so important now for national service canonicalize to reconsider. The creation of national States, the changing status of universities had different results, it is important in the interests of legal science and legal education: there was a "violation of universal Yuridicheskaya and orientation to a common European law, which emerged in the Middle ages".

Samodanova have also contributed to the decline in power of the Catholic Church. Performed formation and rasiterolognl legal concepts. Almost all of them saw the foundations of Roman law. Since the purpose novaserv European countries is peculiar to there was the concept of natural law.

In the eighteenth century legislative measures of the state have contributed so important reforms. Despite tastes existed other region: it was found that the laws and ordinances effective only in this case, if their standards meet the actual socio-economic relations and the real needs of society.

The development of legal science, its methodology is inseparable connected with scientific achievements in the other of blastoconidia. The basic principles of modern science are accepted in the 16th 17th century Science, according to the opinion mnozhestvakh, was the product took place in this period of scientific revolution that takes proishodyashego from 1543 with the publication of labor N. Copernicus "On the inversion of the heavenly spheres". The appearance of novejschaya in technical and natural Sciences does not have and impact in the Humanities and methodology of science. Approximately the formation of scientific knowledge is commonly divided into 3 stages: classical science ser. XVI con. In the XIX century (some scholars divide this period into 2 periods), non-classical science – the end of XIX century 70s years of the XX century And post-nonclassical science 70s years of the XX century and our time. The development of such periods of the formation of science scholars is combined with so-called "scientific revolutions."

In General, you want to highlight, the fact that representatives of the historical school authority, despite without exception, all these cons in their approach, played an important role in the formation of nemetallicheskie science of the 19th century, which, tangible impact and shaping of law in Russia.

An important development of theoretical and methodological views in the field of law and the country associated with the work of Hegel (1770 – 1831).

In his own "philosophy of right" he declares that only a philosophical doctrine about prostiraetsya a true science of law. The ideology of the right at the same time developed them as well as philosophical science(part of philosophy), and not in the form of a legal discipline, as in Hugo.

Since the second half of the 19th century up to the present period, the philosophy of law began under prevoshoditelstva contrary to Hegel's views on the law – directly as well as legal discipline and taught in the law faculties. In the framework of the science of law philosophy of law was developed and is being developed more and positivist foundations (in the form of a positivist philosophy of positive law), and antipositivists positions.

The positivist (and neopositivist) the direction of the philosophy of law was skruchivali in the 19th 20th centuries in the form of a single teoriprov and the country basically from positions of analytical jurisprudence. Thoughts and installation umozaklyucheniya find their own formation and confirmation in the utilitarian theory of law I. Bentham, in "positive law philosophy" D. ostina, "the pure theory of law", Kelsen, doctrine of the City of HART on primary and secondary legal rules, "is informative-critical theory of law" O. Weinberger and others. [5].

Denominatio belong to the philosophical and legal views of Russian representatives of legal positivism (G. F. Shershenevich) and neopositivism (V. D. Katkov).

Antipositivists the direction of the philosophy of law as a legal discipline were developed on the basis of certain philosophical doctrines such as neo-Kantianism, naegeliana, existentialism, ontological philosophy, etc., and from the standpoint of this doctrine and other legal options (intelegentnogo) of law.

Legal science of a New time, its direction, showing how the views of the theories and teachings about state and law are dependent on social and economic conditions existing at the

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## MINOR ACTS: ISSUES OF THEORY AND PRACTICE

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**Abstract:** the article deals with the controversial question in the field of criminal legal relations associated with the relationship between the concepts of de minimis acts. The author analyzes the existing position is theoretical in nature, the relevant legal provisions, foreign experience of enforcement practices.

**Key words:** law criminal minor acts, danger to the public.

According to part 2 of article 14 of the criminal code act minor is defined as action (inaction), although formally containing signs of a crime, but not representing public danger.

Legal definition leaves uncertainty about the forms of insignificance and criteria of its determination, in connection with which these issues are sufficiently discussed in the scientific community. Thus, according to E. V. Blagova, analysis of the wording of part 2 of article 14 of the criminal code of Russian Federation allows you to distinguish 2 groups of acts that are minor: first, those in which the public danger is, however, not sufficient for recognition of act by a crime; secondly, these are acts in which the public danger is absent [1, p. 275].

Is of interest the opinion of Vladimir Maltsev, who identifies two possible cases of insignificance: 1) theft of a pencil/matchbox, etc. (public danger is completely absent), 2) danger to the public, but it does not exceed the level of civil or administrative misconduct. In the same vein, imagine a fairly significant number of scholars and practitioners [2, p. 19].

However, V. N. Vinokurov noted that, considering the insignificance, you should consider two kinds of acts: 1) the act may stipulate as the legal and administrative and criminal liability (for example, theft and petty theft), 2) for an act provided only criminal liability, and no additional "buffer" in the form of administrative liability no action or criminal or not. However, the author proposes to use the concept of insignificance only to the second case [3, p. 76].

In our view, the above position is generally more appropriate to understand the Institute of insignificance, but it should continue and be developed further.

The analysis of norms of the criminal code of 1960 in part 2 of article 7 of the RSFSR criminal code indicates that the insufficiency affects the formal elements of the crime, because the rule refers to "signs, any act" without mentioning any consequences. However, criminal liability for the minor was introduced in article 96 "Petty theft of state or public property", recognizing the crime of "small" legislator explicitly speaks of the insignificance, as less than "minor" theft is difficult to imagine. Therefore, this article of the criminal law should not be in the Special part of the criminal law [4, p. 106].

Category of insignificance, as estimated, generates a mixed understanding among researchers and practitioners. The lack of clarity of legal regulation and weak theoretical knowledge of the problems of determining the causes of subjective approach at the decision of

questions on excitation of criminal case or about refusal in excitation of criminal case, the termination on the subsequent stages of the procedure.

Pre-revolutionary Russia's criminal code suggests that the rate of insignificance was not known to our pre-revolutionary legislation. So, in the Criminal code on criminal and correctional punishments of 1845 under the crime refers to the interference of the Supreme power and established its authorities, or the rights and security of society or individuals. violation of the rules prescribed for the preservation of certain legal rights and public or personal safety or use, was called a misdemeanor.

Scientific and practical interest of this problem is the analysis of the criminal legislation of foreign countries. It's true specifies P. V. Teplyashin "...science (relevant disciplines) cannot develop only on the basis of information obtained in the framework of its own domestic law in order to objectively assess the advantages and disadvantages of a domestic law-enforcement and law-making activities..." [6, p. 208].

Thus, the analysis of the legislation of the CIS countries shows that the majority of criminal codes of the CIS countries retained the notion of insignificance that determines the social danger of such unlawful acts, as the infliction of harm or threat of such injury (part 2 of article 9 of the criminal code of Kazakhstan, part 2 of article 14 of the criminal code of Azerbaijan, part 2 of article 18 of RA criminal code; part 4 of article 11 of the criminal code of Belarus, part 2 of article 7 of the criminal code of Georgia).

In the criminal code of the PRC stipulates that "all acts prejudicial to state sovereignty, territorial integrity and tranquility to the split of the state, undermining the people's democratic dictatorship, overthrow the socialist system, violate public and economic order, private or collective property of the working masses encroaching on personal property of citizens, their personal, democratic and other rights, as well as other damaging public acts for which this Code provides for criminal punishment are offences". In this article are clearly insignificant, harmless act, as impregnable. The author thinks that this is not necessary, as no public danger is revealed through the objects of abuse [5, p. 46].

The current criminal code of France the General concept of a criminal act is missing, although the conceptual position of the new criminal code of France became the basis of the categorisation of crimes. If the division of crimes into categories was based on the type and size of punishment, at the present time of the wrongful act began to be divided into crimes, offences and violations on the basis of material feature – of the seriousness of the act, i.e., prejudice to the personality, society and state (article 111-1) [5, p. 46-47].

A brief overview of foreign and Russian criminal legislation on the consolidation of the category of insignificance suggests that in the criminal codes of most countries and in the Russian pre-revolutionary legal acts and indicating the insignificance of the acts is missing.

In practice mainly harm actually suffered allows us to estimate the degree of harmfulness of acts, so only minor damage, the insignificance of the damage caused in conjunction with other factors may justify the application of part 2 of article 14 of the criminal code.

However, in the study of judicial practice, found an interesting situation. So, Judicial Board on criminal cases of the Supreme Court overturned the conviction of persons according to paragraph "a" of part 3 of article 158 of the criminal code for stealing beer bottles from the apartment of the victim in view of insignificance of act, while setting, that the mere fact of illegal penetration into dwelling against the will of the person living in it requires qualification according to article 139 of the criminal code [7].

District court of Saratov region made a decision on paragraph "a" of part 3 of article 158 of the criminal code for theft from home victim of cash in the amount of 200 rubles and 0.5 kg of meat dumplings cost 85 rubles per kilogram, causing property damage totaling 242 of the ruble. And was convicted of committing a crime under paragraph "a" of part 3 of article 158 of the criminal code [8].

Thus, the characterization of an act by virtue of insignificance not representing public danger, shall be in accordance with part 2 of article 14 of the criminal code. However, there is a problem. So, in part 2 of article 14 of the criminal code, the words "public danger" and "minor" refers not one and the same act. The first fact whose social danger is missing. Insignificance, on the contrary, points to the act, whose social danger there is she just small for the crime. It appears that the legislator in the same formulation introduced mutually exclusive characteristics of the acts. Thus logically the giving of the law part 2 of article 14 of the criminal code cannot be extended to any category of acts. Actions (inaction), at the same time and not having a public danger, and having it not happen. So any qualification of the acts under part 2 of article 14 of the criminal code theoretically possible.

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## HISTORY OF prosecutor's OFFICE IN THE Russian CONDITIONS

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**Annotation:** The prosecutor's office of the Russian Federation is a single federal centralized system of bodies which task includes implementation on behalf of the Russian Federation of supervision of observance of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and performance of the laws existing in its territory.

**Keywords:** Prosecutor's office, regulation, reform, Russian Empire, Soviet state.

The Prosecutor's office of the Russian Federation is a single centralized system of bodies which carry out on behalf of the Russian Federation supervision over compliance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and execution of laws in force in the territory of the Russian Federation, as well as perform other functions established by Federal laws (paragraph 1 of article 1 of the law "On Prosecutor's office").

The first regulatory legal acts of the Prosecutor's office usually recognized orders of Peter I of 12 January 1722 "On the post of the Senate" ("...to be in the Senate General Prosecutor and chief Prosecutor, as well as in all the Board's attorney, who will have to report to Prosecutor General"), dated 18 January 1722 "On establishing of the position of prosecutors in the outer courts and on the limits competenceenhancing courts in cases of denunciations of taxation and other people", and from April 27, 1722 "On the post of Prosecutor-General"[14]. Significant impact on the prosecution has had a provincial reform of 1775, which was accepted "Statute of the provinces" and the Decree of 7 November 1775 "On Prosecutor's office and the cook"[10].

During the reign of Catherine II was formed the prosecution in the judicial institutions of the respective level, so to delineate the activities of prosecutors and courts has been quite problematic. As a consequence, to isolate a government supervision of the provincial administrative authorities in isolation from the judicial institutions was not possible. Important for proper functioning of the state apparatus recognized that there was a concerted effort in the judiciary to ensure justice and the rule of law, including in the criminal proceedings.

Until the judicial reforms of Emperor Alexander II trial (the indictment) or as it is sometimes called, limitation of activity was only one of the indirect activities of the Prosecutor's office. In the course of the actual trial reform 1861 - 1864 years she lost the Prosecutor's participation in the observance of the law, but not because the oversight was not needed, but because it is in a known manner prevented the aristocracy and officials of the all-powerful administration.

It is important to note that the judicial reform (1864) has created a fundamentally different type of prosecution. Its adherents, who claimed legitimacy started to outline the concept of legal state, provided, thus overcoming the inquisitorial procedure and the separation in the framework of judicial power from the indictment[5].

However, the mentioned doctrine has been legalized due to the conversion of the Prosecutor's office of the Institute of government, possessing comprehensive control over the execution of laws by the state institutions, in the ordinary criminal prosecution in the structure of the Executive branch[11]. Introducing such a procedure forms and ceremonies of the indictment process, it would be in the investigative proceedings start on the basis of which a criminal trial should have had the goal of discovering truth regardless of the will and expressions of the parties[5].

In the end, you should summarize the judicial reform of 1864 narrowed the scope of activities of bodies of Prosecutor's office, limiting its strictly judicial area, and laid it upon the Prosecutor of the state prosecution in court and supervision of preliminary investigation and inquiry. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to pay attention to the positive impact of the idea of prosecutorial supervision of investigation of criminal cases. Even though certain violations (liberal interpretation of the law) by prosecutors, the fact of their presence in the course of inquiry or preliminary investigation as a whole had a progressive character, of course, being a powerful deterrent against the tyranny of the gendarmerie (police) authorities[8].

The doctrine of the separation of the judiciary from the Executive (administrative) in the context of further improvement of national legislation seriously have raised the issue of the need for the government to prosecute those whose actions caused harm to public interests (in criminal cases, which was not "of the Complainant-victim"). So in the 70-ies of the XVIII century at the legislative level this function was first assigned to the Prosecutor's office (prosecutors and attorneys).

By the end of the XIX century in the Russian Empire to the prosecution of great hopes; some of them were implemented in the ensuing historical development.

The Prosecutor's office in pre-revolutionary Russia from the organ to oversee the execution of laws, prosecution, transformed into an appendage of the courts and was engaged in prosecution and maintenance charges[9].

The great October revolution broke and the Royal Prosecutor's office, which was one of the forces of the bourgeois regime in the fight against the revolutionary movement of the working class in tsarist Russia. After the war, there was a need for the establishment of a single law in the country.

The late 1921 - early 1922 to a session of the Central Executive Committee issued a Regulation on the Prosecutor's office, but it was not accepted unanimously. 26 may 1922 session of the Central Executive Committee approved the Regulation on prosecutorial supervision, the resolution session signed by the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee M. I. Kalinin may 28, 1922

With the formation of the Soviet Union on 23 November 1923 was established the Prosecutor's office of the Supreme Court of the USSR, confirmed in the Constitution of 1924 the Constitution of 1924 contained a special Chapter VII about the Supreme Court of the USSR, in this Chapter set forth the powers of the prosecution.

June 20, 1933, adopted a Resolution of the CEC and CPC of the USSR "On the establishment of the Prosecutor's office of the USSR" on the basis of what the Prosecutor was an independent organ of state power.

Further, the place of the Prosecutor's office in the system of public authorities has changed. Originally it was part of the people's Commissariat of the RSFSR, and then in the USSR armed forces. Despite this, the Prosecutor's office was considered as an Autonomous organization, evolved from the system of state authorities[15]. In the USSR Prosecutor's office consisted of: the Chief military Prosecutor, the Chief Prosecutor's office of railway transport and the Chief Prosecutor's office of marine and river fleet. Head of the special Prosecutor's office chief military Prosecutor, chief Prosecutor of railway transport and the chief Prosecutor of sea and river fleet are appointed by the General Prosecutor of the USSR.



After the formation of the Soviet Union, with the adoption of the first Foundations of the judicial system of the USSR and the Union republics, the prosecution was based on the subordination exclusively to the relevant Prosecutor of the Republic and acted on the basis of issued by the republics of the provisions. The public Prosecutor was accountable and subordinate to the Supreme organs of the Republic.

In the Position of the Prosecutor's supervision was said about the fact that procurators had the status of a centralized system of bodies with subordination of subordinate prosecutors to higher ones status. Provincial prosecutors, local authorities are not obeyed, thus having independent local government status. In the counties acted aides of the provincial prosecutors. In 1928, in the Prosecutor's office moved to the investigative unit.

In 1937, adopted the Constitution of the RSFSR, in which the Prosecutor's supervision was characterized as high supervision. Prosecutors in their activities was focused on the implementation of supervision of compliance with Union legislation.

May 24, 1955 decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR approved the Regulation on prosecutorial supervision in the USSR, according to which, as before, the prosecutorial system was declared centralized system of bodies headed by the Prosecutor General of the USSR. Proclaimed independent status of the Prosecutor's office. In turn, in 1959, by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was established the Collegium of the USSR Prosecutor's office and Prosecutor's offices of Union republics. Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Council of 14 December 1966, approved the regulations on the military Prosecutor's office.

The strengthening of the centralization and unity of the Prosecutor's supervision was promoted by the USSR Constitution, adopted October 7, 1977

In the USSR Constitution 1977, unlike previous constitutions, the regulation of organization and activity of Prosecutor's office was a whole Chapter. Here were fixed the subordination of prosecutors to the Prosecutor General of the USSR, it was determined that the General Prosecutor of the USSR and all subordinate prosecutors exercise the Supreme supervision over the legality, proclaimed the independent status of the Prosecutor's office from the local authorities. On the basis of the Constitution of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 30 November 1979 was adopted the Law on the procuracy of the USSR. It is important to note that the Soviet PROKURATURA (public Prosecutor's office) was established to oversee the observance of laws and in the interests of a correct statement of the fight against crime. The specific objectives of the creation of the USSR Prosecutor's office was the strengthening of socialist legality and protection of public property by the USSR against attacks from the antisocial elements.

In the initial period of the Soviet Prosecutor's office focused on ensuring the rights and interests of workers[3].

In connection with the collapse of the USSR procuracy, the USSR ceased to exist. The Supreme Council of the Russian Federation of 17 January 1992 adopted the Law "On the procuracy of the Russian Federation "[2]. The law is not only preserved, but also strengthened the position of the Prosecutor in supervising the execution of laws by bodies of administrative jurisdiction.

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# LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE ONSET OF LEGAL LIABILITY FOR VIOLATION OF WORKERS' RIGHT TO PAY

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**Abstract:** The article is devoted to one of the most acute problems of the implementation of the norms of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, international norms and norms of the Russian labor legislation that guarantee the payment of labor to employees by the employer.

**Keywords:** Labor, employee, employer, responsibility, wages.

According to part 3 of Article 37 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, everyone has the right to remuneration for work without any discrimination not lower than the minimum wage established by the federal law. [1] The very right to pay for labor and guarantees for its implementation are enshrined in a number of important international acts of organizations: the UN, the European Union, the International Labor Organization (ILO), as well as the CIS, EurAsEC, acts of labor legislation, and labor legislation of Russia. After the international documents and the Constitution of the Russian Federation - the Labor Code takes the leading place in the Russian legislation. Starting with article 2 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, the rights of the employee to timely and fair payment of wages in full. [2] Unfortunately, many employers do not comply with the standards set forth in the above-mentioned article. The largest percentage of non-payment of wages falls on the period of the crisis and the way out of it. Every year the number of employees who are not paid in time wages, is growing. Russian law provides for legal liability for violation by employers of workers' right to pay. Responsibility for such offenses is provided for in the LC RF, the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation and the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The norms of article 142 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation provide for the employer's responsibility for violating the terms of payment of wages and other amounts due to the employee. It says that the employer and (or) authorized representatives of the employer who have delayed payment of wages to employees and other violations of wages, are liable in accordance with this Code and other federal laws. If the period of delay in wages exceeds 15 days, in this case the employee has the right to temporarily suspend his professional activity until the employer eliminates the debt, that is, the payment of the delayed amount. [2]

In accordance with Art. 236 of the LC RF for the employer provides for liability for delaying wages and other payments that are due to the employee. [2]

In addition to liability for such offenses, the employer may be held liable for criminal law. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation protects the most significant labor rights and provides for them a criminal penalty. Non-payment of wages takes place in this list of rights. [3]

An article on this (Article 145.1) was introduced in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation by Federal Law No. 48-FZ of 15 March 1999 and acts in the wording of Federal Law No. 203-FZ of July 24, 2007. According to it, if the delay in payment of wages over 2 months, is

punishable by a fine of up to 120,000 rubles. Or in the amount of the salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of up to one year, or deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 5 years, or imprisonment for up to 2 years. More severe punishments are provided for in part 2 of the same article of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation for the same acts that entailed grave consequences. [3] [4]

Having analyzed a large number of citizens' appeals to the prosecutor's office about late payment of wages, I would like to give an example. The prosecutor's office of Dobrinsky district took control of the situation with the payment of arrears of wages to employees of DPMK Dobrinskaya of the branch of ZAO Agrodorstroy. During the prosecutor's inspection it was established that the company did not pay wages for November-December 2015, The debt in the amount of 759,399 rubles. Despite the repeated appeals of employees to the head of the enterprise on the issue of payment of wages, the arrears have not been repaid. Desperate to defend their rights on their own, the workers turned to the district attorney for help. Based on the results of the verification of the appeal in respect of the acting. Director of the DPMK Dobrinskaya, a branch of ZAO Agrodorstroy, the prosecutor instituted proceedings on an administrative offense under Part 1 of Art. 5.27 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation (violation of labor legislation and other normative legal acts containing labor law norms). On the basis of the prosecutor's decision, the guilty official was fined 4 thousand rubles. Simultaneously, the prosecutor appealed to the court with a demand for compulsory recovery from the employer of the accrued, but timely unpaid wages of employees. The prosecutor's requirements are fully satisfied. At present, thanks to the strict control of the prosecutor's office, the wage arrears at the enterprise are completely behind the execution of judicial decisions. [5] Thus, it can be concluded that in the presence of a very significant number of violations by employers and their representatives of the right of employees to pay for labor, bringing violators to administrative, and even more to criminal liability, is problematic, but still employers do not go unpunished and bear a certain legal responsibility.

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# INSTITUTE OF FORCED PREPARE A SAMPLE FOR COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN MECHANISMS TO ENSURE THE RIGHTS OF PARTICIPANS

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**Abstract:** The article deals with some problems of criminal proceedings arising in the course of obtaining samples for comparative analysis.

**Keywords:** process, samples, coercion.

One of the key principles in the activities of the bodies of internal Affairs is the principle of respect for the rights and freedoms of the individual. This is a constitutional principle enshrined in part 2 of article 21 of the Constitution. According to the specified principles "no one shall be subjected to torture, violence or other cruel or degrading treatment or punishment." [1]

The rights and freedoms of the individual should take place and when obtaining samples for comparative studies. Article 202 of the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation regulating the procedure of the procedural actions, stipulated that "upon receipt of samples for comparative studies should not be used methods dangerous to life and health or degrading his honor and dignity." [2]

It is assumed that law enforcement agencies must strictly abide by this principle, but in practice investigators often there are situations when a person is suspected (accused) of a crime, victim, witness, or other physical person or legal representative (in cases if there is a need to check whether they left traces in a certain place or on material evidence) (part 1 of article 202 of the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation) refuses to provide the samples voluntarily.

In such situations, the constitutional principle of observance of the rights and freedoms of the individual is in resonance with the phenomenon of forced collection of samples for comparative studies. Therefore, further analysis of the problem of human rights will be considered in the context of the enforcement mechanism in the course of procedural actions of the investigator to obtain samples.

As mentioned above, situations where the person refuses to voluntarily provide the necessary for examination of the samples further the purpose and conduct of that examination becomes impossible, and all preliminary investigation is losing one of the key evidence - the expert opinion and as a consequence, the system of accusatory evidence in the case may not be sufficient for charges are laid.

In such cases, appropriate will be the use of coercion

Many authors of the comparative samples are divided into two groups:

1. samples to force the impossible (handwriting samples, voice) [3, p. 17];
2. samples that are subject to certain conditions (for example, exhausted all the measures of persuasion for voluntary sample) should be to enforce: hair, nails, blood, urine, sweat. [4, p. 54]

According to some authors the criminal procedure law, including the authors of the commentaries to the code of criminal procedure at compulsory collection of samples for comparative studies, the principle of analogy of the law of the rules governing such investigative action as examination.

The basis of the conduct of both the sample and the examination is made by the investigator of the decision; and part 2 of article 179 of the criminal procedure code contains a rule that defines what this award shall be binding on the assignee. In accordance with the analogy, we can assume that when the sampling resolution is also required to the person against whom it was made.

Rossinsky E. R. also of the opinion that in exceptional cases of refusal to provide samples, those the nature of which permits this, can be obtained by force. [5, p. 45]

However, despite the necessary use of the enforcement mechanism in the articles of the code of criminal procedure, we do not find direct provision referring to the possibility of the investigator in certain cases forced to obtain samples for comparative studies.

In our view the absence in the code of criminal procedure norms that would regulate the procedure for the use of compulsion during obtaining samples for comparative studies in cases where the person refuses to voluntarily provide biological samples required for the study is a space in the criminal procedure legislation. [6, p. 131]

As correctly noted by Breger D. K. "the investigator will not dare to conduct the proceedings in force, realizing that he may subsequently impute not only the violation of the rights of participants in criminal processes to protect the integrity of the person, but the abuse of power in connection with the violence and treatment, humiliating human dignity or creating danger to life and health". [7, p. 100]

A solution to this problem would be:

1. Supplement part 3 of article 202 of the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation with the following sentence "Imposed by the investigator the resolution on obtaining samples for comparative studies is required to the person against whom it was made";

2. Inclusion in the code of criminal procedure additional articles 202.1 titled "cases and terms of a compulsory obtaining of samples for comparative studies", which would be placing specific cases in the course of preliminary investigation, which would include an enforcement mechanism; setting a clear scope of permissible coercion that is necessary to ensure maximum respect for the rights and freedoms of the individual. [8, p. 214]

The only case of coercion will be exhausted by the investigator all of tactics, making it impossible to obtain samples from persons voluntarily.

The application of the Institute of coercion is only possible in exceptional cases.

One of the conditions of obtaining samples for comparative studies will be that "when obtaining samples for comparative studies from persons of the opposite sex, if it's getting associated with the exposure of a party to criminal proceedings, the investigator be present not entitled. In this case the investigative action is a doctor."

On the one hand, by its nature, a new article 202.1 of the criminal procedure code would be the guarantor of the rights and freedoms of those individuals whose samples to the investigator for the purpose of examination, because it would eliminate the use of unnecessary violence and methods of degrading the honor and dignity on the part of police officers, clearly regulated their activities during the forced sample.

On the other hand, the forced regimentation of the sample, simplifying the application of this procedural actions for investigators and will also allow to distinguish the ways and methods that will be legitimate when obtaining samples from violations of the law, in particular in the application of methods and techniques, degrading the honor and dignity that do not fall under legitimate. [9, p. 112]

With regard to the observance of constitutional rights and freedoms when forced to obtain samples for comparative studies, in part 3 of article 55 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes: "the Rights and freedoms of man and citizen may be limited by Federal

law only to the extent that this is necessary in order to protect the foundations of the constitutional system, morality, health, rights and lawful interests of other persons, ensuring defense and state security". Based on this, we assume that personal freedom of citizen of the Russian Federation may be restricted if necessary to obtain the samples during the preliminary investigation, which in turn is aimed at protecting the constitutional order, morality, health, rights and lawful interests of other persons, ensuring defense and security of the state. This restriction will be enshrined in the code of criminal procedure. [10, p. 192]

Thus, the lack of normative regulation of the issues of compulsory obtaining of samples for comparative studies in the current criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation is a gap in the legislation. In our opinion, necessary to present criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation in a new wording:

1. To Supplement part 3 of article 202 of the code of criminal procedure a new provision stating that "the investigator Issued a resolution on obtaining samples for comparative studies is required to the person against whom it was made";

2. To insert a new article 201 "cases and terms of a compulsory obtaining of samples for comparative research." Which will establish that in case of failure of a person to voluntarily provide comparative samples, they can be obtained by force.

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# THE PROBLEM WITH NOTIONS OF JUSTICE AND JUSTICE RATIOS IN LEGAL THEORY

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**Short summary:** In the attempt to reveal the concepts created "fairness" and "justice", just to see the standards of fair trial and understand whether their courts in the modern world. Particular attention is paid to the correlation of the concepts of "fairness" and "justice".

**Key words:** Justice, justice, judgment, truth, right, law.

*Justice is truth in action.*

*Disraeli. B.*

As we currently understand the concept such as "justice" and "justice"? How they relate to each other? Whether fair justice? Refer to the dictionary what "justice" and "justice". Justice is a General moral sanction cohabitation of the people, considered mainly from the perspective of colliding desires, duties; the way of justification and distribution michinjshida benefits of the hardships of their coexistence within a single social space.[1] justice is a form of state activity, which consists in the consideration and resolution of the court referred to its competence cases - criminal offences, civil disputes, etc. [2] But language practice shows the inextricable link between these concepts, confirmation you can refer to another dictionary, where the concepts of "justice" and "justice". The concept of "fair" is interpreted as "correctly done according to the law, truth, rightness," and the concept of "justice" as "the right judgment, just verdict, the decision according to the law, the truth".[3]

The idea of justice in its modern sense is connected with the idea of the need of public (moral) evaluation of existing regulations and laws. As noted by T. A. Alekseeva, "problems of justice be on the agenda when the need arises in the public assessment of the activities of the relevant institutions in order to balance legitimate competing interests and claims of members of society"[4] the Submission on rights and freedoms of the individual are not always recorded in the texts of the laws are contained in the moral consciousness, often offering corrections to the text of the law or their interpretation and application. This is based on the concept of "legal law". This concept, first, comes from the fact that the rights and freedoms of man belong to him by nature, and secondly, this concept orients the practice of application and interpretation of the law, third, equating in the public mind is not enshrined in law the moral values of those who have already obtained legal force, it gives all moral values the force of law, contributes to their incontrovertibility and authority.[5]

Therefore, the concept of legal law reflects the intended idea of justice, improving legal regulation with the aim of maximizing full realization in him of moral norms.



Unlike the concept of justice justice has a number of specific characteristics: it is carried out on behalf of the state, special state bodies – the courts, through judicial sessions on civil, criminal and other cases in the statutory procedural form.

Fairness of judicial decisions is possible only on the basis of strict observance of the law. The fairness of the proceedings in a broad sense, when giving the evaluation of the process of judicial protection in General. In this case, the right to a fair trial has been interpreted as the right to a trial corresponding to the totality of standards of justice.

The minimum range of attributes of justice (in the broad sense) of judicial proceedings in civil and arbitration processes includes the following standards:

- The independence and impartiality of the court (with subjective and objective point of view);
- Publicity of the proceedings (the openness of the trial to participants and the public);
- The motivation of judicial acts adopted in the course of the proceedings the national courts;
- The reasonableness of the term of the proceedings (including the enforcement of a judicial act nice) for maximum reduction of the period of legal uncertainty for the persons whose rights and freedoms have been violated or unlawfully restricted;
- The proceedings established under the court of law, possessing and using legal authority to review the relevant categories of cases;
- The inadmissibility of the cancellation or restriction of judicial control in certain spheres or with respect to certain categories of cases;
- Providing feasible access to national jurisdictions and to participate in the proceedings;
- "Fair balance" procedural equality of parties and adversarial process (including the right of a person to participate in the proceedings in clear and accessible language, communication);
- Compliance with the conditions for the admissibility of evidence underlying the adopted business court act;
- ensuring specific performance rendered in the case final judgment. [6]

However, justice does not always coincide with legality. Sometimes it so happens that under the law a law enforcement official finds the decision is correct with skouroliakou point of view, however, taking into account the individual characteristics of the case such a decision may be fair not always, justice is in the practice of law and an independent meaning. She is one of the leading started with solving legal cases, when the court granted a "margin of appreciation" when the court carries out the function of individual regulation. Justice with legality is a basic requirement for the application of the law. With justice, a prerequisite of which is the validity, understood as the compliance of activities of bodies and persons in the framework of the law to the specific context of place and time, the choice of optimal ways of implementation of rules in specific situations. Fair within the law may be considered only possible in the specific case, the most optimal, rational, humane solution. It can be found on the basis of the right to establish the circumstances of the case, their correct legal and social evaluation and interpretation of the specific right norms in the system of other norms of this branch of law, and, if necessary, just law in General.

The problem of giving a legal, valid, fair judicial decisions is largely determined by the qualitative composition of personnel between the judiciary and other law enforcement agencies. It sometimes happens that the implementation of justice in the trial of civil cases to a certain extent prevent various errors, omission and discrepancies the judges. Meanwhile, the famous Russian lawyer A. F. Koni emphasized the high importance of moral character. He wrote: "Justice cannot be detached from justice. Oblivion is about a living person, about fellow in the General world existence, capable of feeling suffering, imposes NOTHING, and the mind and talent of a judicial activist, and external perceived the usefulness of his work. The judge must always remember that in his hands lies the fate, and sometimes human life itself".[7]

Thus, it should be noted that justice is an essential requirement for the application of the law, along with the requirements of legality, validity, expediency, and truth. Fair judgment involves the accurate identification of circumstances, the correct and comprehensive assessment of the situation based on its individual characteristics, the right choice, interpretation and assessment of relevant rules (set of rules) law. The legal system assumes some of the ways the right application, allowing the judge staying within the law, to implement the decision made by the highest measure of justice. To implement the idea of justice, an important condition is the high moral character of judicial representative. Essential to the realization of justice (in its modern sense) in the judicial practice is a certain state of the judicial system. It must find its embodiment of the principles of equality, proportionality, independence, competitiveness, the transparency that is associated with the understanding of the court as a specific law enforcement Agency. Particularly relevant perhaps a more complete implementation of these principles is for the Russian judiciary, which is in the process of reforming the Soviet legal system, where these principles have been implemented is very limited. The need for such reform is dependent on the value of legal mechanisms in the process of establishment of market economy, formation of civil society and social rule of law, integration into the world community. Namely, legal institutions, and in particular, justice should become the guarantor of the implementation of these processes of the principles of morality and justice.

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# DISCRETION SEARCH AND ITS MAIN DIFFERENCES FROM RECESS

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**Abstract:** The article examines the main problems of production and the search of his differences from the recess in terms of criminal procedure compulsion.

**Keywords:** search, recess, coercion.

Most of the named legislator of investigative actions has sharply forced, being, in fact, the measures of criminal procedural coercion. A search in the system of investigative actions from the point of view of criminal procedural compulsion, in our opinion, occupies a special place. Because it affects the most important constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. [1, p. 297]

One of the procedural conditions for the legality of a search is the presence in its production of witnesses. Witness – "by the law of the Russian Federation the person to participate in the performance of inspection, search... and other investigative activities in cases stipulated by the code of criminal procedure". The task of witnesses according to article 60 of the code of criminal procedure is the certification of the fact of investigative action, as well as the content, progress and outcomes. Many authors emphasize the effectiveness of bringing witnesses to participate in investigative actions. However, there is another opinion on this issue. Some authors believe that the institution of witnesses should be optional, as it is not a means of control over the activities of the person conducting the investigative action. The role of witnesses is to certify the legal actions of the investigator in the provision of counteraction to investigation from interested persons, and, therefore, the decision on attraction of witnesses must be taken by the investigator at his discretion. [2, p. 25].

Indeed, in our opinion, the Institute of witnesses in the form in which it exists in the Russian procedural legislation does not cope with performance of its certifying function. In practice there are cases when the participation of witnesses in investigative action is reduced only to signing of a Protocol or other investigative actions. Besides incomplete and unclear explanation understood their rights and responsibilities in conjunction with their legal ignorance does not allow them to effectively implement their statutory tasks. [3, p. 11]

This fact is confirmed by the materials of investigated criminal cases according to which none of the search Protocol, there has been no statements or comments from witnesses. Separate the authors rightly conclude that law enforcement officers are experiencing difficulties related to the reluctance of citizens to participate in the investigation (as witnesses). The enforcers are not convinced of the latter in the wrongness of the positions they occupied, and carried out a search "with the participation not required, and a minimum number of witnesses" [4, C. 55].

This circumstance leads to the fact that a large area of the object understood is unable to prove all actions are searched, but the "search Protocol, they sign as if you were present at the same time the examination of all premises and seizure of all objects". [1, p. 268] moreover, some authors emphasize that the production of investigative action is difficult to determine the interest

of the witness in its result, which often leads to the loss of the evidential value of the found objects. [2, p. 26]

So, when a search in the house of L., a suspect in the organization of a gang, was found a gun with ammunition. One of their witnesses was their number of employees in the store owned by the mother of the suspect. During the investigation the suspect stated that the gun was planted on him by operative workers. The same version was confirmed by interrogated as the witness understood, with the result that the probative value of the results of the search were lost. [5, p. 18]

These circumstances make one doubt that "the presence of witnesses encourages the investigator to comply strictly with the requirements of the criminal procedure law," and moreover creates an obstacle to the illegal actions of "bad" investigator, ensure observance of the law, increases the quality level based on the outcomes of investigative actions of the Protocol. It seems that the search of a "bad" investigator will be able to break the law ("find" of interest), despite the presence of witnesses. The latter will think that the investigator actually found the objects incriminating search. In this context, we cannot agree that the presence of witnesses ensured compliance by the investigator of the law and especially improves the quality of the search Protocol. On the other hand, the attention of scientific thought rightly drawn to the fact that the interrogation of a witness in court (in criminal proceedings) allows to identify a number of irregularities in the conduct of a particular investigative actions, which often leads to admission of the evidence obtained inadmissible. Investigative practice is replete with such cases, however, as a rule, since the production of the investigative actions to judicial review of criminal proceedings is a significant amount of time, in connection with which the persons brought in as witnesses, can't remember the details of the investigative actions and their questioning in the hearing is useless. Look at the witnesses as the "impartial witness the legality of actions of the investigator, if the need arises to apply procedural coercion, which significantly restricts the rights of citizens" seems to us not justified. In order to be a witness of the correctness of someone's actions, their need to assess in our case, from the point of view of their conformity to the letter of the law. The authors proposed to entrust to witnesses a similar function, detect themselves with their full legal illiteracy. [6, p. 95]

This raises the question: how witnesses will assess the legality of actions of officials if they do not have the necessary legal knowledge? In view of the above circumstances, we share the position of some authors about the possibility of non-participation of witnesses in certain investigative actions (including search) in the application of video. [7, p. 33]

It appears that the use of videos (technical means of recording) will allow much more effective to perform the functions of identity in fact, the progress and results of investigations. However, there are some rules and recommendations developed by the forensic science with the aim of qualified videos, the observance of which, and, consequently, the validity obtained in the production of investigative action evidence assessed by the court when considering a criminal case. The establishment of the Institute the duty of witnesses, in addition to the above mentioned negative phenomena, raises many difficulties, in particular, a large number of people and, consequently, significant costs of maintaining them. In addition, the performance of the duties of witnesses on an ongoing basis for a long period of time can further aggravate the practice of production of some investigative actions without their participation, but followed by preparation of a formally correct Protocol. The same consequences, in our opinion, can lead to the introduction of the civil liability for refusing to participate in the investigative action as witnesses. [8, p. 27]

With regard to dredging, the most important difference between the search of the recess is that the investigator knows what the subject is suspect. [9, p. 112] This point is key to the weakening of the coercive nature of the recess in comparison with a search warrant. The person is suggested to voluntarily surrender the item. Therefore, the freedom of choice of persons in the situation of the seizure of documents, in our opinion, fully manifested the principle of optionality in criminal proceedings.

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# OBJECTIVE TRUTH AS THE PURPOSE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE OF EVIDENCE

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**Abstract:** This article discusses complex theoretical question of the place of objective truth in a criminal proceeding.

**Keywords:** truth, investigation, evidence.

One of the most difficult issues in the theory of criminal process was and remains the problem of establishing objective truth in a criminal case. The object of cognition in criminal proceedings is a crime, which finds its outward expression in certain specific events and facts. Therefore, the object of knowledge of investigative bodies and the court has strictly defined time and space frame, therefore, the truth in the criminal process can be known completely and may carry elements of both absolute and relative truths. [1, p. 312]

As you know, any crime committed in the material world. Him precede, accompany and follow certain phenomena and facts. Preparation and Commission of the offence and the criminal result is reflected in one form or another on the environment and imprinted in the minds of the people, who witnessed the crime. It's a reflection of crime in the environment is due to the action of the General law of interconnection and interdependence, existing between phenomena of the objective world. Based on this law, knowing that in nature and in public life nothing happens in isolation, that every phenomenon is directly or indirectly related to other phenomena that affect other phenomena and, in turn, reflects the influence of the other, the investigator and the judge is looking for those specific relationships that exist between the criminal action and its result, between the offender and the context in which the crime was committed. [2, p. 45]

The knowledge of the truth in criminal proceedings, therefore, does not constitute any exception to the General rule and is carried out in accordance with the General laws of human cognitive activity. It is obvious that known truth is the result of a single process of mental and practical activities of man, and the truth in the criminal process – a special case of cognition. [3, p. 88]

The truth in a criminal case is learned in the process of preliminary investigation and trial. In the process the knowledge of the truth put forward working hypotheses (versions) that are extremely important logical methods, giving the researcher the likely path to the truth and giving the study focused. Versions are verified by comparison with the facts of objective reality, interconnected by a party or parties with the crime. The version check is done with the help of investigative actions (inspections, interrogations, searches, research evidence, etc.). [4, p. 112]

The General law, which is subject to the knowledge of the truth in the criminal process, does not rule out some of the features that distinguish the process of cognition of the truth in this area of work from the knowledge of the truth in science. In our opinion, these differences are primarily rooted in the subject of knowledge and the originality of the means and forms used in

the process of discovering the truth in criminal proceedings. These funds are determined by the procedural law, which formulates the most appropriate legal standards to investigations and trials, ensuring the achievement of truth.

The complexity of cognition in criminal proceedings is obvious, because frequently the crime becomes known much later, interested persons hide his traces, the means of knowledge are limited by law and the terms which are provided by the manufacture of preliminary investigation and detention. The circumstances of the crime are always of past events, raises the problem of accurate reconstruction of the events of the crime, but also mental States, which were subjects at the time of the crime. [5, c.34]

Investigation, the court will know the circumstances of the crime in the course of evidence and using evidence in the manner prescribed by law. But to know the facts and intuitively, or by using data that are not referred by law to the evidence (for example, the results of operatively-search activity). And, despite the fact that the received data can be faithful, true, to accept them on the basis of the procedural decision can not be as long as the compliance of these information fact is proved in the manner prescribed by law. [6, p. 37]

It's clear: the knowledge and proof – of concept is not equivalent. Although proving the facts of the case at all stages of the proceedings occurs in accordance with the laws inherent in any process of cognition of objective reality, it differs in that the goal, the means and ways provided by criminal procedure law.

In order to trace the mechanism and regularities of knowledge about crime and the criminal, it is necessary to disclose the related concepts, including contained in the law: what is the evidence what it may be received, from what sources, how to evaluate and get the correct result, etc. thus, considering the problem of truth in the criminal process, it is impossible to mechanically transfer the General situation of philosophy in the field of justice. As noted above, unlike other areas of human knowledge and the process of proof is regulated in the criminal procedure law in determining well-defined forms and conditions pertaining to the subjects, means and purposes of proof. The specificity of the process the knowledge of the truth in the criminal process lies in the fact that the object of knowledge is a complex social phenomena, mental and material. [7, p. 66]

Since any cognition is a reflection of our consciousness of objective reality, true knowledge is recognized correctly reflect this reality. With regard to the criminal process is full and complete compliance with the conclusions of the investigation and the court about the circumstances of the case, the guilt of the person prosecuted, the circumstances that took place in reality. [8, p. 44]

With evidence, the investigating authorities, the court know the facts, being objective reality, existing independently of man. Fact exists (or in the case of a crime existed) regardless of whether know about it of the person conducting the investigation or court consideration of the criminal case. [9, p. 146]

However, in order to the fact could be used in evidence, it must be known, i.e. reflected by the human mind. And in thinking exist, interactions are not objects but their images, concepts, and information about them. In this regard, it becomes apparent that proof used the fact, and the result of cognition, which is expressed on the outside in the form of information about this fact. In particular, the traces of the crime.

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that objective truth is a picture of the crime, folded investigator collected evidence as a mosaic. We believe that the legislator prematurely abandoned objective truth as the goal of criminal procedure proof. Objective truth was and is correct, sometimes the only vector in the investigation of any criminal case.

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## CIRCUMSTANCES EXCLUDING CRIMINALITY OF ACT

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**Abstract:** the article discusses the relevance and importance of the circumstances excluding criminality of act, their characteristics and place in the theory of criminal law. It analyzes different points of view regarding this topic, some problems associated with this Institute and the direction of their decisions.

**Keywords:** Circumstances excluding criminality of act, public danger, wrongfulness.

This topic is relevant due to the fact that the institute circumstances precluding criminality, promotes the most comprehensive protection of every citizen's rights and freedoms by all means not prohibited by law and thus serves the establishment and strengthening of the democratic order in a society.

In the theory of criminal law issue criminal defenses, it has an important place and is no less complex in comparison with the other matters. The current criminal law (Chapter 8 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) is regulated by six such circumstances: self-defense; causing harm at detention of the person who committed the crime; an urgent need; physical or mental coercion; reasonable risk, and superior orders.

In life, there are cases where the act or omission that looks similar to a crime and punishable by a different content and is socially useful and is not recognized as a crime. It was during this action (or inaction) can talk about criminal defenses.

Consequently, the circumstances precluding criminality, recognized socially useful activities aimed at eliminating the threat created for public relations, protected by criminal law [1].

Circumstances that may eliminate or reduce the danger to the public and the wrongfulness of the act, are constantly in the spotlight at the expense of that, there are different points of view. For example, S. Kālin wrote: "In clarifying the legal nature of the circumstances considered the initial position is that the conduct committed in the presence of any of these circumstances is lawful. At the same time, this behavior causes a significant harm to legally protected objects, which in the absence of the relevant circumstances is lawful "[2]. E.Kozakova, says that there are cases when a citizen considers (true or not true) that he has the right to cause harm, cause serious injury or to use weapons against another person for the purpose of self-defense of their rights and interests arising in criminal practice, quite often. The legislator, in this case allows the infliction of harm, although formally a citizen actions contain signs of a crime, but under certain rules (conditions) eliminates the basis for criminal liability. [3] These points of view on what direction to accurately delimit criminal conduct, entailing criminal liability on non-criminal has no presence of public danger, illegality or guilt. We agree with these views, because such decisions must be rationale and justice, otherwise, the citizens will be lack of confidence in the force of law and the protection of the State.

Taking into account the above, it must be said, and that the rules laid down in Chapter 8 UkrFA not contain criminal - legal prohibitions, are prescriptive and incentive, ie allow the person in each

case to choose between several options of behavior, without specifying clearly defined and uncontested action. From the point of view of legislative technique norms of criminal defenses, decorated so faulty and pose a problem that no further comments and clarifications, they are inaccessible to the law enforcer.

In legal literature, there are definitions: under circumstances precluding criminality, refers to the action (or inaction), externally covered by the elements of a crime, but is essentially a socially useful and necessary [4]; circumstances precluding criminality - these are the conditions under which, superficially resembling a crime, in fact it is not. Moreover, in two cases (self-defense and arrest of the perpetrator) causing harm under certain conditions deemed dangerous to society [5]. We, in turn, is considered optimal to introduce in the current law (Chapter 8 UFPA) general rules on circumstances precluding criminality, which could accurately specify and clarify their application. And a normative definition as socially useful and appropriate actions prescribed by law, to address the threat and eliminating crime and offenses. Practical implementation, which will serve to further strengthen the legal protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen in Russia.

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# LEGAL SCIENCE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

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**Abstract:** In this paper, the development of legal science in the Middle Ages is considered, the analysis is conducted and the main reasons for the formation of law as a science are examined. The article focuses on the main reasons for the transition from the theological interpretation of law, the development of the institution of law in general.

**Keywords:** legal science, the Middle Ages, development of law

Legal science develops in parallel with the development of the state, firmly intertwining with the customs, religion and economy of countries. It is on the development of law in the Middle Ages, associated with the transition from the slave-owning to the feudal system, the development of new legal relations, one can see the formation of legal science.

The main cultural structure of the Middle Ages was theocentrism-the idea of God as the center or organizing the beginning of everything that exists. At this time, the Roman Catholic Church becomes the center of the intellectual structure of Western European countries.

The Church, wishing to establish control over the events taking place in Western European countries, needed a special layer of educated people who applied the Christian doctrine in relation to work and the way of life. The Church recognizes the unconditional value of a person, regardless of his social status. The meaning of human existence, in the scope of religious worldview, was understood as a knowledge of God, at the same time, the most important problem of religious philosophy is the correlation of knowledge and faith.

The legal science in the Middle Ages is determined, given the main cultural direction of life, by religion. At the same time, jurisprudence is regarded as an applied branch of theology and as a consequence, the interpretation of science is mixed with the church's understanding of being. The medieval universities of Bologna (1088), Oxford (1167), Paris (1160), Cambridge (1209) have been established. They have the following faculties: general educational-preparatory (faculty of free arts), legal, medical, theological, Which were theological [1].

The main driver of the development of legal science in the Middle Ages is the rise of the economic component of countries. During the Middle Ages, trade relations, the development of crafts and production, science, urban development are growing. Due to this there is an expansion of knowledge about the right, which later provides a transition from a religious understanding of law to a scientific, rational one.

The development of trade relations, production, the growth of private property, the complication of relations within society have brought about the need for legal regulation of these relations. There is a return of society to Roman law and for the first time the class of lawyers is being formed. The classes of lawyers included:

1. Glossators (from the Latin glossator - the interpreter).

The main task glossators was to determine the essence of law and the separation of law from the customs and feudal laws of the Middle Ages. The school of glossaries emerged in the early 12th century, in Bologna. Its founder is considered to be Irneria (1085 - 1125), his followers were: Bulgar, Martin Gozia, Jacob, Hugo de Porta Ravenyana [1].

2. The Kononists are the decrees. The main task, which was to study the norms created by the church to regulate public life. The first canonical collection, similar to the Roman collections, is created by the monk Gratian in the 12th century. In the future, Pope Innocent III, Gregory IX, and Boniface VIII deal with such compilations [1].

3. Practitioners are experts in law who, by virtue of their duties, are constantly confronted with the existing norms of law. Representatives of prominent lawyers-practitioners - Philippe da Bomanuar, Eyck von Repgof [1].

Each direction of legal legal understanding had its own object, its goals and objectives, but the methodology was the same. For glossators, legists, the main works were the scientific works of Rome's lawyers. For the Kononists - the decretists, the creation of the church. For practitioners - the traditions and customs of the past. Nevertheless, the class of lawyers of the Middle Ages, in which of the branches of interpretation they were not included, made an indescribable contribution to the development of the logic of interpretation of the rules of law.

In the Middle Ages, legal education is further developed. In the X century there are schools where law is taught. In the XII century there appeared a university legal education. For example, at the University of Bologna in the middle of the 12th century, several thousand students from different countries of Europe were studying Roman law. In the XII - XV centuries, there are law faculties in Cambridge, Paris, Padua, Oxford universities. Jurisprudence becomes part of European culture [2].

Summing up the formation of the legal science in the Middle Ages, it should be noted that with the development of commodity-money relations, there appeared a need for a more adapted law. As a result, the adaptation of Roman law, the revival of legal science and legislation, the liberation of the right from theological, ecclesiastical mixing and dogma.

Through the efforts of the estates of the lawyers of the Middle Ages, Roman law acquired the status of the basic legal science of most European countries, including Italy, France and Germany.

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# ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF AGRARIAN LEGISLATION OF RUSSIA

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**Abstract:** In this article, problems of development of the agrarian legislation of Russia are considered. Characteristic features of agricultural development are analyzed. Revealed and justified the need to transform the regulatory framework. On the basis of the study, a new normative legislative act is proposed, its definition is given, its main characteristics are formulated

**Keywords:** agrarian legislation, problems of agrarian legislation, agro-industrial production, agrarian industry, agrarian regulation.

Currently the agricultural legislation has become difficult to perceive because of many constituent industries and his extensive volume, which in turn makes the complex mechanism of regulation of these relations. In this regard, in Russia there arose a need not only to strengthen existing regulatory legal acts on regulation of agricultural structures, but also the creation of new laws governing the legal status of different agro-industries. In connection with the development of the agrarian legislation changed the form of regulatory acts, thus affecting the system of law.

In 2009, his work "the Agrarian law of Russia" M. I. Trump expounds on this subject as follows: "there is a need for the adoption of the Agrarian code of the Russian Federation – the basic consolidated normative act on the basis of which it will be possible to improve legal regulation of relations in agriculture" [1]. The problem of regulation of the agrarian legislation remains relevant to this day. I must say that the laws are largely obsolete. There is a need for fundamental change and adaptation to the international level of our agrarian legislation. Despite the fact that agriculture is a complex object of regulation, at the expense of many of its constituent sub-sectors with its own subject of regulation, should not dwell only on the analysis of the agricultural legislation, and should be codified. It is possible to combine rules of diverse regulations in a codified act, provided that they are directed to a common object.

Earlier existing Federal law of July 14, 1997 № 100-FZ "About state regulation of agroindustrial production" had become the main regulatory legal act, improving legal support in the ongoing agrarian reform Russia, in accordance with article 2, whose main task was the regulation of agricultural production in the following industries:

- the formation and functioning of the market of agricultural products, raw materials and food;
- financing, credit, insurance, taxation;
- protection of interests of domestic producers during carrying out foreign economic activity;
- the development of science and implementation of research activities in the field of agricultural production;

- the development of rural social sphere;
- other directions defined by legislation of the Russian Federation.

Anyway, this law did not last long. It was replaced by a new Federal law of 29 December 2006 № 264-FZ "About agriculture development" which serves as the basic legislation for the development of agro-industrial complex of Russia and to the present. It should be noted that, despite the fact that the law establishes the main directions of legal regulation of relations in the sphere of development of agriculture, it still is more economic in nature, as subject to regulation are the socio-economic relations between citizens, legal entities and public authorities. But do not forget about the fact that agrarian relations include not only socio-economic aspect, but also legal. After all, the main object of agrarian relations is the land and its use, which in turn refers to the legal relations of the land and entrepreneurial nature.

A major positive aspect of this law is formed the concept of agrarian policy, defining its objectives, directions, principles, envisages further development of this policy, including measures for its implementation. As an important side of this law is the introduction of the state program of development of agriculture and regulation of markets of agricultural products, raw materials and food, including at the municipal level. In this case, the experts reasonably identifies the importance of interaction with local self-government bodies on various issues, including the sphere of market relations [2]. Currently, the state program of agribusiness development for 2013-2020, which was developed in accordance with article 8 of this Law.

It should be noted that this document is rather superficial, and not regulatory in nature, which is inherent in the codified acts.

Thus, after analyzing the current legislation and the current legal structure, we can say the following: General legal acts can not cope with the pressure, which are special laws. It should be noted that the main objectives of the Agricultural code should be:

- coordination of relations and the integrity of the functioning of governments in the formation and development of market economy;
- formation, development and regulation of an enabling environment for agricultural producers.

Ultimately, the adoption of the Agrarian code will greatly contribute to the support of the legislative regulation and the control of the state economic sector of agriculture. I want to note that the Agrarian code would be more incomparatively character, because of the fragmentation of the sectors regulation. It follows that the Agrarian code:

- would Supplement the existing Civil code, without its destruction;
- sistematizirovat the system of special agricultural legislation;
- organize state intervention in agriculture;
- streamline and sistematizirovat support the agricultural sector.

The object of regulation of the Agrarian code should be wider than the object of regulation of the Law "About agriculture development" and also distributed to the entire sphere of entrepreneurial activity of agro-industrial complex of Russia. The accumulation of a sufficient number of regulatory material and its further systematization will resolve the agrarian relations of the Russian Federation in full. In addition, to align with him extensive and sufficiently contradictory system of agrarian legislation.

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# PRELIMINARY HEARING AS STAGE OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the concept and significance of the preliminary hearing stage in criminal proceedings.

**Keywords:** hearing, the court process.

One of the most controversial issues in the theory of criminal process today is the notion and place of preliminary hearings in the system of stages of criminal proceedings. There is still no clarity on this question: whether the preliminary hearing is an independent stage, sub-studies or part of a stage assignment and training trial. [10, p. 34] let's Try to understand this fairly complex theoretical question.

As you know, the judge at the preliminary hearing decides on the question of the sufficiency of the evidence to the proceedings (as was the case under the criminal procedure code of the RSFSR), and also produces research and evaluation of the evidence of guilt of the person. Because of the presumption of innocence (article 14 of the code of criminal procedure) as an indictment (the act), and preliminary hearing establish only "...the probability of guilt, but not its accuracy". [1, p. 245]

From the above, it is necessary that the stage has a dual procedural nature, and it imposed at least two main (or test-preparatory)function. [2, p. 22]

The first function is to control, verify compliance with the rule of law in the procedural activities of preliminary investigation bodies in the preceding stage and the elimination of violations of the criminal procedure law. To eliminate the revealed violations (e.g. prizant evidence to be inadmissible) or to take remedial action (for example, to send the criminal case to the Prosecutor) without holding a preliminary hearing is not possible. [3, p. 67]

The second function involves direct implementation of organizational measures in respect of an upcoming trial. The total content of these actions is to examine a judge of criminal proceedings (articles 227, 228 code of criminal procedure), the call participants and the organization of the upcoming trial. In the complicated form of the stage such actions are held twice during the preparation of the preliminary hearings (part 2 of article 234, 233 UPK the Russian Federation) and in subsequent judicial proceedings (art 231, 232, 233, code of criminal procedure).

In the legal literature defines a third direction of the criminal procedural activities of the court in the test stage, which is regarded as independent functions unfamiliar to law makers. [4, p. 32]

We believe the regulations are not entirely accurate, since the tasks of the stage of preparing the case for hearing must be determined on the basis of analysis of the main directions of the criminal procedural activities of the court at this stage of the proceedings.

It should be noted that for the first time on the need for protection of the rights of participants in the process drew the attention of the S. E. Voronin [10, p. 27], who believed that

the judge in this complicated form stage carries only "procedural...organizational and administrative activities aimed at the administration of justice, entered by the court on the criminal case and related training materials for court hearing". [1, p. 344]

Everything said above allows to conclude that the importance of this stage in the complicated form consists of the following: 1) performing a control function in relation to pre-trial production stage does not allow to trial cases in which it was carried out with infringement of requirements UPK the Russian Federation; 2) identifying the mistakes and shortcomings of the preliminary investigation, stage indirectly contributes to the improvement of its quality; 3) eliminating the violations, protecting the legitimate rights and interests of persons involved in criminal proceedings; 4) carried out in this stage the preparatory steps establish the necessary preconditions for timely and effective consideration of criminal case on the merits and help to minimize future litigation costs of the state. [5, p. 44]

Based on the analysis of the main directions of the criminal procedural activities of the court in preparing the case for review, the objectives of the preparation and the proceedings with the holding of a preliminary hearing are: 1) exercising judicial control over the quality of the preliminary investigation; 2) establishing the presence (absence) of the circumstances preventing trial; 3) elimination of the revealed violations of the law committed during pre-trial proceedings, as well as the reasons contributing to their education; 4) production of the preparatory organizational and administrative activities to ensure the effectiveness of judicial proceedings. [6, p. 42]

A preliminary hearing, according to the structure of the code, is the stage of the most complicated forms of phase, so the tasks of a preliminary hearing are more limited list compared to the tasks of the stage. [7, p. 16]

The activity of the court in the preparation of the upcoming trial to treat another (fourth) stage complicated forms stage of. [8, p. 31]

Summarizing the point of view of the latter authors are right to be allocated those tasks which can be resolved only within the framework of the preliminary hearing:

1) to provide quality evidentiary basis for the trial, by the exclusion of inadmissible evidence or enclose to the criminal case of new evidence submitted by the prosecution (the defense), or received by results of interrogation as witnesses additional persons (part 8, article 234 UPK of the Russian Federation);

2) to ensure the prospect of litigation: to terminate if there are grounds a criminal case or criminal prosecution (article 239 of the code of criminal procedure); to suspend proceedings in the criminal case owing to a situation that does not allow to assign the proceedings (article 238 UPK the Russian Federation); to establish the causes of violations of criminal-procedural legislation by bodies of preliminary investigation; to fix them yourself at the hearing or to send the criminal case to the Prosecutor (article 237 UPK the Russian Federation);

3) to ensure the attendance of the accused (the defendant) in a trial to resolve the question of the measure of restraint in form of detention or home detention (to elect, to revoke or extend the period of detention), of the Deposit;

4) provide the possibility of execution of the subsequent decisions of the court of first instance of civil action by resolving the question of the adoption of measures for ensuring compensation of the harm caused by the crime (article 230 code of criminal procedure), for example, the imposition of a lien on the property. [9, p. 27]

These are the main characteristics of a preliminary hearing, allowing to conclude that this is an independent stage of the criminal process.

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# THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

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**Brief annotation:** the Article reveals the history of the emergence and development of legal education. In the attempt to analyse and consider the stages of emergence of legal education, starting from the emergence of the ancient Russian state, formation of law and sources of law, origin of law, the emergence of the first "specialized" schools. Some characteristic features inherent to each period of the history of our state, including the present.

**Keywords:** Jurisprudence, education, government, sources of law, lawyer University.

Education for humans plays a big role in his life. And it does not matter what century you live in. Competent experts valued at all times. Education certainly differed in the times of our ancestors and present. In the days of our ancestors but not many "favorites" can obtain knowledge in a particular field, then appeared the privileged classes, the classes of people able to learn in educational institutions. Currently, anyone make an effort to get an education. Legal education has a history that goes back to ancient roots.

The formation of the law originated in the old state, historical sources which were customs. The first written sources of ancient law were the treaties between Rus and Byzantium X, then there are statutes of Vladimir Svyatoslavich and Yaroslav the Wise. The largest monument of ancient Russian law is the Truth (1016r.). [1]

With the development of Ancient Russia, with the creation of a centralized state, there is a need to establish a unified set of laws throughout Russia in the XV century To the XVI-XVII centuries, the government is implementing a radical reform of the writ in order to concentrate the homogeneous control functions in one government Agency. To obtain the relevant positions are assigned to representatives of noble families, who had experience of public service.

As for how complicated the state system, apparatus and a system of laws - there is a need for a legal education. In the early stages of development of the Russian state, the profession of "lawyer" is in practice the normative regulations . Special education is not required. Standing at the head of diligence, hard work and intelligence, the skills of reading, writing and numeracy. Experience of legal work was produced directly in the process of work with documents.[4]

In the period of Peter's reforms and modernization of the Russian state in the reforms in the field of training applied pedagogical achievements of European countries. The cumbersome system of laws demanded immediate ordering. So you receive the professional legal education[2].

The second half of the XVIII century went down in history as the age of Enlightenment. In this period the Foundation was laid for academic legal education. The trend to increase the number of educated people smoothly moves in the XIX century., which was named Golden in the literature.[1]. It can also be considered an important historical stage in the development of University education. Law schools in this period are established in almost all institutions of higher

education. Of the previous century. gives such outstanding members of the legal profession, as the D. V. Stasov, F. N. Plevako, A. I. Urusov, K. K., Arsenyev, V. D. Spasovich, etc.

The history of tsarist Russia's population in 1917. This period was difficult for lawyers, because many of them played in the White movement. Others, however, do not support the Soviet power, was not able to practice their profession. Only a few sided with the current government. The Soviet government had hastily to create a new legal frames.[4] in the education were of alternative education in tsarist Russia. However, the Soviet period also gave the world many outstanding lawyers. In this period were laid the foundations of modern legal education.

Legal education today is a process of continuous personal and professional development of the lawyer in the context of a school, the result of which is the attainment of a certain level of professional competence, allowing it to work in the field of jurisprudence. Modern Russian legislation in the field of education clearly regulates the structure and content of the training through implementation of state educational standards, which spells out the requirements for the graduate law faculty and the methods of its formation.

In our world, profession legal orientation demanded in different spheres of life that leads to a permanent increase in the interest and proposals of the universities. But it must be remembered that not only and not so much important diploma of the lawyer, as the ability of a lot of quality work on their own professional level.

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# JUDICIAL DISCRETION, S PROBLEM IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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**Abstract:** The article considers the complex theoretical question about the role of judicial discretion in the adoption of criminal procedure decisions.

**Keywords:** judge, decision, discretion.

One of the most difficult issues of the modern theory of the criminal process is the issue of judicial discretion. The fact that moral – ethical categories of evaluation of character - justice and conscience pervade the entire architectonics of the modern code of criminal procedure, leaving more questions than answers about the accuracy and specificity of the proposed criteria by the legislator. It is especially important to assess the verdict of the jury, as their notions of justice, conscience and morality may vary, while remaining within the boundaries of the public consciousness. The law explicitly says about internal belief underlying the evaluation of evidence in article 17 of the code of criminal procedure. However, other norms of the criminal procedure code often allowed the substitution of the concept of "inner conviction" the notion of "discretion". We believe these concepts are far from identical; they are not the same, neither in scope nor in content.

As you know, the main source of the formation of beliefs is a judicial activity that combines knowledge and practice. Only in the process of judicial knowledge are acquired knowledge about the circumstances of the criminal case, the truth of which is verified in the practical activities of judges. Obviously, not all knowledge can turn into a judicial conviction. [1, p. 245]

We believe that the category of "inner conviction of the judge" taking into account, in addition to legal, psychological aspects of the court decision, allows us to trace and understand the dialectics of the transition of the knowledge in true faith of the judge in the conviction and amount of evidence in their quality that is required for the adoption of the basic procedural decisions in a criminal case. [2, p. 57] the truth of knowledge is not the only factor in the transformation of knowledge in the judicial conviction. In the process of examination and evaluation of evidence is the process of determining the relevance, admissibility and relevance. Therefore, even before the establishment of the truth of individual knowledge, not related to the subject of proof or outgoing from a source not provided for in the criminal procedure law, are eliminated from the further process of formation of judicial convictions. In our opinion, the inner conviction of the judges – rather the category of psychology of decision making, which describes the "zone" of psychological freedom to the judge in the sentencing decision. As an epistemological category, "the inner conviction of the judge" almost defies quantitative and qualitative analysis. It is impossible to evaluate the internal conviction of the judge as "bad" or "good", is a psychological state more characteristic features of the character of the judge and cannot be regulated by any criteria.

With regard to judicial discretion, such qualitative and quantitative criteria are available.

Thus, this category is more criminal procedure than psychological. Figuratively speaking, judicial discretion is the inner conviction of a judge, clothed in procedural form. Judicial discretion in its elemental structure is the sum of the requirements of the law, criminal case materials and internal belief of the judge, so the category of "judicial discretion" from the point of view of formal logic, is broader in scope and content than the "inner conviction of the judge". [3, p. 218]

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that under judicial discretion should understand the areas of procedural autonomy of the judge the host based on the evidence and their inner convictions, and guided by law and conscience, the final decision in a criminal case in accordance with the requirements of legality, reasonableness and fairness, to be met by the verdict and other decisions in the criminal case. [4, p. 62]

Obviously, judicial discretion cannot be limited by anything or anyone. At the same time, it must have statutory limits. [5, p. 35] the Problem with these limits is to find an optimal balance between relatedness of the enforcers of the rigid framework of the criminal law and freedom of choice of one of the legal solutions. [6, p. 48] All enforcers too broad scope of discretion may undermine confidence in the legality of decisions. On the contrary, an excessive restriction of discretion (or an exception) would not allow the judge to consider the individual characteristics of the offense, thereby, would violate the principle of justice. [7, p. 79]

According to S. E. Voronin, with which we can agree, the basis of judicial discretion is the law: the criminal law the margin of appreciation and its limits can only be set by the Criminal code. [8, p. 36]

Among the legal sources of judicial discretion are: authorizes the standards; evaluative concepts, all kinds of sanctions used in the UK.

The main features of judicial discretion are:

a) discretion in application of criminal law is that enforcers are provided with relative freedom of choice when deciding;

b) freedom of choice in making legal decisions is allowed only within the limits outlined by law;

c) judicial discretion involves the selection of one of possible solutions, each of which meets the requirements of legality, validity and fairness;

g) when selecting one of the possible solutions mandatory depending on the specific circumstances of the socially dangerous acts.

Awareness as an interactive unity of the legal ideology and legal psychology, is the subjective side of decision making; it is an essential element of the implementation mechanism provided to the court (the investigator, Prosecutor or investigator) the right to discretion in the application of criminal law. [9, p. 31]

Sometimes in the legal literature in the same context, used a different term – "judicial discretion". We believe in those cases when we are talking about the discretion of the court as an institution of judicial power, the use of this term is justified. In those cases, when we have in mind that the most important part of judicial activity, which is done only by the judges to have used the term "judicial discretion".

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# DISCRETION OF THE PROSECUTOR AND ITS ROLE IN DECISION-MAKING IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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**Abstract:** The article considers the complex theoretical question about the role of prosecutorial discretion in decision-making of criminal procedure.

**Keywords:** attorney, decision, discretion.

Relatively recently in the pages of legal publications academic processualists had raised the issue of the discretion of the Prosecutor and its role in making criminal procedure decisions. [6, p. 64] the Contents of this concept, in our opinion, is revealed through its relationship with the category of "inner conviction of the Prosecutor," and also through the connection procedure and the requirements of the law as to the order of adoption, and to criminally-to the procedural decision of the Prosecutor in a criminal case. We specify that here we are considering only the discretion of the Prosecutor as the public Prosecutor; the discretion of the Prosecutor in pre-trial proceedings requires independent study and is beyond the scope of this study.

Obviously, the quintessence of inner conviction of the Prosecutor, the public Prosecutor is his confidence, the belief in legality, the reasonableness and fairness of the accusatory thesis, to defend which the Prosecutor is forced to the end of the power conferred on him by the procedural functions. Among the many stories of the code just note the change in the procedural status of the public Prosecutor as the volume of its procedural powers, and the circle of officials authorized to support the accusation in court. [1, p. 255]

Thus, in accordance with item 6 of article 5 and part 4 of article 37 of the code of criminal procedure, the prosecution in court on behalf of the state can support not only the officials of the prosecution, but also the investigator and the investigator. So here is appropriate to speak not about the discretion of the attorney, in court proceedings, and the discretion of the public Prosecutor. In view of this, the legislator has given the Prosecutor the right to entrust the maintenance of prosecution in court, the investigator or the investigator conducting the enquiry in this criminal case. [2, p. 111]

At the same time in the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation is restricted and the number of officials of bodies of Prosecutor's office, which on behalf of the state to support the accusation in court in a criminal case. Suffice it to say that according to section 6 of article 37 of the code of the function public Prosecutor can only be exercised by the district Prosecutor of the city, their deputies, public prosecutors equated with them and a higher-ranking Prosecutor. [3, p. 33]

Another story is that in the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation significantly expanded the category of criminal cases which should be considered by the court with mandatory participation of the public Prosecutor.

Thus, in accordance with article 246 of the CCP, the participation of the public Prosecutor

in the trial of criminal cases of public and private-public prosecution is mandatory. Considering that the prosecution in private is only four crimes (part 2 of article 20 of the CCP), it becomes evident that the vast majority of criminal cases subject to judicial consideration with obligatory participation of the public Prosecutor. [4, p. 58]

The new CPC has greatly expanded the procedural powers of the public Prosecutor in criminal proceedings, which could not affect the limits of prosecutorial discretion in court proceedings. Their procedural rights, despite the need to protect the corporate interests of the prosecution, the public Prosecutor implements in court proceedings on their own. As such, the Prosecutor who approved the indictment (indictment), as a senior Prosecutor, is not entitled to cancel or change taken by a public Prosecutor in any decision.

For example, the disagreement of the public Prosecutor with the request of the defendant about application of a special order of judicial proceedings excludes the possibility of judgment by court of a sentence without carrying out judicial proceedings in full, and the Prosecutor who approved the indictment, shall not be entitled to change the decision of the public Prosecutor. [5: 28]

The procedural independence of public Prosecutor from the Prosecutor is expressed in the fact that it is in accordance with part 5 of article 37 of the criminal procedure code is not associated with the conclusions of the indictment (indictment). So if he in the course of the trial of the criminal case will come to a different conclusion than the one contained in the indictment (the indictment), he is entitled to fully or partially refuse to continue to support a conviction, which automatically entails the termination of criminal case or criminal prosecution in full or in part thereof (part 7 of article 246 of the CPC). [7, p. 48]

Thus, I believe, the law describes rigidly defined areas of procedural autonomy (discretion) of attorney.

In the context of this problem it is necessary to dwell separately on the order of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation from 3.06.2002 No. 28 "On organization of work of the prosecutors in judicial stages of criminal proceedings", which even before the entry of the code of criminal procedure in force has barred prosecutors until further notice to charge to support public prosecution in court, to interrogators and investigators. While not denying the existence of internal logic in such a ban, however it should be noted that the General Prosecutor of the Russian Federation is not entitled to his order to limit the procedural powers of the Prosecutor in criminal proceedings and thereby effectively suspend various provisions of the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation. This is the case where departmental regulations in conflict with Federal law, and the bulwark of the law – the Prosecutor's office shows an example of an unconstitutional approach to rulemaking. [8, p. 22]

However, in this order, the General Prosecutor of the Russian Federation paid attention to the question concerning officials of bodies of Prosecutor's office, which is competent to support the state prosecution in court. As a result, the functions of the public Prosecutor in court today mainly performed by assistants of the Prosecutor, which is contrary to the requirements of part 6 of article 37 of the code of criminal procedure. It is obvious that article 36 of the Federal law "On the procuracy of the Russian Federation" it is in conflict with the requirements of part 6 of article 37 of the code of criminal procedure, therefore, in accordance with h 1 t b s p. 7 code of criminal procedure, the Law on the procuracy of the Russian Federation in this part is void. [9, p. 116]

The fallacy of the position of the supporters of giving the assistant attorney of the public Prosecutor is that they justify their position solely on the basis of the text of paragraph 31 of article 5 of the code of criminal procedure, while ignoring the special clause that the legislation establishes in the first paragraph of article 5 of the code of criminal procedure: "Unless otherwise agreed, the basic concepts used in this Code have the following meaning...". Today, this problematic situation in detail enough regulated by the orders of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation, according to which the prosecution in court to support the assistant Prosecutor.



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## FRAUD IN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

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**Annotation:** market relations are accompanied by large financial amounts, rotated between legal entities and individuals. And as it turns out - everyone strive for profit and profit, most of them are not entirely legitimate methods. To recognize an entrepreneur or company as a fraudster, you need a combination of several factors that the authors indicated in this article. Statistics are also given for fraud in the sphere of entrepreneurship, both in our country and abroad. The main reasons for the appearance of this crime and their consequences.

**Keywords:** fraud, Russian Federation, entrepreneurship, investigation problems, foreign experience.

Fraud in business is steadily increasing. This is because market relations are accompanied by large financial amounts, rotate between legal and physical persons. For recognition of the individual entrepreneur or company fraud, required a combination of several factors. Entrepreneurship is a set of activities whose primary purpose is to make a profit. It can be obtained by performing the works or services, the sale of goods, loans, etc. business entities are legal entities and individual entrepreneurs. In any case, all relationships with other market participants, they must be regulated by contracts.

The exact definition of the term "fraud" provided in article 159 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: the theft of another's property, including funds committed under false pretenses. It applies to all related provisions of the code, including to article 159.4 of the Criminal Code, which establishes sanctions for persons involved in fraud in the sphere of entrepreneurial activity. As a prerequisite for the application of this rule is guilty of willful failure to perform obligations under the contract, therefore the contractor had caused the damage. In other words, you must prove that the defendant did not intend to fulfill the terms of the contract at the stage of its conclusion.

Important: as evidence of intent, generally used objective data on the absence of the perpetrator of the ability to perform the contract. Classic example: the conclusion of a supply contract for full or partial pre-payment when the provider does not have the required amount of product and has no sources of his income, but it still takes money from the buyer. In cases where we are talking about the guilt of the buyer not pay for delivered products, the presence of criminal intent, often evidenced by a Bank statement if it implies that the money payment was, but spent for other purposes. The consequences of actions covered by article of the Criminal Code "Fraud in the sphere of entrepreneurial activities", ranging from fines of up to 500,000 rubles and up to 5 years in prison. The least severe penalties are provided for neotectonic crimes – the maximum that can threaten the fraudster, it is 1 year of correctional labor. If as a result of fraud and a contractor suffered major damage that is in excess of 1 500 000 rubles, we can go about the punishment of

imprisonment up to 3 years. To 5 years of prison threatens the Commission of a similar crime, which have caused especially large damage (more than 6 000 000 rubles).[3]

Specifics of fraud in the sphere of entrepreneurial activities as a crime is that the victims of the crime may be an individual entrepreneur or a legal entity. In this case, a criminal case may be instituted by statement: persons who are in accordance with the Charter of the organization of its sole leader (e.g. CEO); head of the collegial Executive body (e.g., Chairman of the Board joint-stock company); authorized by the head of the commercial organization's representative (lawyer).

In judicial practice, often, the so-called "borderline cases" when the wrongful act was committed was legally an entrepreneur, but his actions qualify as "normal" fraud. It should be noted that the practice of criminal prosecution for fraud in the sphere of entrepreneurial activities has had and will have broad application, that the courts, acting guilty, not limited to the recognition of the crime only the "standard scheme" and theft of property. Risks the involvement of the entrepreneur to criminal liability are offset by documentary evidence and justification take business decisions, the risks associated with entrepreneurial activities, and creation of a competent legal position in opposition to imposed charges.[5]

Theft we have a longstanding and everywhere. It's safe to say that it is something between a national tradition and sport, as in England, tea at 5 o'clock and cricket. And fraud – article 159 of the Criminal code of the Russian Federation – one of the most common types of theft. So ironic attitude is just a defensive reaction to the problem, which in today's environment is invisible. This study dedicated to her in the aspect of Russian legislation and practice of its right use, and public realities. Fraud, or rather the fight against it, like so much else in this country, adopted a caricatured form. Under this "sauce" are often openly corrupt repression against objectionable for one reason or another people. Therefore, the aim of innovation 2012 was, if not to stop then at least to limit the country's "Orgy" national "gendarmierie". Fraud in business in the current period equated to the usual fraud, which will lead to the reduction of such cases in the Russian Federation.

Fraud is a kind of business in which the personal qualities of the entrepreneur are aimed at deception and self-justification of deception; a market environment with ample opportunities is reduced to the actions in the field, where possible fraud; business ethics is the behavior that initiates the cheating partner or competitor. Thus, it appears that entrepreneurial activity becomes fraud when personal knowledge of the entrepreneur is knowing how to perpetrate a fraud. Personal knowledge of the entrepreneur is the result of analytical work and collection of the most diverse and fragmentary information. Acquiring confidential personal knowledge of the property, the owner converts this information capital in the commodity-money. Business functions in case of disguise of fraud under the entrepreneurship implemented in the following market segments: 1) the Search of economic resources. For occupational fraud the most attractive economic resource is the property of another in any form. It is usually fraudulent income other scams illegally obtained. 2) the Invention of new economic resources, In this case, apply those innovations to be carried out in violation of the law and with elements of fraud, or who do not have sufficient legal legislation. 3) the Accumulation and concentration of resources for their subsequent launch into fraudulent circulation. This is done through the implementation of its front companies to another firm for information gathering and subsequent use of this firm with the aim of usurping its profits. 4) creation of an enabling market environment through the optimum combination of available resources. That you grapple subordinated to market to a narrow circle of corrupt officials, entered into a tacit agreement on the division of spheres of influence and markets. 5) line data search to select those sectors of the market where the most likely fraud. Valuable information here is mostly information about the required and sufficient values of bribes in various forms — from simple cash bribes prior to the members of the company of the representative of the person, which depends on the adoption of relevant decisions and actions.[1]

Specific data on fraud statistics, and the Russian press does not have. Landmark can be Western statistics, as of the Russian scale fraud, at least not lower than foreign. In the United States collect statistics on fraud, about 25 Federal agencies on certain aspects. However, us researchers

urge that many cases of abuse remain undetected or are intra-company classified information. Estimates the total damage from the fraud 60 to \$ 200 billion. a year. The governmental Commission of the USA on loans and deposits finds that 60% of all qualifying government loans and deposits have elements of fraud. Institute of management USA the results of research concludes that 87% of managers are ready for the sake of improving the image of their company to commit fraud, 33% of managers suspected of fraud to their immediate superiors and 55% of managers don't believe the higher management levels of their firms. Research in banking sector of the USA give more impressive results. 95% of the damage suffered in the banking sector of the United States, formed with the direct participation of the personnel of the banks and only 5% due to actions from clients. Business activity itself is reduced to the searching, finding and storing personal information of the entrepreneur, which provides advantages in the preparation, adoption and implementation of economic decisions.[2]

Under the subject of fraud understand the person or group of people consciously engaged in deception of others for the purpose of illegal obtaining of the values of the object of fraud. A victim of fraud is the object of the fraud and the party as a result of fraudulent actions. A successful fraudster T.E. this is to be feared, must be a person with a certain set of intellectual, psychological and ethical qualities. In the most General form of the model these properties contain 6 elements:

- the desire to get rich quickly without any extra work effort;  
the nature of this appeal, credible to that person;
- powerful combinatorial intelligence to build models of human behavior under the influence of external factors, to predict their behavior;  
empathy, T.E. the ability to feel, think and want, how to feel, think and what people want the future victims of the fraud.

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# CONCEPT OF CRIMINOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMES

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the concept of criminological characteristics of crime and its importance for the methodology of investigation of crimes of a separate species.

**Keywords:** criminalistics, crime characteristics.

One of the fundamental elements of private investigation techniques in forensic science is forensic characterization of crimes. Formulated in the 60-ies of the famous criminologist A. N. Kolesnichenko and supported by other authors forensic characterization of crimes has firmly taken its place in the conceptual apparatus of criminology. However, we believe that is unlikely, we can assume that all the emphasis on the discussion of the question placed to the end. Proof of this are, for example, expressed in the literature generally doubt the wisdom of such scientific categories as criminological characteristics of the crime. Discussions on this issue do not cease to this day. [1, p. 213]

Without going into the details of scientific controversy, we note that modern views of scientists on the essence of this phenomenon is unlikely to reduce the significance of the forensic characteristics of crime (hereinafter referred to as CCP). Reflecting and systematizing the elements of the criminal activities of the offender, CCP still is the core of any methods of investigation. What CCP is a forensically important information base for understanding the events of the crime and determines the epistemological elements of the second block – the criminalistic characteristics of the investigation (hereinafter referred to as CHR), which will be discussed in the second Chapter of our study. The elements of the CCP clearly correspond to elements CHR. [2, p. 24]

Any characteristic is "a description of the specific, distinctive qualities, characteristics of someone or something", any in reality of the object as a whole or any of its parts.

Different authors define forensic feature, such as: probabilistic event model; the model criminal situations, and their attendant circumstances; the information model of the typical signs of a certain kind (group) of crimes; the ideal typical model of relations and sources of evidence; a system of data (information) about the crime, contributing to the detection and investigation; system of generalized evidence, knowledge of which is necessary for the organization of disclosure and investigation of crimes; the system characteristics of the type of offence relevant to the investigation; system descriptions of forensically important evidence of a crime with the purpose of detecting, investigating and preventing crimes, etc. [3, 32]

Analyzing the above mentioned definitions, it can be concluded that forensic characterization of crimes is a system of data on crime that includes only forensically significant features (not any, not the same for all types of crimes, but only those that are within a certain species can facilitate the disclosure and investigation of crimes of that type), and these data are "working" in the system, using the identified logical relationship is what is connected, how that's what it should be, and what can be revealed and installed, etc. [4, p. 35]

In practice, the investigation of specific crimes, it is to compare existing data about this crime (what, where, when, how, under what circumstances, etc.) with the system of generalized information on previously investigated crimes of this type and allocate the same forensically significant evidence of a crime. And then, on this basis, in identifying and assessing unknown in this investigation.

In this regard, from our point of view, most accurately and in detail reflects the essence of the criminalistic characteristics of crimes is the definition of A. N. Kolesnichenko and V. Konovalov E. – as a system of information on forensically significant evidence of a crime of the same species, reflecting natural connections between them and provide a basis for investigation of specific crimes, and in terms of a model approach – definition of L. J. Drapkina as "... an information model in which the statistical level reflects the correlation of its elements".[5, p. 25]

One of the most controversial in the theory of criminalistic characteristics of crimes is the question of the quantitative and qualitative composition of its elements, i.e. forensically significant evidence that should form the core of the CCP. [6, p. 44]

L. A. Sergeev, one of the first authors that studied the forensic characteristics of crimes, identified the following elements: features of the methods and traces of the crime; the environment Commission of the crime; data describing the participants in the crime; the object of the attempt.[7, p. 111]

V. G. Tanasevich in the concept under consideration includes such elements as: the method of the crime and the situation of the crime; the direct object of a criminal assault; the identity of the perpetrator; a disguise, aimed at concealing the criminal acts and the perpetrators carried out as in the process of committing a crime, and after it. [8, p. 33]

In the opinion of R. S. Belkin, embodying the works of many researchers of this problem, some scholars among the elements of criminalistic characteristics of the crimes are: the nature of the source information; the method of committing a crime; method of crime concealment, disguise; a typical material traces and probable location; characteristics of offender; the situation of a crime (place, time and other circumstances). [9, p. 88]

Thus, almost all of the authors investigating this problem, there are four main elements of criminalistic characteristics of the crimes: the subject of a criminal assault; characteristics of offender; method of committing a crime; trace picture of the incident.

Of course, these and many other elements that characterize the crime and its Commission, but to the content of the criminalistic characteristics of crimes, reflecting different aspects of criminal activity, in our view, they are unlikely to be related. It is obvious that the investigation of the situation, such as the range of circumstances which need to be clarified relate to other activities associated with the disclosure and investigation of crimes, and, accordingly, are elements of another conceptual block criminalistics – criminalistic characteristics in the investigation. [10, p. 56]

It should be noted that the above-noted four elements of CCP cannot be considered as one and the same system for all types of crimes. This is the most typical set of forensically significant features designed to provide a utility function of criminalistic characteristics. But for some types of crimes it could mutate to shrink or expand. Scientific and practical meaning of criminalistic characteristics of crimes will be higher, the more accurate will be highlighted as elements distinctive to this type of crime circumstances.

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# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE INSTITUTE OF MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA AND GERMANY

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**Abstract:** The article is devoted to comparative analysis of the institution of marriage in Russia and Germany. Outlined the key points affecting the development of family law in Russia. The interrelation of the Russian and international law. A comparative analysis between the Russian and the German family law, the data presented in the summary table. The analysis highlighted the progressive provisions of the German family law are worth paying attention to the Russian legislation.

**Keywords:** Marriage, comparative analysis, Russia, Germany, Family Law, progressive provisions, borrowing, family, tradition, foreign experience, international law.

Individual peoples and in different epochs the formation of the marriage law is due to national peculiarities, but the General patterns coincide to a large extent in the history of most States. A broad comparative study of the institution of marriage provides the opportunity to follow the trend of rapprochement and harmonization of national legislation of modern States, the similarities in basic principles and fundamental provisions in the Russian law, the law of other countries belonging to different legal families prevailing in modern stage under the international legal influence .

This article used such functions of comparative law, theoretical integration, which includes theoretical understanding of the institution of marriage and optimization of the development of national legal systems due to the state rate of convergence of the legal system to the norms of international rights.

Comparative analysis was based on the following objectives: to examine the relationship of Russian law with international law; to conduct a comparative analysis between Russian and German family law; borrowing the progressive provisions of the German law.

All the tasks are implemented using the formal-legal method, comparative law, that is, the analysis of the essential content of the right of Russia and Germany.

Russia, like Germany, belongs to the Romano-Germanic legal family, which means the community legal system. German law influenced the development of the legal institution of many countries, including Russia. And the German civil code, had an impact on the Russian national legal system, where today the Civil code of the Russian Federation has pandectae system.

Interest in comparison to Russian family law with German understandable. Germany is the backbone of the national legal system in Roman-Germanic legal family. GSU created so thoroughly and comprehensively that still operates virtually without major changes. This caused interest in the comparison of legal systems of Russia and Germany, and as a result it is advisable to allocate progressive provisions of German law and to adopt them in the legal system of Russia.



On the development of family law in Russia, particularly on issues of marriage, provided, first, the effect of traditional regulations, and secondly, the impact of international norms in this area of public relations, and, thirdly, the adoption of foreign experience.

If we analyze Russian marriage law in the context of its conformity with the norms of international law, it can be concluded that the major transnational standards of human rights and freedoms and in the sphere of the relations observed. Compliance notes the material conditions of marriage — the necessity of voluntary consent, freedom of marriage, including the freedom not only of marriage, but the freedom of divorce, the prohibition of incest, the equality of the spouses, a certain condition of the spouses, setting the age of marriage, the definition of the circumstances preventing his conclusion. However, international standards allow all models of the family (actual cohabitation, polygamous marriage, same-sex partnerships), in Russia legislation on the matter indifferently .

The institution of marriage in modern Russia is formed not only under the TRANS - national impact, but also undergoes the effect of a particular foreign legal systems. Foreign experience is of particular interest because it allows you to borrow progressive provisions of foreign law to improve national legislation. The laws of some States are traditionally considered as models, especially in the field of private, including family law, for example, the German civil code.

The use of comparative law allows us to estimate the effectiveness and appropriateness of national legal systems and to see their common ground. As rightly pointed A. A. Rubanov, the legal system of our time are interlinked, and based on this displays the theory of the "open law" But do not forget that each country has its own history, its own traditions, mentality, so the legal system in all States has a number of features.

After analyzing and comparing the institution of marriage in Russia and Germany, we can identify a number of common and distinctive aspects. The definition of concepts such as "marriage" in both countries has common features, such as: voluntariness, legality, equality, the product of reciprocal rights and duties, the birth of children. Also marriage age according to the General rule in Russia and Germany starts with 18. Obstacles to the marriage are identical: the incapacity of the person, bigamy, kinship, adoptive parents and adopted children, not the attainment of marriageable age. General foundations of marriage once again prove the existence of a single source of the legal system, the continuity of law between States.

The differences in the institution of marriage in Russia and Germany are available in bulk quantity. Let's start with the fact that in Germany there is an institution of engagement, which not only allows the couple to think carefully about marriage, but also to prevent property disputes in the event of failure of one or both engaged. The next cohabitation. Russian law does not put this type of marriage, and recognizes only civil marriage. Whereas in Germany cohabitation is a fairly common form and legally recognizes the actual "spouse" as such, but the scope of their rights is narrower than legitimate spouses. There is in Germany, the Institute of separation, which is an alternative to divorce, while retaining rights in the field of social security and inheritance. From ethical, medical, genetic and ethical considerations in Germany possible marriage between cousins, between uncles and nieces, cousins, brothers and sisters, the man - wife's sister, etc., and in Russia, taken into consideration the prohibition of marriage between close relatives. Also in Germany there is a specific Russian way of registering same-sex families, civil partnership, Russia is not permitted in any way. Authorities, registration of marriage are also different: in Russia - the authorities in Germany the family court. Divorce is solved in Russia either by the authorities or by the court, as in Germany, only the court that in some way has its positive side.

Thus, analyzing the similarities and differences in the institution of marriage in Russia and Germany, should highlight the progressive provisions of German law and borrow them with regard to Russian law. You should pay attention to such experiences as: the existence of the engagement, which will prevent property disputes in a situation of failure of one of the engaged and allow the couple to consider marriage. The Institute of cohabitation can be legally enforceable in Russia on

the basis of use of foreign experience: provided proof in court of the existence of the duration of living together and common housekeeping. It is also worth to be interested in the Institute of separation, which is an alternative to divorce and has its advantages: retains the right to social security and inheritance. The prohibition of marriage between cousins is also the place to be in Russian law, it is necessary to expand the circle of persons that will fall under the incest, for example: marriage between uncles (aunts) and their nieces (nephews), woman - her husband's father. In the end, using the experience of Germany, the national legislation of Russia will become more perfect. Проведение системного комплексного сравнительно-правового анализа института брака в России и Германии позволяет сформировать концептуально-теоретические положения института брака, совокупность которых будет способствовать определению качественно новых подходов и предложений, направленных на совершенствование действующего российского законодательства о браке.

Подводя итог, стоит еще раз отметить практическую важность сравнительного анализа института брака России и Германии, с помощью него мы выделили ключевые моменты, на что нужно обратить внимание для усовершенствования российского института брака, такие как: институт помолвки, институт сожительства, институт раздельного проживания супругов, запрет брака между свойственниками. Тем самым используя прогрессивный зарубежный опыт, мы поможем национальному законодательству избежать возможных ошибок и встать на новый уровень развития.

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# LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE FIELD OF TAXATION: THEORY AND PRACTICE QUESTIONS

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**Annotation:** The fight against corruption a crime in the Russian Federation is one of the priorities of state policy. Identify elements of corruption takes place at all levels of government. To be effective, the fight against corruption should consider legislation that establishes rules to counter it, the methods and goals of anti-corruption regulations, and carry out the improvement of these standards.

**Keywords:** corruption, the Foundation for the fight against corruption, the ratification of Article 20 of the UN Convention against Corruption.

The question of fight against corruption as main "disease" of the state at the present stage of development of our country carries an urgent line item. Corruption is the criminal activities connected with bribery and bribery of officials, politicians, various levels of officials. Article 290 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation establishes responsibility for obtaining by the official, the foreign official or the official of the public international organization personally or through the intermediary of a bribe in the form of money, securities, other property or in the form of illegal rendering services of property nature to it, provisions of other property rights (including when the bribe on specifying of the official is transferred to other physical person or legal entity) for making of actions (failure to act) for benefit of the briber or the persons represented to them if the specified actions (failure to act) are included into office power of the official or if it owing to official capacity can promote the specified actions (failure to act), and is equal for general protection or connivance on service.

Experience of the international legislation, so article 20 of the Convention of the United Nations against corruption (it is accepted in New York 31.10.2003 by the Resolution 58/4 at the 51st plenary meeting of the 58th session of the United Nations General Assembly) (further also – the Convention) is interesting fixes a concept of illegal enrichment, i.e. the significant increase in assets of the public official exceeding his legal income which it can't prove reasonably. The Russian Federation ratified this Convention only in 2006, having adopted the Federal law of March 8, 2006 No. 40-FZ "About ratification of the Convention of the United Nations against corruption" which excluded law enforcement of articles 20, 26, 54 and 57 of the Convention. The concept of illegal enrichment is absent in the legislation of the Russian Federation, moreover regulations of the specified article of the Convention contradict provisions of article 49 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation fixing a presumption of innocence.

Also D. A. Medvedev's line item deserves attention, having expressed opinion concerning ratification of article 20 of the Convention. He noted that provisions of the specified article contradict the principles of the criminal law of the Russian Federation as the obligation of proof

of innocence lays down on the charged person while the presumption of innocence assumes that the defendant is considered innocent until his guilt in the committed crime is proved in the order provided by the Federal Law and is established by the court verdict (article 14 of the Code of penal procedure Russian Federation) which took legal effect.

A number of Federal laws which promote release of society from this negative phenomenon are accepted:

*Federal law "About Basic Guarantees of the Electoral Rights and the Participation Rights in a Referendum of Citizens of the Russian Federation"*

It is accepted by the State Duma on September 5, 1997 (in an edition. Federal laws of 30.03.1999 N 55-FZ, of 10.07.2001 N 89-FZ)

Democratic free and periodic elections to public authorities, local government bodies, and also referendum are the highest direct expression of the power belonging to the people. The state guarantees free declaration of will of citizens on elections and a referendum, protection of democratic principles and regulations of the electoral right and participation right in a referendum.

*The federal law of the Russian Federation of December 25, 2008 N 273-FZ "About anti-corruption"*

This Federal law establishes the basic principles of anti-corruption, a legal and organizational basis of the prevention of corruption and fight against it, minimization and (or) mitigations of consequences of corruption offenses.

*The federal law of the Russian Federation of July 17, 2009 N 172-FZ "About anti-corruption examination of regulatory legal acts and projects of regulatory legal acts"*

This Federal law establishes a legal and organizational basis of anti-corruption examination of regulatory legal acts and projects of regulatory legal acts for the purpose of identification in them corruptogenic factors and their subsequent elimination.

Regulations of anti-corruption contain also in the Civil code of the Russian Federation, in particular in articles 166, 168, 169, 179 establishing conditions of invalidity of transactions owing to their voidability and negligibility, violation of the requirement of the law or other legal act, perfect on purpose, opposite to bases of law and order or morality, and also made under the influence of deception, violence, threat or adverse circumstances.

In practice fight against corruption in our country is directed to control of activities of the government and local government officers of various levels of the power, and also attraction them to responsibility in case of making of corruption crimes.

By the legislation of the Russian Federation it is determined that the status of the official allocated the persons serving

a) in representative (legislative) public authorities (the chief of staff of the Federation Council, assistants to members of the Federation Council and deputies of the State Duma and others);

b) in the device of judicial bodies (for example, reviewers, secretaries, etc.);

c) in bodies of prosecutor's office;

d) in executive bodies.

Fight against corruption has progressive character. Law enforcement agencies the increasing number of corruption crimes comes to light, government employees regardless of the status and official position are made responsible. In particular, progress of law enforcement agencies is impossible without enhancement of methods of fight against corruption which at the moment include:

1. adoption of the regulations toughening punishment for making of corruption crimes;

2. openness of activities of public authorities, simplification of mechanisms of public administration;

3. participation of structures of civil society in preparation, acceptance and control of execution of imperious decisions;

4. creation and encouragement of the political competition;

5. increase in the legal income of government employees for the purpose of the prevention of corruption;

6. open lighting in mass media of actions of anti-corruption fight for creation of feeling of inevitability of punishment and forming of public consciousness and others.

7. Financial monitoring and statutory anti-corruption audit are also considered as efficient anti-corruption tools.

Mass media quite often bring to us information on disclosure of crimes of corruption nature. As an example Moscow can cite case of the first deputy head of the Main Investigation Department of Investigative committee of the Russian Federation around the city Denis Nikandrov, the head of department of own safety of the Investigative Committee of Russia of Mikhail Maksimenko and the deputy head of department of own safety of the Investigative Committee of Russia Aleksandra Lamonova, accused of taking of a bribe in the amount of three hundred million rubles for complicity in release of criminal leaders Zakhari Kalashovy, Andrey Kochuykov and Eduard Romanov. In Balashikha situated near Moscow the acting as the head of department of exit checks of Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service of the Russian Federation Maria Urnikis in case of taking of a bribe in 3 million rubles was detained. Now concerning the official criminal case according to the p. 4 of Art. 290 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Taking of a bribe in a large size") will be opened.

The special resonance has investigation of the fact of criminal investigation concerning the head of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation Alexey Ulyukaev to whom the bribe racketing in the amount of two million US dollars is incriminated.

A peculiar nature of corruption is observed in tax policy, so to speak "corruption among tax specialists". After checks of the Prosecutor General's Office criminal cases concerning inspectors of taxes of the Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Lipetsk and Belgorod regions were brought. Charges are brought on financial frauds and embezzlement of budget funds. Classical example: during exit checks inspectors received on receipt 200 thousand rubles on traveling expenses, generally on payment of hotels. But tax specialists preferred to live at acquaintances, and the management was given phony hotel bills. Large scandal ran high also in Omsk. The group consisting of specialists of tax administration was organized. Specialists developed cunning schemes of illegal enrichment. They looked for citizens who would agree to provide the personal data and savings books for worthy remuneration. The packet of the documents testimonial of the social tax deductions according to which a dummy inspection then return of a money into accounts of citizens was performed was carried out as a result constituted. This amount was cashed and transferred to the organizer of group. In two years of such frauds specialists from tax administration appropriated over 20 million rubles.

In the Russian Federation criminal liability for making of tax offenses was imposed in 1992 when the Criminal code of RSFSR existing then was added with articles 162.1 (Evasion from submission of the declaration on the income) and 162.2 (Concealment of the income (profit) or other taxation objects).

Now, in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation of June 13, 1996 No. 63-F3 provided 3 criminal crime components in the sphere of the taxation: evasion from customs payment, levied from the organization or physical person (article 194 Criminal Code of the Russian Federation); evasion of physical person from the tax discharge or an insurance premium in state non-budgetary funds (article 198 Criminal Code of the Russian Federation); tax avoidance from the organizations (article 199 Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). Such crimes belong the penal statute to crimes in the sphere of economy.

Criminal liability for making of tax offenses, being the heaviest type of responsibility for violation of the legislation on taxes and fees, has the following legal features:

- only physical persons can be subjects of criminal liability
- criminal liability is performed only judicially;

it is applied for the most socially dangerous acts — crimes, and provides the most strict of the state coercion;

- production on affairs about tax offenses is performed by investigative divisions of the Federal Tax Police Service of the Russian Federation.

Thus, it is possible to draw a conclusion that fight against corruption in our country is effective. But, despite progress in recent time, the anti-corruption legislation adoption of the separate legal act fixing its basic concepts, the principles, criteria, and also exhaustive powers of law enforcement agencies requires.

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# PROCEDURE CONTROL AND FUNCTION OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

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**Abstract:** The article deals with the problem of the relation of procedural control and prosecution functions. We study the procedural status of the modern investigator and head of the investigative body.

**Keywords:** process control, investigation.

Lately in the science of criminal process, re-invigorated the discussion of the relationship between procedural functions and control functions of criminal prosecution. As you know, the legislator identifies the function of the prosecution and the function of prosecution, which native is an investigator. [1, p. 312] However, some authors with whom we cannot agree, I believe, contrary to the current code of criminal procedure, which, once again, and referred the investigator to the prosecution - that the investigator in virtue of their procedural functions should not treat the prosecution. [2,p. 215]

This issue, we believe, requires a detailed study because of its relatively high relevance today. The relevance of the question of the role of the investigator in criminal proceedings, in our opinion, primarily due to the fact that the investigator was and still remains one of the most important figures in pre-trial proceedings in criminal cases, as well as the main subject of proof is who is responsible for the collection of evidence, the integrity and objectivity of the preliminary investigation. But in modern criminal proceedings, the investigator is in a peculiar and rather hard the clinch: between the head of the investigative body and the Prosecutor and the judge.

The procedural independence of the investigator, except for judicial prerogatives in the application of measures of procedural compulsion related to causing damage to constitutional rights and freedoms of participants in criminal proceedings is limited by the instructions of the head of the investigative body - the direction of the investigation, certain investigative actions involving the person as a defendant, on election concerning the suspect, accused a preventive measure, on the qualifications of the crime and the amount of the charge. These instructions in written form, binding for the investigator, but may be appealed to the head of a higher investigative body. This means that recourse to a General rule does not suspend the execution of instructions. With the exception of the instructions of the head of the investigative body: on the transfer of the criminal case involving the person as a defendant, classification of the crime, the amount of the charge, remand, on production of the investigative actions that are allowed only by court decision, sending the case to the court or its termination. Not agreeing with such guidance, the investigator may submit to the head of a higher investigative body the materials of the criminal case and the written objections thereto. Are not subject to appeal, the written instructions of the head of the investigative body, which the Manager requires to execute in his address the requirements of the

public Prosecutor about elimination of infringements of the Federal legislation admitted during preliminary investigation. [2, p. 112]

Curiously, the ratio of procedural control and prosecutorial oversight. The instructions of the Prosecutor are not binding for the investigator, it all depends on the position of the head of the investigative body. If the investigator does not agree with the requirements of the public Prosecutor about elimination of infringements of the Federal legislation admitted during preliminary investigation, the chief investigative body in solidarity with his subordinate, he is under their responsibility shall inform the Prosecutor on the written objections of the investigator, submitted to the head of the investigative unit. In our opinion, this is a very significant procedural guarantee of independence of the modern investigator. [3, p. 88]

It should be noted that the Prosecutor, in accordance with part 1 article 37 of the code of criminal procedure, is charged with the implementation of the two procedural functions: criminal prosecution (in the course of criminal proceedings) and supervision over the procedural activities of inquiry and preliminary investigation bodies (in the pre-trial stages of criminal process).

According to the Federal law "About Prosecutor's office", supervision over the observance of legality is a core function of the Prosecutor, in whatever industry it is not carried out; all the other directions of its activity are additional features. In accordance with article 30 of the Federal law "On the procuracy of the Russian Federation" and article 37 of the code of criminal procedure, all the powers of the Prosecutor for supervision over the bodies of inquiry are of procedural nature.

A feature of the Prosecutor's supervision is that it involves not only the detection of violations in the activities of bodies of inquiry and preliminary investigation, but the mechanism of right providing (unfamiliar to law makers). Supervision is the identification of violations, and unfamiliar to law makers function for the direct correction of the breach.

The function of criminal prosecution by the Prosecutor who in procedural relations with the investigator, in our opinion, is not implemented, as the Prosecutor there is no authority, aimed at proving the crime event in order to expose the face of the perpetrator that defines the essence of criminal prosecution.

However, the analysis of part 2 of article 37 of the code allows to speak about the presence of the Prosecutor of the power to intervene in criminal procedural activities of the inquiry body, thereby restricting the procedural independence and placing it in a dependent from the Prosecutor's procedural position. This dependence and the lack of procedural autonomy, obviously, not testify about surveillance, but about the procedural manual.

Analysis of the system of criminal-procedural functions of the Prosecutor in pre-trial proceedings in criminal cases allows us to classify the procedural powers of the Prosecutor sold them to the inquiry, the Supervisory authority, the authority on the procedural management of the activities of investigators and powers to ensure the rights of participants in criminal process. [3, p. 136]

What happens with the procedural autonomy and responsibility of the investigator under the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation today? On the one hand, the investigator has the right to independently and unilaterally decide to bring a person as a defendant, and on the other hand, he has no right, for example, without prior decision of the court to make a search in the house of this accused. [4, p. 145]

It is clear that the legal meaning of these two procedural steps are not comparable: a search - it's just a separate investigative action from a number of others, and the decision to prosecute person as an accused, in many respects, determines how the fate of the criminal case and the fate of the accused. It is the investigator's decision about attraction of the person as the accused will fall in the future the basis of a conviction.

Summarizing, we can draw the following conclusions:

1) the Legislator, in our opinion, needs to come primarily from the reasonable position that the investigator that produces investigative actions, collects evidence, takes a procedural decision



in the criminal case, must have sufficient rights to self-adoption, as well as to defend their position in a criminal case before the Prosecutor and the head of the investigative body.

2) In those cases where the complaint of the investigator on the instructions of the Prosecutor and the head of the investigative body denied the higher Prosecutor or the head of the investigative body in the criminal procedure code should contain a new provision under which the investigator has the right to refuse от дальнейшего ведения уголовного дела.

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## **EMPLOYEE ASSESSMENT ON POST COMPLIANCE: TEORETIKO-LEGAL ASPECTS**

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**Summary:** In article questions the concerning personnel certifications of all spheres of professional activity are considered. The attention is paid to both the state and private organizations, the procedure of certification in such institutions. The author comes to a conclusion that the undergone personnel certification of the organizations and establishment, the guarantor of the fact that the level of professionalism and quality of work in these organizations and institutions increases.

**Keywords:** Certification, employer, worker, certifying commission.

In modern labor law, there are various problems, solution of which is impossible without the adoption of respective legal acts. Unfortunately, the situation at present in the employment relationship, far from perfect, which affects both the employee and employer.[1]

The problem is that certification should be extended to all levels of legal regulation: normative, collective - contractual, local, individually - contractual. Certification of employees in any establishment required by the Labor code of the Russian Federation. For example, mandatory certification for researchers, it is confirmed (article 336.1 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation) and teachers (article 332. The Labour Code Of The Russian Federation). There is also a condition that scientists should be evaluated not less than 5 years and not more than once in 2 years. For educators certification is every 5 years. [2]

In addition to these cases the labour legislation and the labour code provided in some legal acts for the settlement of the order of the activities. In labor law there are certain categories of workers for compulsory certification. This workers associated with the transport security, civil service.[2]

Defining the scope of the employees subject and not subject to certification, should an employer take into account the special guarantees provided in respect of the employees of the regulatory legal acts. Position about carrying out of certification of civil servants of the Russian Federation of 01.02.2005 № 110 (with possible refinements) identified that are not subject to certification employees if they worked less than one year, or have reached 60 years of age or pregnant women, as well as being on vacation and maternity leave and leave to care for a child up to the age of three years. Certification of these employees is possible not earlier than one year after the release of the holiday.[4]

Sometimes there are cases when employers use the certification for workers for subsequent dismissal. This example is the fact that in clause 3 h .1 article 81 of the LC RF stipulates that the possibility of dismissal of the employee by the employer in connection with his poor qualifying result. What is the benefits of certification for employees? Of course the appraisals have their

advantages and disadvantages, for example some employers believe that this procedure is complex and time-consuming and complex, and some are only limited to the collection of papers and documents. But all the same positive aspects for the employer and employee is enough. The employer is able to optimize use of labor resources, evaluate the skill level of not only the staff, but each employee individually, the ability to create additional incentives for professional growth of the employee. For the employee - an opportunity to prove to the employer that he is a competent specialist in his professional activity, as well as to establish itself in good quality and to promotion. For the certification the employee, the employer creates a local normative act, then the position. Defining in the first place: the Order, timing and forms of conducting; composition certification Commission; category of certified employees; categories of employees are not subject to certification; evaluation criteria of the Commission; decisions of the certification Commission.[6]

With regard to the certification fee, it is usually made up of a Chairperson (the head of the organization or his Deputy); members (heads of various departments) There are various forms of certifications, the most common is the oral form in the form of individual interviews using this form, the employer can ask the employee. Specific goals and objectives regarding their specialty; the oral form is in the form of peer interviews, it is also allowed to the employee to protect, to show appreciation of their professional activities, to feel confident to participate in the dialogue between the Commission; and the last one is writing, she also distributed and presented in the form of testing, is a form of the most objective, because it provides the equal approach to the assessment of the level of professional training and knowledge of the certified employee.[7] After the treatments I've listed above, the decision of the Commission which says either the employee corresponds to the occupied position and is recommended to transfer in the order of job growth or employee corresponds to the occupied position and is recommended for inclusion in the personnel reserve to fill a vacant position in order of official growth and if the employee does not correspond to his post.[8]

Considering the above, in my opinion, I think that it is possible to expand the list of accepted attestation Commission decisions. A detailed regulation in this area will help to harmonize the interests of employers and employees who seek to keep their jobs.

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# LEGAL ISSUES RATIO OF TAX COLLECTION AND THE STATE FEE: THEORETICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS

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**Annotation:** The article discusses the main driving units in the country's financial system. Such payments as taxes, fees and charges. With these funds the government balanced its revenue forms part, strengthens the position of the fund as the budget and off-budget. From a legal point of view, we can say that through taxation systematized much of the state treasury, and strengthened the stability of its deposit.

**Keywords:** tax, levy, duty.

In accordance with Art. 8 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation (the Tax Code) mandatory under the tax refers, individually refundable payment levied on legal entities and individuals in the form of payments to more efficient operation of the state ..

By collecting understood the compulsory contribution of citizens and legal entities, imposed at to pay for any needed services. (Paragraph 2 of Article 8 of the Tax Code).

The state fee - a fee charged to individuals, if they apply to the state authorities, local authorities, other bodies and officials, who are authorized, in accordance with the legislative acts of the Russian Federation, legislative acts of the Russian Federation and normative legal acts of local governments, for the commission in respect of those persons legally significant actions provided for in this chapter, except for acts committed by Russian consular institutions (p.1 Art. 333.16 of the Tax Code).

After analyzing the proposed legislator determining each of the payments, it is obvious demarcation of the tax from the other is that, in contrast to the duties and taxes, which are levied on an individual basis for certain services, but their size is determined in accordance with a specific service, the tax is an individual compulsory unrequited payments and its size is clearly prescribes the legislator.

The hallmark of the test payment is the fact that the tax is intended to pursue the completion of the state treasury to ensure its expenditure side, while collecting duties and everything is different: they are charged for a particular organ or grown.

Along with this, there are also similar features:

- 1) mandatory provision of payment;
- 2) the completion of the public treasury;
- 3) may be forced to incur;
- 4) control carried out by specialized agencies;

Taxes can be divided by type into direct and indirect.

Direct taxes - taxes imposed directly on income and property of the taxpayer. These taxes include the tax on personal income, the unified social tax, income tax, property tax. In other words,

it is the tax that we go and pay yourself. Under the indirect tax understand tax, which is included in cost of goods. These include excise taxes, value added taxes.

In Article 12 of the Tax Code the legislator gives the concept of federal, state and local taxes.

Federal taxes - those taxes, which are set by the Tax Code and payment is required in the entire state. Regional taxes shall be established by the same law as the federal, as well as the law of the subject. The establishment of local taxes as well within the competence of the federal authorities and local self-government.

Given the role of taxes, levies, duties in the formation of budgets of different levels, the legislator responsible for non-payment or late payment of taxes, fees and duties. Types of tax offenses and responsibility for them spelled out in Chapter 16 of the Tax Code.

Thus, the non-payment of tax entails several types of liability. Administrative to a fine (Chapter 15 of the Code of Administrative Offences (hereinafter CAO)), and in some criminal. punishment shall be imposed on the size of the unpaid.

In accordance with article 20 of the Federal Law of 21.07.1997 N 122-FZ "On State Registration of Rights to Real Estate and Transactions Therewith" (ed. 01.09.2016) defaulter fees and charges are at risk of refusal of certain services. Non-payment of a certain amount of fees only happens intentionally, but the tax is not paid inadvertently, due to errors in the banking and accounting sectors.

For a little comparison, I would like to consider our relations concepts in other countries' legislation. For example, take the Federal Republic of Germany.

Based on the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany can be said that the tax in Germany is the current basic payment. It is necessary, rather, to mobilize financial resources.

Pros German tax system lies in the fact that the tax is imposed not as citizens of the country are working, and how much they earn, and the treasury is replenished not by citizens but by those who own property. It seems to me, is a very positive

For German citizens. The purpose of the tax is an attempt to obtain the necessary taxes to the state, not by burdening citizens and their compulsion to pay, but in particular the payment of all the mandatory and it is compulsory. With regard to the duties it is considered to be an indirect tax. This kind of payment when importing or exporting goods abroad. Customs duties can be divided into three groups. The first consists of products of the favorable countries. For the second group is characterized by products from more developed countries. Finally, in a third group includes products from countries free to join. Speaking a little easier duty is paid only for the personal use of agencies or services, but the fee is already charged for the provision of services for any organization that represents the interests of the population. It dogovornoyobmen obligations.

After analyzing the current legislation is clearly seen their similarities and differences, but despite this, each of these charges, operating both in domestic and in foreign countries, is binding and is intended to increase state revenue, the budget adds. Their role is very high and they are binding for the payment of a clear and balanced national budget.

	Tax	Collection	Duty
Special purpose	Personality	Not indicated	Not indicated
Периодичность внесения	Yes	No	No
Индивидуальная возмездность	No	Yes	Yes

It sets the level of authority	Federal, regional and local	Federal, regional and local	Federal
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# LEGAL PROBLEMS AND IN FACT MARITAL RELATIONS IN RUSSIA

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**Abstract:** the article is devoted to actual marriage relations in Russia. As well as analysis of legislation that addresses the issue of de facto marital relations.

**Keywords:** Family law, marriage, marriage.

Currently, civil marriage is gradually gaining popularity. This is due to the fact that on the one hand it provides more freedom to the partners in such a relationship and, according to most people, the positive aspects should also be attributed to gain invaluable experience of living together and maintaining a household, given the limited financial capacity and thus there is a problem of a different nature, namely, material, this risk are all informal relations.

Family law marriage is a family Alliance men and women, decorated in the Registrar's office. In modern society, under the "civil" marriage refers to cohabitation "cohabitation" men and women in the Union, not registered in bodies the registry office, however, which has all the characteristics of the family and the interests of the partners in no way protected by law.

Currently in Russia in a civil marriage live about fifty percent of all couples. According to the census of the population in the Russian Federation, an estimated 4.4 million undocumented families. They are characterized by all the hallmarks of the rights and obligations of the family, but to protect your family law can not.

In accordance with the General principles of the Russian family law: the rights and responsibilities of spouses, including in relation to the property, generates only was marriage. Based on this property of the persons consisting in actual marital relations, may be regarded as belonging to them by right of joint ownership only on the grounds that it is acquired by them during life together .

According to paragraph 3 of article 244 of the civil code, joint property arises only in the case if it is stipulated by law .

The legislation does not provide for such terms as cohabitation, followed the attendant consequences. Regarding jointly acquired property should be subject to a right of common ownership, and with respect to other property – the right of individual private property.

Roommates can change the General, civil legal relationship of ownership until, until you marry, since marriage is a contract according to article 40 of the Family Code is considered a property agreement between the spouses or the persons entering into marriage. In the latter case, an agreement has legal value only after the registration of marriage according to paragraph 1 of article 41 of the Family Code .

The right of common ownership may have the actual spouse only to the dwelling in which they are both registered and that they privatized in the common property, and on certain other types

of property. Any other marital property the right of joint ownership for the actual spouses can not be recognized.

Recognition of the property acquired by spouses entered into the actual marriage, their equity, not joint property, of course, unprofitable to those who, after the cessation of living together to declare the assets, and unprofitable for a number of reasons.

In the procedure division of property between spouses living in a de facto marriage of their share will depend based on the amount of funds or labor, which is invested by each of them. You should prove the fact and size of this attachment.

For the recognition of property is in common or shared ownership will need to prove not the fact of a condition in actual marriage relations, and the acquisition provided to certain property funds either in the labor participation of both the actual spouses. In itself cohabitation in the absence of registration of marriage does not have legal value and does not create community of property.

Including if the persons consisting in actual marital relationship, registered marriage, property acquired by them during the common life, only marriage will not be recognized by the universal property of the spouses. To resolve the dispute of the spouses on the right of belonging to this property, the court, as it was uttered, must be controlled not by the provisions of family law and universally recognized standards of civil law on common equity of facilities and to find the share of each party depending on the extent of its role in the development of a single set.

At the same time, in no way doubt the fact that the actual marriages, as well as various other participants obeidallah accessories, owns the right to conclude an agreement on the division of property in their single shared facilities, and the agreement on the procedure for the possession, use, disposal of such assets, the distribution of the fruits and earnings from the use of such property, article 246-248, 252 of the civil code. In order to provide consisting in actual marriage to persons of legal protection in the absence of prejudice to the fundamental principles of the Russian family law needs to officially explain the notary and organs that perform different kind of registration that such persons have the right to conclude among themselves the relevant agreements provided for a single partners share ownership.

According to article 49 of the RF IC at birth from parents who are in a de facto marriage, and the lack of adequate statements from the child's father, paternity will be established through the court the application of one of parents .

The judge will consider any evidence which can certify the origin of a child. To apply to the court for determination of paternity and payment of alimony at any time regardless of the age of the child. After the age of majority the child can do it himself. One of the main evidence establishing paternity is a medical examination, but if the alleged father will be on her to evade, the court has no right to compel the defendant to her. However, the lack of expertise will not prevent the judge to recognize the paternity, if you have other evidence that is confirmed by paragraph 3 of article 79 of the code of civil procedure of the Russian Federation .

One of the solutions to the problems connected with the settlement of property relations in a civil marriage may be the introduction to article 224 of the civil code the concept of "partnership agreement" .

The effectiveness of this method of regulation of property relations is visible on the example of Germany.

German law adopts the legal consequences only for the registered marriage or civil partnership (for same-sex couples). German judicial practice considering entering into the actual marriage as a society of civil law, that is, associations of persons, not being a legal entity, but which may have separate property. The actual cohabitation recognized domestic society. This means that appropriate rules of society apply only to a de facto relationship with each other, but not with third parties. The actual spouse have a chance to finish the contract, stabilizing their property relations, but does not have the right to include in a partnership agreement provisions relating to the interests of third persons or of the state .



Traditionally, these contracts are called contracts of partnership, their samples were published. They take into account for example, the following provisions: the right of the 1st partner to use the other things in the absence of change consumable items; equal participation of partners in the cost of hiring premises for shared accommodation; the duty of the partner who cancels the actual marriage, to leave such premises, and the duty of another partner for his release followed after the departure of the month of expenses on payment housing; shared ownership property acquired during the period of cohabitation of things home life and stripped them upon termination of the cohabitation in such a way that each partner had the opportunity in the future to conduct a separate household. The terms of the partnership agreement is not required contrary to "good morals", for example, to establish the obligation to indemnify or to pay a penalty in case of a unilateral cessation of cohabitation.

In conclusion, it should be noted that civil marriage in the Russian Federation carries temporary, not having a strong legislative framework. The spread on the relationship between premarital cohabitants of legal regulation, is addressed to spouses, will inevitably lead to the loss of the legal criteria for distinguishing marriages that meet the requirements of the state and as a result acquiring the legal protection, therefore, deprived of sense, the use of the Institute of annulment of marriage, becomes problematic implementation of the principle of monogamy of marriage, judicial practice will have to face significant challenges to legal and ethical conduct in dispute resolution associated with the effects of "actual marriages".

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# **ANALYSIS OF ENFORCED CRIMES, PERFORMED BY PERSONS WITH MENTAL DEVIATIONS, INCLUDED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE VALUE**

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**Annotation:** This article tells about violent crimes committed by persons with pathological deviations within the framework of sanity, the problem of their investigation and the psychological characteristics of the personality of such subjects.

**Keywords:** Pathopsychology, violent crimes, subjects of crime.

In modern Russian reality, very little attention is paid to the formation of objective statistics on violent crimes that are not registered with law enforcement agencies. Even less attention is paid to violent crimes committed by persons with pathological features that are within the limits of sanity.

According to the GIAC of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia for January 2017, the number of serious and particularly serious crimes was reduced from 24% to 23.1% for the same period in 2016. Some of these crimes were identified at the stage of preparation and assassination [1]. Everything in the statistics of Russia's crimes shows a decrease in their number, however, it is too early to speak about positive dynamics. Some researchers believe that the latency of crimes can vary from 55% to 65% depending on the region [2].

According to Kazaryan MA The number of criminals with any mental anomaly reaches 57% of the total number of criminals who committed violent crimes against the individual. Moreover, with each new term, the number of such pathologies increases [3].

It is worth noting that 90% of the victims of violent crimes one way or another are or have had any relationship with the subject - spouses, children, other relatives, friends, acquaintances, etc. [3].

According to Yu.A. Jahbarov's relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is of three types:

1. Random - such relationships arise independently of the victim or the perpetrator, they can be called an accidental encounter. Victims of such crimes rarely meet the standard of "ideal victim" or lead an immoral lifestyle, which is a high degree of risk.

2. Uncertain - in this category of relations, the perpetrator chooses a victim according to certain standards, known only to him. The victim also rarely shows victimization, but behaves passively, allowing the subject to "process" it.

3. Predetermined - in the basis of such relationships stand the behavioral characteristics of the victim, her victim behavior and way of life. We can say that in such crimes in most cases everything is predetermined [4].

Individuals with psychopathological features are individuals who at any time in their lives are able to transgress the law by obeying their own convictions or intuition. At the same time, such subjects in the majority develop a certain plan of action, according to which they assign a role to themselves and to the victim, carrying out imagination.

Some part of the crime is committed in a group where there is a mentally ill person, and also under the guidance of psychopaths. To call psychopaths sick people would be a mistake, because This category of people simply is not capable of experiencing feelings of compassion, pity, love, etc., but at the same time such a subject fully reports on their actions, rather this specific feature can be attributed to features rather than to serious mental deviations. Psychopaths, as a rule, have authority and influence, which allows them to be not only a member of the group, but also a leader, while they position themselves as tough, objectionable individuals.

Psychopaths are quite easy to confuse with sociopaths, because They have similar enough anomalies in personal development. However, the main distinguishing feature in behavior is planning. Psychopaths, as mentioned above, are more thoughtful, they can see the consequences of their actions, assume responsibility. With sociopaths, everything is simultaneously easier and more difficult - they are impulsive. For the most part, the crimes committed by such people are impulsive and accidental, in them there is much more aggression and hatred and to get them out of themselves can absolutely any little thing. Such people are virtually unpredictable.

There is also a feature of psychological dependence on a group of criminals, in which a subject can be involved and commit unlawful acts, because outside this group, the offender feels abandoned and abandoned, "family" relationships develop. Most often such criminals were abandoned in childhood or subjected to violence by parents or close relatives, which caused them to seek a new "family".

In conclusion, I would like to note that, at the moment, the trend towards the study of psychopathology goes in a confident direction for study. Perhaps in a couple of decades, Russia will manage to reduce the number of violent crimes committed and withdraw from the leading positions in the world arena according to their number, as well as to give logically correct and justified conclusions on the psychological and psychological problems of criminals. Because the prevention of such crimes makes it possible to preserve the lives, mental and physical health of potential victims.

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## "MASK OF NORMALITY" SERIOUS KILLERS

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**Annotation:** This article tells about the duality of the personality of the serial sexual killer, called the "mask of normality." Also, the article will touch upon the psychological aspects of life in society, the manifestation of the paraphilia of the serial killer and the ability to hide from justice for a long time.

**Keywords:** "Mask of normality", serial killers, psychopathy.

The concept of "mask of normality" appeared with the light hand of Hervey Cleckley in his eponymous studies, which were devoted to psychopathy, in 1976. This term can be interpreted in different ways, but one thing is clear: "normality mask" is a behavioral characteristic of serial killers (by the example of psychopaths), allowing them to appear normal and mentally healthy people, fixing positive characteristics in the faces of familiar people. Such people are subject to complete control over their actions and actions, all they have ever done are conscious actions and nothing else [1].

For full disclosure and understanding of the issue, it is also necessary to disclose the concept of "psychopathy". Psychopathy is understood as a psychopathological syndrome, which manifests itself in the absence of an emotional component in the subject-feelings of guilt, pity, compassion, repentance, etc., and also the presence of deceit and deepest narcissism [2].

Thus, psychopaths, in their essence, show the duality of the person and, often, in the search for a criminal, wine falls on them in the last place. In the failure of the investigation of such cases there is no fault of the investigator, because individuals with a "mask of normality" not only control all their actions and actions, but also are highly intelligent people. For example, in the "student killer", he is Edmund Kemper, the IQ was 145, which is much higher than the average - 90-110 according to the test of Eysenck, and on a par with such significant figures as Bill Gates or Stephen Hawking [3]. It is worth noting that the "mask of normality" is inherent not only to psychopaths as such, but to all serial killers that exist in the world.

In the adult age for serial killers are not characterized by any conflict situations at the scandal level or quarrels, because They are simply not interested in such activities. The usual person with the help of this kind of emotional shake adjusts the balance of internal negative tension, not allowing him to stay inside himself for a long time. In the case of a person who has his own "mask of normality," the exit of emotional tension occurs through murder, often with particular cruelty [4].

Going into the details of the human psyche, we can distinguish three types of "masks of normality":

1. A pronounced "mask of normality" - this subject is an integral part of society, participates in the life of society and leads a fairly calm lifestyle. Such people often have a family, children, a large number of friends and relatives [4]. An example of such a person can serve as Andrei

Chikatilo - "absolutely normal person", had two higher educations, a job, a wife and two children [5] ..

2. The average expressed "mask of normality" - the subject of such a "mask" is invisible, he is the person who is always forgotten about uselessness, but at the same time such a person is extremely polite [4]. For example, Sergei Golovkin - in childhood and adolescence was a quiet and modest child, preferred solitude to a group, graduated from school with a silver medal [6].

3. A little expressed "mask of normality" - such subjects are absolutely asocial, they cause little fear or dislike. If these criminals are detained, then the environment is not at all surprised [4]. The most vivid example of antisociality is Edmund Kemper, of whom he spoke above-he was very cruel when he was young, practically did not communicate with anyone, and already at 15 years committed a double murder [3].

About the "mask of normality" says victim victimism. For example, with a pronounced "mask", an unknown subject can get acquainted with his victim in public places, and with little expressed - simply attack from behind in dark deserted parks or squares.

It is worth noting that the "mask" is closely related to the modus operandi of the killer. When emotional stress exits with the help of murder, the subject will pass to the mode of harmony only if he performs all the necessary actions that were conceived in fantasy. It is thanks to the state of "temporary psychological stability" that a serial killer develops a certain handwriting. Modus operandi is responsible not only for the implementation of sadistic desires, but also for the formation of inner peace.

All scientific research on serial crimes is a huge number of intertwined threads, be it victimology, legal psychology, criminalistics and others, which lead to the only correct subject of crime. Any subject of crime has an individual peculiarity, "his own behavior." Each of the "masks of normality" is a unique part of the criminal's psycho profile, which ultimately helps not only to expose him, but also to help in questioning and establishing "contact" with the suspect. As detective Sherlock Holmes said, from the pen of Arthur Conan Doyle: "Exclusiveness inevitably gives us the key, the more ordinary and colorless the crime, the more difficult it is to reveal it."

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## SERIAL SEXUAL KILLERS

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**Annotation:** The article reveals the features of the formation of the personality of the serial sexual assassin. Psychological and psycho-emotional features of its development are taken into account. Some problem aspects of this type of crime were revealed, and ways of their solution were suggested.

**Keywords:** The identity of a serial killer, the psychology of a serial killer, the formation of a serial killer.

The problematic of serial sexual murders at this stage of time has undergone changes. If in the XX century the USSR was considered a country with a minimum indicator of serial violent crimes, today this trend has changed significantly. Despite the fact that there are no official data on the number of criminal cases initiated for the presence of serial killers, some criminologists and profilers tend to appear in the form of 250-300 maniacs each year.

To understand the extent of the problem, it is necessary to consider the main types of sexual murders, which include: 1. Murder in overcoming the resistance of the victim. 2. Murder, which exacerbates the sensual component of the murderer, increases his psychological desire to possess a victim. 3. Murder in order to obtain sexual satisfaction victims [1].

Some criminalists add to the above-mentioned murders in order to conceal sexual crimes and murders similar to sexual ones, but they are not such [1]. Others, in turn, insist on replenishing the list with murder for the purpose of copulating with the corpse and those murders that are revenge for the manifested "humiliation" of the victims of the offender [2].

Previously it was believed that sexual assassinations include only those murders in which circumstances the sexual inviolability of the victim was violated (or attempted to violate). [3] In practice, everything turned out differently - some of the serial sex killers were impotent. For them, sexual intercourse is by itself impossible and the removal of sexual tension is most often psychological or physical sadism in relation.

The terms "serial murder" and "serial killer" was introduced by Robert Ressler, who is the founder of the FBI's behavior analysis department, to refer to crimes based on fantasy of a sadistic nature.

Formation of the identity of a sexual assassin occurs from childhood. First of all, this is cruelty to the weak, whether they are children of a smaller age or animals, the so-called zoosadism [4]. Serial killers are most often vindictive, impulsive and internally constrained people; their will is suppressed for a long time by someone more authoritative. Being in constant emotional tension, it is difficult for them to contact with others, however they are positioned as respectable, polite and sympathetic people, showing a duality of personality.

A relatively small number of serial sexual assassins are deemed insane, mostly their mental disorders are within the limits of sanity, and rarely any criminals of this kind do not show any deviations at all. Bukhanovskaya OA Believes that there is a range of people who can be attributed

to non-psychotic types: various paraphilia's and alcoholism. If everything is simple with alcoholism: most often alcohol erases all barriers and moral standards of a person, forcing him to kill with rape, for example, or when eliminating witnesses, then with paraphilia's everything is much more complicated. They are represented in pedophilia, multiple sexual preferences, exhibitionism, etc., where the red thread through all the actions of the serial killer is sadism - the thirst for power over the victim of the crime, causing her psychological and physical suffering [5].

American experts, such as J. Douglas and M. Olshaker, came to the conclusion that the main factor in the formation of a serial rapist or sexual assassin is fantasy [6]. Sometimes, before moving from fantasy to its implementation, dozens of years pass, often fueled by pornography, and a breakdown at the crime is any shock - the death of a loved one, divorce or dismissal. Many serial killers take the trophies from the victims or return to the place of the corpse ejection in order to spur their fantasy and engage in masturbation. If between the first and second murder often takes quite a lot of time, then with each new, the time between them is reduced in geometric progression. Probably, this is due to the fact that the perpetrator, having committed the murder, first realizes that they are far from imagination and with every new attempt he tries to approach the ideal crime from his point of view.

In Russia today there are very few specialists who would be engaged in researching the personalities of serial sexual assassins, and this is the main problem in the investigation of such crimes. Often, law enforcement agencies simply have nowhere to turn for help in composing a psychological portrait of the killer or when questioning a suspect. The operatives can not always "feel" the suspect in the crime and develop the correct tactics of interrogation. For example, psychopaths can not be "pressured" or forced to testify, under pain of extending the term of criminal punishment, because such people lack a sense of fear and are unusually smart, which certainly helps to avoid punishment. Such people are subject to narcissism and the only thing that can bribe them is praise. Law enforcement officers can not understand such intricacies at once, and therefore in Russia a specialized mobile department of behavioral analysis is needed, which could go on the most complex murders and increase the speed and quantity of crime detection [6].

In conclusion, it should be noted that full-scale and full-scale study of the personality of serial sexual assassins is necessary. The identity of the sex offender is formed throughout the life course and it is not known at what time and what exactly will become the catalyst for the first murder. Each of the serial sex killers is special, but it is this feature that ultimately allows you to detain a criminal. As the famous movie character Jason Gideon, who is the prototype of John Douglas, said: "The criminals depersonalize victims. We are humanizing them".

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## LEGAL HERMENEUTICS

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the understanding of legal hermeneutics. Examines the concept of legal hermeneutics as a branch of science about understanding. The main issue of legal hermeneutics is the question of how the understanding of the human meanings of things and proper. Discusses the concept of "unknown term". Unknown term is expressed in the incorrect reflection in the text of the law law.

**Key words:** legal hermeneutics, understanding, philosophy, theory, law, constitutional hermeneutics.

Legal hermeneutics is engaged in the development problems of interpretation of legal texts. Today, her notion in the literature is not developed. According to S. Alekseyev, "legal hermeneutics is the science (and art) of interpretation of legal concepts and terms, the top legal skill, punchline legal activities" [1]. And G. G. Gadamer expressed its essence as follows: "Hermeneutics is the practice of... Fundamental truth of hermeneutics is that truth cannot be known and tell someone one. Fully support the dialogue and give their say and dissident, to be able to assimilate spoken to them – that is the soul of hermeneutics".

Philosophical hermeneutics is understood as the art and theory of interpretation of texts. Hermeneutics today being developed and used in various fields of social Sciences: philosophy, psychology, law. The roots of hermeneutics dates back to the biblical exegesis, ideologically it is associated with neokantianism direction of the Baden school. There are various areas of hermeneutics, the most famous of them: historical hermeneutics, psychological hermeneutics and legal hermeneutics.

Legal hermeneutics is an integral part of legal research because the science of law is primarily "understanding" or "interpreting" discipline. According to many modern scholars, knowledge of the law is inseparable from the interpretation of various forms and sources of law as a historical legal documents and applicable legislation. Professional legal thinking is radically different from the thinking of engineering and natural-scientific thinking. The law is a social science, it directly deals with the people whose actions it is necessary not only to explain but to understand. So legal hermeneutics is inherently anthropological because understanding of the law is always associated with the self-understanding of man.

In the Russian legal science legal hermeneutics as an independent scientific discipline is a relatively young phenomenon. But the hermeneutic approach to law and legal meets humanitarian ideals of today. So, hermeneutics, according to S. S. Alekseev, is the science and art of interpretation of legal terms and concepts, the pinnacle of legal craftsmanship, the culmination of legal action.



The purpose of the modern legal hermeneutics first and foremost, is the search and realization of the meaning of a legal text, the problem of multiplicity of meanings. Today, the form of law seems to be not otherwise than in symbolic form, the source and embodiment of which is language. Legal regulation and its items act as the perfect objects, the external form of expression of social consciousness.

Some discrepancy of legislation may cause eligibility errors, and it is connected with infringement of law rules of legislative technique. It's basically a language and system rules. For example, there is a common saying: "Execute not pardon". Of the comma depends on the person's life. This problem often arises in the interpretation of laws the constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. It is not excluded different understanding and interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution and, therefore, misuse. What hermeneutics aims to get rid of the difficulties of ambiguity. Allocate a special branch of constitutional hermeneutics.[4]

To the legal hermeneutics also includes the dialectic of the letter and spirit of the law. The appointment of legal hermeneutics is to "be able by letter to feel the spirit that owns the author behind the sign - it is not only direct value, but also deep hidden meaning, and under it and the meaning is clearly not *osoznavaya* by the author himself - that is the goal and objective hermeneutically thinking of the interpreter"[2]. It is advisable to consider legal text as a set of universally valid rights and duties established by the state with an imperative for entities applications. But the concept of "legal text" is inherently specific, not identical to the concept of "law". Legal text – the vector of the further-reaching relationship. For the realization of the ideas embodied in a legal text, it is necessary, first of all, understanding of subjects of public relations meaning of the text, and if necessary, explaining it to other entities, third parties, etc.. the result of understanding and interpretation of the legal text becomes a normative rule of behavior. Legal text has various forms: legal custom, legal contract (domestic, international, contract-transaction), enforcement act of, result of legislative activity of the Commissioner of an authority (act, regulations).

Legal hermeneutics is always in a narrow context, and philosophical hermeneutics, and philosophical hermeneutics stands as the methodological basis legal. Their methodological commonality indicated Gadamer. It was his approach to the problem of understanding and interpretation of the law through the hermeneutical perspective gave rise to a special branch of contemporary Western philosophy of law and legal hermeneutics.

Modern legal hermeneutics include in your Arsenal of techniques, developed by V. Dilithium, G. G. Gadamer, E. Betty, by P. Ricoeur in particular, the actual methodological procedures and principles are: the principle of dialogical character of understanding, the principle of "better understanding", the procedure of the hermeneutic circle, etc. Application of these methods productively for the interpretation of existing legislation and developing new legal norms.[6]

Legal understanding is always Dialogic in nature, as it is always set invisible dialogue between the author of the text and the interpreter. The understanding is subordinated to the principle of "better understanding", because every subsequent interpretation of the law is wider than the previous one, in force include in its space the new semantic elements generated by the understanding of individual cases, incidents.

Hermeneutic circle is an essential method of knowledge of law and legal reality in General. First, the full understanding of any legal norms – General, cannot be achieved without comparing the specific situation to private and Vice versa; second, the explication of the meaning of any legal norm – in part, achieved through its correlation with the regulatory system – the whole and Vice versa; third, the understanding of any historically existing legal phenomenon, a text is achieved through understanding of the historical situation in which it arose – the context and Vice versa; etc.

Professional purpose of the modern legal hermeneutics – the search for and realization of the meaning of legal norms, the study of the problem of diversity of meaning. The goal of

hermeneutics is not only to uncover the meaning of norms, but also to translate this meaning into the language more concrete statements, close to real situations, thus to facilitate its application.

Thus, speaking about legal hermeneutics, it is possible to draw the following conclusion. Exception ambiguity of understanding legal norms can be achieved in two ways: interpretation and technical means and methods of organizing and building a legal text (legal technique). The interpretation is possible without using the knowledge about the formation of the legislative text. Conversely, if you have insufficient knowledge about the problems of interpretation of legal text is impossible to improve the legal technique. So, form a unified return process work with the text of the law and the will of the legislator, carried out by the various actors in legal activities. The formation of the legal norm and its interpretation is based on the same principles, regularities, methods are part of the same process. This process of transferring information about the legal injunction, the legal model of conduct contained in the legal norm. Better understanding legal norms as possible by working with its content: a legal structure, purpose, function, legal norms, and ways and means of presenting the legal material. According to many researchers, the search for the approach that will most effectively explore two interrelated processes: the presentation of will in the legal text and the perception of the will contained in the legal text. This importance is the fact that the ways and methods of legal technique are the means, allowing to be guided in selecting appropriate and effective methods of interpretation for each specific legal text.

In conclusion, we can say that legal hermeneutics is an actively developing area of modern legal science. It should give a holistic view on the law, coordinating the personal and the social, the irrational and the rational. Legal hermeneutics can finally overcome the limitations of different approaches to solid understanding of the law.

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# LEGAL REGULATION OF SURROGATE MOTHERHOOD

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**Abstract:** This article deals with the surrogate motherhood institution, its legal regulation, and highlights some of the problematic issues.

**Key words:** surrogate motherhood, institute, assisted reproductive technologies.

To date, surrogate motherhood is an auxiliary reproductive technology (further - ART) - a special set of honed medical methods of treatment and procedures for the purpose of pregnancy. This has a very positive effect on the demographic interest of the state, the need for a person in the offspring and the realization of his rights as a parent.

In regard to surrogate motherhood, moral, moral and ethical, religious opinions, questions of commercialization (some equate surrogate motherhood on a commercial basis to trafficking in persons) and gratuitousness, and others are rather acute in society. In this article, we will only consider the legal aspect of this phenomenon.

In order to better understand what surrogate motherhood is, we will reveal its essence through the term "surrogate mother", which is contained in the 2009 VRT Terminology Dictionary, developed by the World Health Organization and the International Committee on Assistive Reproductive Technologies: Surrogate mother - a pregnant woman, That she will give the born child to a predetermined parent (parents). Continuing this essence of the approach is enshrined in Federal Law No. 323-FZ of November 21, 2011, "On the Fundamentals of Health Care of Citizens in the Russian Federation" (hereinafter - FZ No. 323-FZ), where in part 9 of Article 55: "Surrogate motherhood Is the bearing and birth of a child (including premature birth) under a contract concluded between a surrogate mother (a woman who fetuses a fetus after carrying a donor embryo) and potential parents whose sex cells were used for fertilization or a single woman for whom bearing and birth The child is impossible for medical reasons. " A surrogate mother may be a woman between the ages of twenty and thirty-five who has at least one healthy child of her own, received a medical report on a satisfactory state of health, gave written informed voluntary consent to medical intervention (if married, it still requires the consent of the spouse) . However, it should be noted that the surrogate mother can not be simultaneously a donor of the oocyte, as indicated in paragraph 10 of Article 55 of the above-mentioned law.

Also, the basis of legal regulation, first of all, is the Family Code of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), the Federal Law "On Acts of Civil Status" of 15.11.97. No. 143-FZ (Part 5 of Article 16), Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of August 30, 2012 No. 107n "On the procedure for the use of assisted reproductive technologies, contraindications and limitations to their use."

Speaking about the institution of surrogate motherhood, it is necessary to single out several problematic moments.

First of all, this is the interaction of surrogate motherhood and the presumption of paternity of the mother's husband (part 2 of Article 48 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). No normative legal act of the Russian legislation provides for the arising rights and duties of the husband of the surrogate mother. What speaks about inefficiency of the state mechanism [6]. The situation with the consent of the surrogate mother's husband about her decision to leave the child, which requires a legislative settlement, remains unclear.

In addition, based on the content of the second paragraph of Part 4 of Article 51 and the second paragraph of part 3 of Article 52 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, the legislator sits on the side of the surrogate mother when deciding on the fate of the child (for example, a surrogate mother may simply not give her consent and the child's biological parents can be recorded in the birth records book).

There remains an open discussion about the right to use ART, namely within the framework of this article of surrogate motherhood, by single men [7]. According to part 3 of Article 55 of the Federal Law No. 323-FZ, the right to use ART has a couple, both composed and unmarried, and single women. Thus, this provision is inconsistent with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, namely part 2 of Article 7 (support for both maternity and paternity), part 2 and part 3 of Article 19 (equality of rights and freedoms regardless of natural properties and equality of men and women).

Summarizing, it is important to note that in the world as a whole there is no single position on surrogate motherhood. In countries such as France, Germany, it is banned completely. In the UK, Canada, Australia, commercialized surrogate motherhood agreements are banned [8]. The Russian Federation, on the other hand, recognizes the institution of surrogate motherhood and admits it both on a free basis and on commercial grounds, thus giving citizens a choice.

One can be sure that even in the presence of diverse, at times contradictory, points of view, the institution of surrogate motherhood will remain in demand and will be further developed and improved.

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## PROBLEMS OF WITNESS IMMUNITY

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**Abstract:** This article examines the institution of witness immunity in the Russian Federation, and highlights some of the related problems.

**Key words:** witness immunity, institute, witness, interrogation.

To date, the notion of witness immunity is clearly defined by the legislator in paragraph 40 of Article 5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation ("the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation") as "the right of a person not to testify against himself and his close relatives, and in other cases provided for by this Code" .

The institute of witness immunity originates from part 1 of Article 51 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation (Further - To the RF), which provides that no one is obliged to testify against himself (the privilege against self-incrimination [1]), his spouse and close relatives (exemption from testimony ), The circle of which is determined by federal law. Proceeding from this, even with the witness's immunity from a person, the possibility of his interrogation as a witness is not ruled out.

The list of close relatives is exhaustive: spouse, spouse, parents, children, adopters, adopted children, siblings, grandfathers, grandmothers, grandchildren (clause 4 of Article 5 of the CCP RF). This necessarily serves the interests of the individual in maintaining family and kinship relations, as well as moral, ethical considerations [2]. However, such circumstances as the presence of common children, the management of a common household, cohabitation and others that do not form formal family relationships, do not give the person the right to refuse to give testimony. Thus, the law shows a rigid formalism, not taking into account the actual nature of the existing relations between people. For example, in a less advantageous position are people who are with each other in such close relationships, akin to marital, but unlike those whose union is registered with registry offices [3]. In our opinion, in some cases the right to confer witness immunity is supposed to have officials who conduct proceedings in a criminal case, taking into account all the nuances and circumstances of the relationship between people.

In addition, the question of witness immunity concerns legal representatives of minors who are not close relatives. Proceeding from the current legislation, they are not exempted from testifying about the persons represented [4].

It is important to note that there are reasons to talk about the existence of witness immunity in persons who have not reached the age at which criminal responsibility arises, namely, articles 307, 308 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. According to Part 5 of Article 280 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation, a witness and a victim who have not attained the age of sixteen years are not warned of responsibility for refusing to testify and for

giving knowingly false testimony, a subscription is not taken. In this case, the absence of punishment allows us to talk about the lack of a duty to testify.

If in some cases the legislator provides a choice between giving evidence or abstaining from them, in others it explicitly forbids the court and the bodies conducting the preliminary investigation to receive testimony from certain persons [5]. This position is reflected in part 3 of Article 56 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the form of the impossibility of questioning as a witness a certain circle of persons about the circumstances that have become known to them in connection with the exercise of their professional duties. However, it should be noted that the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation does not say anything about the witness immunity of deputies of legislative (representative) government bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation who, in accordance with Article 15 of Federal Law No. 184-FZ of October 6, 1999 "On General Principles of Organization of Legislative ( Representative ) and executive bodies of state power of the subjects of the Russian Federation" I have the right to refuse to give testimony in a civil, administrative or criminal case about the circumstances that have become known to him in connection with the exercise of his powers. Similarly, the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation has the same right (part 2 of Article 24 of the Federal Constitutional Law of February 26, 1997 No. 1-FKZ "On the Ombudsman for Human Rights in the Russian Federation").

Witness immunity is a very important institution, protecting the criminal process from false testimony and providing such principles as the presumption of innocence and the protection of human and citizen rights and freedoms in criminal proceedings. Therefore, it is necessary to eliminate problems, gaps and more precise legislative regulation of this institution.

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# CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A CRIMINAL COMMUNITY

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the criminal community and its symptoms, approaches to its definition. As well as analysis of legislation dedicated to the consideration of issues of criminal responsibility for the organization of a criminal community and participate in it.

**Keywords:** Organization of a criminal association, criminal association, criminal liability.

Determination of any legal effects, including the criminal community, begins with a discussion of the conceptual apparatus. It was laid in the concept of the main features that characterize this criminal association, determine its legal nature and allow to differentiate with related criminal legal institutions, to determine the legal consequences of its occurrence.

In the theory of criminal law, there are different approaches to the definition of a criminal association and its grounds. This article presents the views of various authors on the subject, and the way to address this issue.

It should be noted that in the theory of criminal law have been some comments about the introduction of the Criminal Code of Russian Federation, as an independent form of complicity in the crime of a criminal association, as well as the criminalization of his (her) creation, management and participation in it (her ). However, science has long expressed an opinion on the validity of the existence of this form of partnership and the need to consolidate the provisions of it in the criminal law. This criminal organization is understood as a special kind of complicity and approached it from the standpoint of the criminal organization. So, Arutyunov AA recognized group organized when two people came together for a joint and repeated commission of a crime.

According to Bale SA organized group is characterized by unity, stability, strong bond between its members and the relative duration of existence, and this group has its leader, aims to exercise criminal activities and capitalizing on such activities, with a clear division of roles.

SN Naumov argues that an organized group is a special type of criminal community, which is dominated by the characteristics of the stability of personnel, the presence of its own norms of

behavior, attitudes and value systems, clearly defined hierarchical structure, the presence of clearly defined leader and subordination system.

Organized Group, in accordance with the theory of criminal law, represents persons who combined beforehand to commit one or more crimes. Pre-association is one of the main features of the group. Under the tentative emergence of the union understood on the basis of agreements the whole structure. This integration comes before the commission of the crime, said that the fact of association, as the preparations for the crime. This approach is seen in the second article of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Criminal law in the hours. 5, Art. 35 of the Criminal Code refers to the crime committed by a criminal if committed structured organized group or association organized groups operating under the unified leadership, whose members are united to jointly committing one or more serious or especially serious crimes to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefits.

There are five signs of association: 1) stability, hierarchy, the presence of five or more persons, a preliminary agreement on a joint criminal enterprise, the purpose of - committing grave and especially grave crimes; 2) the presence of three or more persons; sustainability, committing one or more crimes, the presence of permanent links between themselves, the allocation of responsibilities between Member States; association of organized groups, sustainability, distribution of functions within the association, the objective - impact on the economic and other activity of physical persons or legal entities, obtaining as a result of political, financial or economic benefits.

Of particular importance for the practice is a new version of Art. 210 of the Criminal Code. The dispositions h. 1 tbsp. 210 of the Criminal Code of the legislator attention paid to the criminalization of coordinating actions "of persons who have influence in the underworld", and supplemented h. 4 Art. 210 of the Criminal Code for the first time regulated the responsibility of "the person holding the highest position in the criminal hierarchy." However, the law does not specify who exactly should be understood as such.

At the same time, it should be noted that such a struggle with persons occupying the highest position in the criminal hierarchy, for the idea of the legislator, should eradicate the very concepts of "thief in law", "authority" and so on, to get them to abandon the coordination of criminal actions and cease participation in the meetings of organizers, leaders (leaders) and other representatives of organized groups. This will, in our opinion, to apply to them the rules of exemption from criminal liability if their actions will not contain a different corpus delicti (note to Art. 210 of the Criminal Code). Thus will be achieved preventive purpose of prosecution.

According to para. 8 Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation from 10.06.2010 N 12 "On judicial practice in criminal cases on the organization of a criminal community (criminal organization) or participation in it (her)," under the structural subdivision on the basis of the territorial or functional its isolation it should be understood included in the criminal community is a group of two or more persons (including the head of the group), which is within the framework of and in accordance with the objectives of criminal association carries out certain of its criminal activities. These structural units, combined to solve common problems of the criminal community, can make as separate criminal acts (murder, bribery, forgery, etc.) and to carry out other tasks aimed at ensuring the functioning of the criminal community.

The plenum defines a structural unit of the criminal community through the concept of "group", which, in accordance with Art. 35 of the Criminal Code may be a group of persons by prior agreement and organized group. Some criminologists believe that the structural unit is not being organized groups, are included in the community a group of two or more persons (the block, a team, a unit, group, etc.), which can perform different functions within the criminal community and to . Others see structural units to be within the community various organized groups with a clear distribution of duties. Others admit that, as structural units can act and small units (brigades, units, groups), and criminal organizations.



Criminal liability is also provided for the creation of or participation in the union, established for a long time, similar to the organization, which includes a large number of people for the purpose of permanent systematic commission of grave crimes or crimes against the life, physical integrity, freedom or property associated with sexual exploitation, drugs, and tends to influence the policy or the economy, to conceal its existence through corruption. The law laid a lot of evaluation features in the concept of a criminal organization. Firstly, operation prospects - long period of time, the length of which is unclear. Secondly, the number of associations - a large number, but no matter how great, is not defined. The criminal organization has to influence the economy, politics and carry out activities aimed at concealing their activities through corruption.

Thus the criminal community is the most dangerous type of complicity. The question concerning the consideration of a criminal association and criminal consequences for complicity in it remains open to this day.

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## **S.E. DESNITSKY IS THE FIRST PROFESSOR OF THE RIGHT IN RUSSIA**

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**Abstract:** In article are studied a course of life of the scientist-jurist of the age of Enlightenment. Scientific works, relevance and features of views of the outstanding jurist Semyon Efimovich Desnitsky are analyzed.

**Keywords:** Russian education, Page E. Desnitsky, scientific educator, right philosophy, spiritual culture.

One of educators of the second half of the XVIII century who ranks high among the Russian scientists of that time is Semyon Efimovich Desnitsky.

Professor has rendered a significant role in formation of the right, philosophy, clergy of the Russian culture, history that has served in the present as an important example.

S.E. Desnitsky – very having personality. Given rise in 1740 to Nezhin. Has acquired elementary education in theological seminary of Trinity-Sergius Lavra. After the termination of seminary, Semyon Efimovich has got to a gymnasium at the Moscow university what points the document on the annual act to on April 27, 1759 when the university has for the first time let out pupils from two gymnasiums. Then being a student of academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg one year has studied. At the next moment of 1761 has been sent by Shuvalov to Scotland together with the fellow student Tretyakov in Glazgov for education completion.

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One of educators of the second half of the XVIII century who ranks high among the Russian scientists of that time is Semyon Efimovich Desnitsky.

Professor has rendered a significant role in formation of the right, philosophy, clergy of the Russian culture, history that has served in the present as an important example.

S.E. Desnitsky – very having personality. Given rise in 1740 to Nezhin. Has acquired elementary education in theological seminary of Trinity-Sergius Lavra. After the termination of seminary, Semyon Efimovich has got to a gymnasium at the Moscow university what points the

document on the annual act to on April 27, 1759 when the university has for the first time let out pupils from two gymnasiums. Then being a student of academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg one year has studied. At the next moment of 1761 has been sent by Shuvalov to Scotland together with the fellow student Tretyakov in Glazgov for education completion.

During those eras in Russia of English practically nobody knew also that professor-lawyer has found an opportunity to share the knowledge of language acquired during studying in England with compatriots, thereby having provided them probability to join to considerable mentality of the all-European culture that makes his contribution even more important. Unfortunately, the scientific literary heritage of the famous Russian scientist is small, printing works aren't enough. In the provided case the all-consuming fire to 1812 as a result of which, a part of archives of the Moscow university and N. I. Novikov's archive, the colleague Desnitsky, the famous educator heading work of university printing house those years have passed into nothingness became responsible. Due to the obvious insufficiency of materials an outlet is archive of the Glasgow university in which documentation on Semyon Efimovich has remained. So it has turned out that details of stay of the scientist abroad are known to us better, than data on his life in the homeland.

Page E Desnitsky for the first time in the history of the Russian right suggested to subordinate administration to judicial control. The author of the project considered that the European theory of separation of the authorities wasn't extensive in the state functions. It entered the concept "civil power", the fourth estate which shall include local government bodies. It was the first attempt at the theoretical level to prove domestic city self-government and to give common features of its organization.

Competence of proposals of Desnitsky was such is that it was impossible to realize them in the conditions of that era including the publication for obvious reasons was suspended more than for 130 years. Work of professor was published only in 1905 in a year of the first Russian revolution. Classification of the right was offered scientists.

He made as the publisher and the translator much. The scientist took part in work of the Free Russian meeting founded in case of university in 1771. Attached great value to the edition of materials of judicial archives. The academy involved Desnitsky over the Russian dictionary, it was entrusted to it to make selection and to give interpretation of legal terms from the main codes of the Russian laws, since the Russian Truth to modern to the scientist of the Code.

These interpretation were used by many subsequent generations of the Russian historians and lawyers and exerted a certain impact on development of history of the Russian right. Thanks to Desnitsky in the Russian Empire the first time direct transfers from the British language, but not by means of French as it practiced before because of unavailability of the trained translators began to be implemented. In addition to occupations with the translations, he was an editor.

Under the leadership of professor in Russian Diltey's book "The initial bases of the law of bills", Thomas Bowden's book "The agricultural mentor" with Desnitsky's preface was several times published in N. I. Novikov's typography. It should be noted that translation activities gave to Semyon Efimovich the additional chance to inform of the views the reader. In the conditions of that time it was impossible to express openly on a number of questions, without risking to draw upon itself anger of dominating.

All work of the outstanding thinker has been penetrated by feeling of deep patriotism and leaned on trust in a creative power of the people. As well as M. V. Lomonosov, S.E. Desnitsky fought against foreign influence in Russia in general and in science in particular. He sought for development of domestic science and didn't doubt her great future, dreamed that have got Rossa free access to honor, advantage and an eminence. More than 20 years scientific, teaching and social activity of professor S.E. Desnitsky has lasted.

In 1787 he has resigned which circumstances and the reasons are authentically unknown. On June 15, 1789 the scientist has died. Desnitsky's merits are obvious. They were noted still by his contemporaries. His role and in the history of the Russian legal thought, and in the history of university legal education it is difficult to exaggerate. He has created the new and original doctrine,

has developed bases of system of the right in relation to the Russian legislation, has laid the foundation of science of history of the Russian right.

The first representative of the Russian legal department became the propagandist of the principles of the truth and publicity. Not casually the subsequent generations of the Russian lawyers called him the father of the Russian law. S.E. Desnitsky was an outstanding scientist of the international scale, worthy the European glory. In many respects he has outstripped modern to him the Western European legal science. The brilliant characteristic has been given to Desnitsky at a solemn meeting of the Moscow university in 1834 by professor S.F. Moroshkin. Reading to his composition, I am absolutely convinced that it hadn't enough only readers and a foreign name for place occupation near Montesquieu and other famous lawyers of the last century.

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# CONCEPT AND TYPES OF ERRORS OF EXPERT

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**Abstract:** This article defines the concept of "expert error." An attempt of expert scientific classification errors.

**Keywords:** bug, expert, knowledge.

In the criminological literature offers various definitions of expert errors. So, S. E. Voronin defines it as "...the conclusions of the expert (basic and intermediate) do not correspond to reality and wrongness of the actions or reasoning, reflecting the expert review process - the ideas, judgments, concepts". [1, p. 212]

By nature expert error is very similar with the investigation. In addition, once in the system of evidence, expert error can escalate into an investigative or judicial, initiating the development of problem-search investigating the situation (hereinafter PPSS) that direction. [2, p. 68]

The reason for the expert error may be investigating an error in that case, if the initial examination of the data was erroneous or objects under investigation were not related to the case (for example, improper removal of samples for comparative studies, or recess), were falsified, etc. In this case, even if flawlessly conducted the expert study the expert conclusions will be incorrect, problem-search investigating the situation inevitably develop into expert PPSS. [3, p. 55]

By nature expert the errors and heterogeneous in the literature are divided into three classes: "1) errors of procedural law; 2) epistemological error; 3) activity (operational) errors. [4, p. 44]

Procedural errors, when it comes to violation and non-compliance with procedural expert mode and procedure of expert examination, occur when the expert has gone beyond the limits of his authority, touched upon the issues of a legal nature, issued an opinion on matters which require no special explanation, the conclusion, basing it not on the results of the study, and the materials of the case".

An example of this error and it is generated by an expert PPSS can serve as a conclusion it is judicial-medical examination, the expert in criminal case No. 6306. Surveying the corpse g-on Melnikova, discovered in his apartment with multiple knife wounds, the medical examiner in his report made the following conclusions: "

1. In primary and repeated studies on the forearms of both hands of the corpse Melnikov discovered a shallow cut wounds (the so-called "notches"), apparently caused by a knife with one-sided sharpening. They were formed in vivo, as indicated by hemorrhage in the projection of those wounds discovered during sectional and microscopic studies.

2. The track formed by the micro-relief of the blades, parallel to each other, located in an accessible location, which suggests that they could be inflicted by their own hand Melnikov.

3. The death of Melnikov is derived from the loss of blood resulting from the inflicted stab wounds. The data of expert studies suggest suicide." [5, p. 66]

As can be seen from this example, experts with little practical experience committed gross procedural error, expressed in the fact that it went beyond its competence and give expert legal assessment of the situation. Indeed, the location of incised wounds on the body of the victim in conjunction with the rating action of traumatic factors in multiple and sometimes in single wounds, resolve the question of the possibility of infliction of such wounds with his own hand, which is important in the differentiation of homicide and suicide. In their study, the expert relied on the data of expert practice that, indeed, shallow incised wounds or scratches, as a rule, evidence of the suicide. However, pushing this version to the expert, even in a probabilistic way, not the right to give a legal assessment of PPSS, noting the suicide Melnikov. And, though suicide did indeed take place, and the criminal case terminated as a result of this, investigation situation could get another development in the case of a well-organized crime staged suicide. [6, p. 59]

The second class of the studied phenomena represent epistemological error that "...is rooted in the complexities of expert knowledge. As is known, the knowledge can be informative and evaluative. Therefore, error expert can be admitted in the knowledge of the entities, properties, characteristics of objects of expert examination, of the relationships between them, and also in evaluating the results of substantive knowledge, and the results of expert studies, their interpretation. Epistemological error can be divided into logical and factual (substantive). [7, p. 152]

It should be borne in mind that "...logical errors are the errors associated with the violation in a meaningful mental acts, laws and regulations of logic and also with the incorrect use of logical methods and operations". "Actual or substantive errors is a distorted picture about the relationship between objects of the objective world, while they relate to the content of the inferences that can be spotted and corrected only those who are familiar with the very subject about which goes speech." [8, p. 53]

This type of expert error is often triggered by the investigator in the result of incorrectly formulated the task of the expert in the decision about examination appointment.

So, investigating criminal case on the fact of death g-on Frolov, who died, as it turned out later, by accident, the investigator of the Central district of Barnaul in the descriptive part of the resolution on appointment of the forensic examination made the following value judgments: "...between Frolov and three strange men on the boat had a quarrel", "...they forcibly took Frolova on the lower deck of the ship", "...stood on the top deck alone, much gesticulating". Being under the impression imposed by the investigator version of the events, the medical examiner has assessed the results of autopsy studies: "1) ...perforated fractures of the vault of the skull came from hitting a massive, blunt object with significant force... 2) the cause of death was a severe open injury with destruction of the brain." Focusing on the mechanism of damage, the expert did not prove their priyatnosti, thus violating the logic of the objective investigation of the circumstances of the case. As established by Commission examination, Frolov death was caused by aspiration asphyxia by drowning in water. A quarrel between the men was not in causal connection with random drop Frolova from the deck of the ship, and the damage to the skull was caused by the collision of the corpse with the river tugboat near the village of Shelabolikha, two days after drowning. [9, p. 116]

The example illustrates how value judgments of the investigator, in essence, is investigative error, has created expert an error and investigating the situation - the expert of PPSS.

And finally, the third class of phenomena represent the activity (operational) expert errors, which "...is carried out by an expert operations and procedures subjects and may be in violation of the prescribed sequences of those procedures, wrong use of the research funds or use the funds in getting low-quality comparative material, etc." [10, p. 112]

An example of violating the expert prescribed sequence of research procedures can serve as expert PPSS arising from the conduct of the forensic expert ekts the municipal Department of internal Affairs of the Altai territory at carrying out of technical-criminalistics examination of currency notes. The methodology of this type of expert research prescribes a rigid sequence of

procedures consisting of 3 steps: 1) examination of banknotes with UV; 2) optical inspection with a microscope; 3) and finally, a survey with the help of chemical reagents (or the so-called "wet" process).

The expert, relying on their personal and collective expertise, began the examination of banknotes to determine the method of their forgery from the 3rd stage not only did not give the expected result, but also made it impossible to study the objects by procedures 1 and 2 of the stages, as money has lost its original look and has lost the necessary expertise for the identification of quality. As a result of expert error lost valuable evidence, which in consequence significantly worsened the situation of the investigation in the criminal case.

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## LEGAL REGULATION OF SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP

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**Summary:** At this stage of development of the Russian state, even more often there are complex social problems which require new effective methods of their decision. More and more urgent is a need of establishing social partnership, that system of relations which allows to align interests of workers and employers concerning regulation of employment relationships and other directly related relations.

**Keywords:** Social partnership, ILO, legal culture, worker, employer.

Social partnership the phenomenon quite new, it began to be created in Russia in the nineties the twentieth century. Because of happy not long functioning has a set of defects and problems.

Social partnership in the sphere of work (further - social partnership) - the system of relations between workers (employee representatives), employers (representatives of employers), public authorities, local government bodies aimed at providing coordination of interests of workers and employers concerning regulation of employment relationships and other directly related relations. [1]

Social partnership shall is one of forms of implementation of Art. 7 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation which determines that the Russian Federation is proclaimed the social state which policy is directed to creation of the conditions providing worthy life and free development of the person. [1]

Social partnership allows to provide protection and coordination of interests of workers, employers, and various social national groups. It acts in a mediator role, for settlement of the relations arising during implementation of a labor activity for achievement of an equal cooperation.

From here also the principles on which social partnership, such as is under construction follow: equality of participants, interest of the parties in participation in contractual relations, respect and accounting of interests of the parties, freedom of choice, responsibility of the parties. These principles are enshrined in article 24 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation (Labor Code of the Russian Federation). In our opinion the listed principles can be considered as set of the universal principles and the principles of contractual legal regulation.

In the Labor Code of the Russian Federation the specified following parties of social partnership, them are the worker and the employer, on behalf of representatives (labor unions). Social partnership on the structure multi-level Art. 26 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation. It is performed at the following levels:

1. Federal level (regulation of the relations in the sphere of work in the Russian Federation)
2. Interregional level (regulation of the relations in the sphere of work in two and more subjects of the Russian Federation)



3. The regional level (regulation of the relations in the sphere of work in the subject of the Russian Federation)
4. Territorial level (regulation of the relations in the sphere of work in the municipality)
5. The local level (are established an employee obligation and the employer in the sphere of work)

During consideration of social partnership it is possible to allocate the following its forms: collective bargainings, projects of preparation of collective agreements and agreements, providing guarantees of workers, participation of workers and employers in permission of employment disputes.

The system of social partnership is one of the main and efficient leverage of labor unions on socially – economic the politician. The analysis of the legislation of the Russian Federation and the international regulations showed that there are considerable differences in ideology and system of social partnership in the countries of the West and in the Russian Federation.

The International Labour Organization accepted a number of special conventions: The convention No. 98, is accepted in 1949, "About use of the principles of the right to the organization and on conducting collective bargainings" [3]

The convention No. 154 is accepted in 1981 "About assistance to collective bargainings", these international acts fix reliable protection of workers against any discrimination actions. [4]

To learn to avoid and resolve the conflicts in the sphere of work, it is necessary to learn to use mechanisms of social partnership. Growth of a role of social partnership in the sphere of employment relationships requires integrated and system approach, accounting and enhancement not only its legal, organizational and economic basis, but also appropriate level of development of society, understanding by the power and other subjects of employment relationships of the importance of these factors in development of social partnership.

Proceeding from it, it is impossible to expect the accelerated institutionalization of social partnership in the field of labor spheres in modern Russia as difficult crisis conditions disturb it. Therefore it is necessary to pay more attention to forming of legal culture, culture of contractual process in social partnership. It is necessary to create the new labor ethics adequate to market economy, civil society and the constitutional state.

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## PRESUMPTIONS IN THE LABOUR LAW

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**Summary:** In this article the concept of presumptions is considered. Also their place in the labor law and their importance. The author comes to a conclusion that presumptions can help improvement of legislative texts, also clean some inaccuracies the labor legislation, and also betray structure to precepts of law which make branch of the labor law.

**Keywords:** Presumptions, labor law, workers.

Formation of the present labor legislation is characterized not only change various legal instructions, specification of the making precepts of law, and also establishment of various legal designs which are directed to a due and correct statement of standard material.

Leading role of legal presumption is systematization of legal instructions which allow to provide coherence and efficiency of action of all elements of the mechanism in legal regulation of the labor and proceeding from them communications making a subject of the labor law. The presumption is the necessary tool often used by the legislator (during creation of precepts of law) and spetsialtstam in the field of the right.

In the labor law, many works are devoted to this legal category. Proceeding from it studying of features of presumptions which it is used in the labor law is obviously important, and define their functions and potential opportunities in the legal sphere of a regulation of work.

In legal literature the presumption is considered as the probabilistic assumption of presence or a beznalichiya of the caused conditions having legal value. The rule of law which contains a presumption obliges primentel of the right to consider the appointed fact certain until in a certain order the return is proved. V. K. Babayev established a presumption as the recorded assumption in rules of law of presence or lack of the legal facts which is based in touch between them and the facts cash and confirmed with the previous experience.

In the provided definition the fact that presumptions are defined by human experience which was before is important, it also has disclosed the usual behavior of subjects characteristic of a concrete legal situation which can be applied with a high probability to the mass of similar situations. But not only big degree of probability can be the basis for a presumption, very often presumptions play other role, than generalization.

As notices M. V. Lushnikov, "legal presumptions in a considerable part have to reflect social appointment of this branch in the labor law, provide protection of interests of the worker, employer and state at preservation of the main destination of branch — labor protection in the broadest sense".

The main feature of branches of presumptions in the labor law are  
— their significant amount is directed on creation of guarantees for most weakness of labor legal relationship

— the worker, that is quite explainable because the main function of the labor law — social, she assumes first of all protection of the rights and legitimate interests of workers. So, the presumption of innocence of the worker in case of attraction him to disciplinary responsibility works at contest by the worker in court of disciplinary punishment. The worker is considered an innocent in commission of minor offense until other is proved, and the burden of proof of fault of the worker in commission of minor offense in case of its contest in court is assigned to the employer (item 53 of the resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of March 17, 2004 No. 2).

Other presumption proceeds from value of the article 71 Labor Code of the Russian Federation: it is provided that the worker coped with test, and meets the requirements to the charged work if he continues work after the expiration of a trial period. To challenge this presumption, the employer at not desirable result of test has to dissolve until the end of the term of test the employment contract with the worker, according to the article 71 Labor Code of the Russian Federation having applied procedural rules (to warn the worker about the forthcoming dismissal not later than three days with the indication of the reasons which formed the basis for recognition of this worker which did not pass tests).

Proceeding from the aforesaid, the type of a presumption will depend on presence or lack of the contract on full liability. According to the basic rule, the presumption of innocence of the worker as the employer has to provide proofs that the worker caused material damage works, but it is obligatory because of the guilty actions. The obligation of employer on proof of existence of fault of the worker in causing damage is assigned to the employer by paragraph 4 of the resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of November 16, 2006 No. 52. If between the worker and the employer owing to the articles 244, 245 Labor Code of the Russian Federation the contract on full liability is made, weight of proof lays down on the worker's shoulders.

We will designate that drawing up the agreement on full liability is not one way of the conclusion of conditions about a duty on the worker to be responsible for liability. According to part 2 of the article 243 Labor Code of the Russian Federation the liability in a full size of the loss caused to the employer can be defined by the employment contract, the organizations made with deputy heads, the chief accountant. Proceeding from the article 277 Labor Code of the Russian Federation the head of the organization bears full liability for the direct valid loss caused to the organization.

At once the question what presumption will regulate the relation at this category of workers arises? Neither laws, nor various acts in the supreme judicial authorities answer an objective therefore there is no unity even in jurisprudence. Admits necessary to establish in an official order on whom weight of establishment of fault (innocence) of the worker is entrusted. It is considered that in a contractual way establishment of full liability the presumption of fault of the worker is admissible (by analogy with the workers who have signed contracts on full liability).

In a case with the head of the organization, his liability is established by the law, but not the contract, the presumption of innocence has to work. The shortcoming can also be considered and lack of a kind of a presumption which belongs to liability of the employer for a loss which he has caused to the worker or property of the worker. We are solidary with K. N. Gusov and Yu. N. Poletayev suggesting to legalize a presumption of fault of the employer in case of attraction him to liability under the articles 234, 235, 236 and 237 Labor Code of the Russian Federation.

The second distinctive feature for presumptions is the way of their establishment. In most cases presumptions are entered from sense of precept of law. Them no, it is normal of the right, but to them it is possible to come by means of conclusions.

According to part 5 of article 75 TKRF subordination of the organization or its reorganization not an occasion of cancellation of contracts with subordinates. The presumption on further work by reorganization or jurisdiction change proceeds from sense of this norm. If conditions of the employment contract aren't changed, it is possible to present that workers don't object to work in the reorganized place (despite of changes of the party of the employer). For this

reason, in difference from present article 75 TKRF, this article considers continuation of the labor relations. However if the worker refuses work, then dismissal is given by paragraph 6 of article 77 TKRF.

The presumption about knowledge of the law is all-legal. In the labor law they are formed as acts of contractual character (collective agreements and local by the NPA). Therefore TKRF obliges the employer to acquaint the worker with their activity, arising in the course of their work (article 22 TKRF). And also various NPA, including local acts (part 3 article 68 TKRF). From above told, follows that the presumption of knowledge of the collective agreement and other regulations works if the employer has informed the worker.

Also complexity of the decision can arise at judges at dismissal of the worker who explains claim requirements about restoration at work as violation of the labor code in the sphere of the bans or at cancellation of the employment contract. For example: The worker is dismissed because of temporary disability at the initiative of the worker, but it becomes clear later that the worker misinformed the employer that that has made the wrong decision.

The Supreme Court has accepted the following position: when cases of restoration at work are considered, the principle of inadmissibility has to be considered by abuse of the right. Concealment by the employee of information concerning him disability or a state him in labor union isn't admissible. If court an established fact, that the worker abused the right, the court can refuse to him his restoration at work (point 27 the resolution a plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of March 17, 2004)

No. 2). As a matter of fact, this explanation, first, speaks about a possibility of a denial of a presumption of conscientiousness of the worker, and secondly, establishes a presumption of lack of obstacles for cancellation of the employment contract at the initiative of the employer if the worker, abusing the right, suppresses from the employer the facts and circumstances depending on which the legislator establishes the special bans or additional requirements to the procedure of cancellation of the employment contract.

It should be noted that, despite reasonable offers on inclusion in the Labor Code of the Russian Federation of a presumption of conscientiousness of subjects of legal relationship (by analogy with item 3 of Art. 10 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) and the principle of the ban of abuse of the right, this issue is still resolved only at the level of the right provisions developed by the supreme judicial authorities.

Among branch allocate the following trudopravovy presumptions:

- presumption of the labor relations;
- a presumption of invalidity of various contracts in the sphere of work which limit any rights of workers;
- a presumption of the collective agreement concerning workers;
- presumption of stability of the contract on work (drawing up contract for indefinite time).

Article 1 TKRF establishes protection of the rights not only workers, but also employers as a main objective of the legislation of work, and the main task is creating favorable conditions for the parties of the labor relations, to correct precepts of law which contains presumptions, to establish if necessary new presumptions, and also to eliminate unseemly presumptions.

Labor practice tells about need of addition for TKRF new presumptions – a consent working for salary increase. It must be done because proceeding from article 72 TKRF, change of the employment contract by the parties it is allowed only from the written consent of two parties and to lift the salary signing of many unnecessary contracts which the employer should fill in at increase in compensation to workers is necessary. Employers also so sometimes don't ask about salary increase because the worker in most cases not against salary increase, but they all the same should fill in documents. It can be avoided, having entered a presumption of a consent of workers to increase in compensation.

Therefore, presumptions can help improvement of legislative texts, also clean some inaccuracies the labor legislation, and also betray structure to precepts of law which make branch of the labor law.

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# **STUDY OF PROBLEMS OF FORMING THE STYLE OF SCIENTIFIC THINKING IN STUDYING AGRARIAN LEGAL POLICY LEARNING IN THE FIELD OF STUDY**

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**Annotation:** The article deals with issues related to the study of the style of scientific thinking from the point of view of the didactic approach in the field of studying agrarian legal policy for students. Essential problems of their solution, conceptual views of researchers are considered.

**Key words:** style of scientific thinking, didactic approach, agrarian legal policy, students.

The style of scientific thinking becomes an actual subject of analysis in the philosophy and methodology of scientific knowledge. In addition to articles, monographic generalizations and large sections appear in monographs of complex problems, devoted to the style of scientific thinking [1]. In scientific researches the questions of formation and development of the style of scientific thinking, its essence and content, connection with philosophy, methodology, and politics are discussed.

The concept of "style of scientific thinking" was first introduced by the physicists M. Born and W. Pauli. Under the style of thinking, they understood "the general tendencies of thought, changing very slowly and forming philosophical periods with characteristic ideas for them in all areas of human activity, including in science being familiar with the style of their time, one can make some cautious predictions. At the very least, it is possible to reject ideas that are alien to the style of our time "[2].

We can say that scientific thinking is also the construction of a process of abstract-theoretical reflection of reality, generalization and construction of scientific knowledge through expedient operation of the accepted forms of scientific thinking - concepts, facts, problems, ideas, hypotheses and theories.

The urgent need for the formation of scientific thinking among students is generally recognized. It is established that the basis on which this process unfolds is the system of scientific knowledge and methods of mastering them. At the same time, there is no unity of ideas about the ways and ways of forming scientific thinking as integrity in students, since there was such an important aspect outside the analysis as the formation of the scientific style of thinking in the learning process.

Various aspects of the formation of scientific, primarily theoretical, thinking in students are also considered in pedagogical psychology. The possibility of solving this problem is substantiated by theoretical generalization in training, in the course of the step-by-step formation of mental actions of students.

The problem of rationing of the scientific style of thinking in students is in line with modern didactic research. However, until recently, the formation and development of the thinking style of

students, despite the constant and often significant impact on the process and the results of training, specifically in didactics were not studied.

To solve the problem of the formation of students in scientific thinking, various approaches have been developed: the establishment of the ratio of induction and deduction in the logical structure of knowledge and the process of obtaining them, the formation of the systemic knowledge of students, the implementation of methodological concepts for the formation of students' outlook, the scientific picture of the world, the transformation of subject knowledge into cognitive Activities, arming students of a system of scientific concepts.

The didactic approach to the problem presupposes the development of ways, methods, organizational forms, weapons for those who are trained in the knowledge of principles, the characteristics of the scientific style of thinking, and the ability to build educational and cognitive activities in accordance with its requirements.

In general, the implementation of reforms in the field of education requires scientifically sound policy. As a member of the Council of the Training and Methodological Association for Legal Education, Professor V.N. Sinyukov, "The Bologna process in itself can not replace the national strategy for the development of legal education . Russia is in search of its model of legal education" [3]. This is evidenced, among other things, by the imperfection of the training program for lawyers. No wonder the Chairman of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation V.D. In 2008, Zorkin linked the backlog of legal education in Russia with the lack of adequate curricula, textbooks and trained teachers and suggested "resolutely update the standards of legal education" [4].

Therefore, the necessary condition is to include in the educational program for students such discipline as "Agrarian legal policy" as a basic discipline.

Learners when they study agrarian legal policy, their task is to assimilate the proper amount of knowledge about the legislation that operates in the agricultural sector and that regulates the activities of the parties to agrarian entrepreneurship, the acquisition of skills in applying agrarian legislation in the development of market relations and providing legal assistance to organizations and entrepreneurs, Leading agricultural production.

When studying agricultural law, a student must have an understanding of all the factors shaping agrarian law: the state's interest in regulating agrarian relations, enhancing the unification and differentiation of legal regulation of various forms of organization of agricultural production, and the existence of agrarian legislation.

Particular attention should be paid to the development of property relations in agriculture and the economic independence of the parties to agrarian entrepreneurship, as well as to the legal regime of property that is used for entrepreneurial activities in the agrarian sector.

The study of agrarian legal policy is complicated by a number of circumstances:

- A) absence of a single codified normative act regulating agrarian relations;
- B) constant implementation of agro-industrial complex reforms and continuous changes in agrarian legislation;
- C) the contradictoriness and inconsistency of many normative acts, especially those regulating land relations;
- D) the presence of certain gaps in the regulation of agrarian relations and the need to apply the analogy of law;
- E) the debatable nature of many provisions of the science of agrarian law.

It is necessary to consolidate the students' knowledge of the theory and deepen the knowledge of the subject, to promote knowledge of the new legislation and to develop skills of drafting documents that will contain solutions to specific legal incidents in the conduct of discussions in public speeches.

Apparently, in the idea of forming scientific thinking lies the desire of the society to overcome the complex objective differentiation of theoretical knowledge and create beyond it an integral system of ideas about the world. The arising problems on overcoming of cognitive

difficulties can be solved only professionally through the general mechanisms of scientific rationality and rational norms of scientific research justified by scientific practice. Some tasks can be solved purely technically, by searching for existing information. Other tasks lead to a problematic situation as a combination of the relationship between the need and the possibility of obtaining new scientific or methodological knowledge.

Thus, the style of scientific thinking is such an extremely general methodological system that is formed by the scientific community as a result of the development of science and the needs of social production. It reflects the prerequisites and strategy of scientific search, relying on the principles of dialectical cognition and general scientific approaches.

The style of scientific thinking from the point of view of the didactic approach is intended to enclose conceptually guiding methodological principles in the selection and organization of the acquired scientific knowledge.

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# RECONSTRUCTION OF A CRIME IN THE INSPECTION OF THE SCENE AND INVESTIGATIVE EXPERIMENT

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**Abstract:** The article considers the problem of the reconstruction of a crime in the production and inspection of the scene investigative experiment.

**Keywords:** examination, experiment, reconstruction.

All investigative steps listed by the legislator in the criminal procedure code, or otherwise, have a search-and-cognitive orientation. The investigation was and remains the main method of collection of evidence in domestic criminal proceedings. Securing this provision, the legislator followed the practice, since the investigative actions perform the task of collection, verification and evaluation of evidence. During the investigation in the criminal case the investigator performs an action and makes decisions under or arising out of the criminal procedure law. These actions and decisions are diverse; each of them generally has its own task, the execution of which is committed and the investigator as a party to the prosecution. [1, p. 132]

An investigative experiment is one of the most complex investigations because it requires a lot of effort in its preparation, the production and fixation. To a certain extent, its use in investigative practices is complicated by the inaccuracy of the formulated in the code of criminal procedure of the nature and objectives of the investigative procedure, which in this form is replicated in the comments to the criminal procedure code, in textbooks on criminalistics and criminal process. [2, p. 215]

Criminal procedure regulation of production of an investigative experiment is dedicated to article 181 of the code of criminal procedure, which States: "In order to verify and clarify data relevant to the criminal case, the investigator may make an investigative experiment by reproducing the actions, as well as of the situation or other circumstances of a particular event. This checks the possibility of perception of any facts, certain actions, occurrence of any event, and identifying the sequence of the event and the mechanism of formation of traces. Production of an investigative experiment shall be allowed if not created the danger to health of persons involved". In our opinion, this norm is very far from perfect. [3, p. 29]

Thus, code of criminal procedure contains no indication that "in the production of an investigative experiment shall be witnesses" and that "the production of an investigative experiment shall be allowed provided, if not humiliated honor and dignity of the participating persons and others". [4, p. 22]

The key word in the production experiment, of course, is "reconstruction". We are talking about the reconstruction of a crime. And so this reconstruction was accurate, and formulated the main requirement for the investigative experiment - it needs to be as close as possible to the conditions of the crime. [5, p. 46] meanwhile, it should be recognized that the elements of the

criminal event reconstruction have a place in the course of inspection of the scene. We believe, we are talking about building versions of the various participants in the inspection.

As an example justification for this thesis will bring criminal case 20.06.2003 g. upon a fire in a commercial kiosk, located on the forecourt of the Zheleznodorozhny district of Barnaul. As a result of a fire in the kiosk, owned by a private firm in the city of Barnaul, was almost completely destroyed by fire, and under a collapsed roof discovered two charred corpse; presumably the guards of the kiosk. As a result of the inspection of the scene revealed the following: one dead man had more significant damage with fire - was missing the head and lower limbs. During the external examination of the second corpse, the forensic expert of the Railway police Department in the occipital bone of the skull - the only surviving fragment of head found a hole with a diameter of 0.8 cm, the Investigator suggested that this damage was caused by a nail from the collapsed beams of the ceiling of the kiosk. This version insisted and operational staff, considering the events as an accident. This version met with serious objection on the part of the expert forensic and medical examiner that the analysis of location of objects of WMD came to the conclusion about the nature of gunshot injuries of the corpse. But the bullet could not be found, and the investigator did not check the version of the experts. Adopted the only version of the accident finally brought the investigation to a standstill, the criminal case was dismissed under paragraph 2 of part 1 of article 24 code of criminal procedure for lack of evidence.

About a year after the adoption of this procedural decision for the Commission of a robbery, was detained g-n Moiseyev, when the detected gas pistol IZH-79-8, converted by firing small-caliber ammunition. After skillfully conducted by operational officers of the tactical operations Moses confessed to the murder of two prison guards committed 20.06.2003 g. in the kiosk on the forecourt of Barnaul. The crime was they committed under the following circumstances: about 21.00 hours. 20.06.2003 g. commercial kiosk located there two guards came in two previously familiar to them girls, they began to drink alcohol. Using a mixed alcohol with psychotropic substance, the guards fell asleep, the girl opened the door of the kiosk and let g-n Moiseyev, and Vlasov, who fired into the heads of sleeping guards shot from a gas pistol IZH-79-8, converted by firing live ammunition, opened the safe, stealing the day's takings in the amount of 250 thousand rubles., set fire to the kiosk and fled. [7, 112]

And criminal procedure, and forensic purposes and tasks of the investigative experiment necessitate amending article 181 of the code of criminal procedure changes that would indicate that direct manipulation of the research is experimental in nature. In fact, it is this possibility of transformation of action parameters, which are exercised by the person (more often than not, whose testimony is verified), and allocates investigative experiment-verification of testimony on site, inspection and examination.[6, p. 88]

Articles 181 and 288 of the code of criminal procedure specify that an investigative experiment conducted by the investigator or the court, because it may conduct and other procedural officials, such as investigator. So, in the code of criminal procedure, after the words "investigator" to add in parenthesis the word "inquirer". [8, p. 23]

It seems doubtful the question of carrying out an investigative experiment at night, in the case of part 3 of article 164 of the criminal procedure code established the inadmissibility of the investigation at night, except in cases of urgency, and an investigative experiment to such cases is not true. [4, p. 199]

One of the unresolved issues of procedural law is the provision of carrying out investigative experiment in residential areas, in accordance with article 25 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation is prohibited to enter a dwelling against the will of those living there, except in the cases established by Federal law or on the basis of a judicial decision. Since CCP did not prescribe the rights court's decision to conduct an investigative experiment in the homes, in the framework of the code of criminal procedure to conduct an investigative experiment in the dwelling against the will of the persons living in it, not even by the court. [9, p. 133]

Analyzing the problematic issues of the production of an investigative experiment, you should perform the rights and obligations of its participants. Matching rights, obligations of participants in the investigative experiment is noticeable that they are presented in different version and does not have a single interpretation. In this regard, it is necessary for the next edition of the code of criminal procedure, to conduct their procedural and linguistic analysis and to present in a uniform manner . [9, p. 135]

However, it should be noted that the doctrine of the investigative experiment needs further development on the basis of generalization of literature and investigative and judicial practices. The investigating experiment, in our opinion, is given too little attention in forensic and, especially, in modern criminal procedure literature. [10, p. 46]

Legal nature of the investigative experiment, and the complex experiential nature of the investigatory action, based on experienced actions – detailed reconstruction of the crime event in conditions as close to real - tactics training and the method of its production, we believe, require further development and improvement in the framework of the theory of criminal process and criminalistics.

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# CONFRONTATION AS A VARIETY OF INTERROGATION

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**Abstract:** The article deals with individual production confrontation. The author shows the place of confrontation in the system of investigative actions.

**Keywords:** interrogation, rate, investigative.

As you know, major search and educational tool in the Arsenal of the investigator, still, it was and remains an investigative action. Code of criminal procedure says about the system of the 16 investigative actions, which is confrontation.

The investigation of crimes at present have to carry out in extremely difficult conditions, because society is undergoing a fundamental change in the ideological, political and economic priorities. [1, p.27-34] the Crime situation is substantially worsened by the migration processes worldwide, as well as the increased level of religious extremism, which leave traces in almost all types of crimes. [2, p. 132] All this, of course, can not affect the change of social relations, to which the investigators have to adapt to the successful investigation of criminal cases, constantly improving their professional level.

The decision of tasks of criminal proceedings at the stage of preliminary investigation, is determined not only by the steady observance of procedures, but also how qualified investigators organize their work. Success in the investigation of crimes largely depends on the proper organization and conduct of investigative actions, a significant one of which is the confrontation, the results of which are along with questioning common source of evidence in criminal cases.

Under current law, one of the types of investigative actions is the production of a confrontation, which is regulated by article 188, article 189, article 192 of the code of criminal procedure.

But the Criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation does not define the concept of confrontation, and among scientists there is no common view on the procedural nature of the confrontation, so this issue can be attributed to the discussion. Proposed in the literature, the definitions are not always accurately and completely reflect the essence of the concept.

Some consider confrontation as a kind of special form of interrogation, and follow the definition of the investigative procedure, Strogovich M. S., who saw its essence in the "simultaneous interrogation of two persons in the presence of each other at about the same circumstances" [3, C. 100]. However, this concept is not stated the particular purpose of confrontation, and thus was her identification with the interrogation.

Another group of scientists defines a confrontation "as the questioning in the presence of each other two previously interrogated persons about the circumstances in which the testimony of these individuals there are significant differences, with the aim of establishing the truth in disputed circumstances". [4,p. 88]. This definition also does not disclose fully the nature of the

confrontation, because just to identify her with the interrogation, revealing the special legal nature of this Institute.

The most detailed definition of confrontation gives E V. Konovalova, with whom we generally agree. She describes it "...as the investigative action with the task of obtaining evidence in the case and consisting in the simultaneous interrogation of two persons (two witnesses, two accused, the witness and the accused) judicial and investigative bodies in order to eliminate significant discrepancies in the testimony of these persons and of truth "[5, p. 58]. This definition correctly indicates the purpose of the confrontation, an attempt to set the circle of participants of the investigative action. But here, there are individual inaccuracies and omissions. Despite the fact that E. V. Konovalova considers confrontation to independent investigations, the provision in the definition is not fixed. Among the persons between whom it is possible to hold a confrontation, you must also specify the victim and the suspect. In addition, the definition does not include a provision that a confrontation can only be made between persons previously interrogated.

The relevance of a precise definition of the essence of the confrontation caused a scientific debate on the issue of what tactics and techniques should be used in its production: tactical rules of interrogation or self, separate from the interrogation techniques and methods. We believe that the techniques and methods of confrontation are substantially different from the interrogation techniques. They are more complex in psychology, at least in connection with the increase of participants of the investigative action. Confrontation is the only investigative action in respect of which valid the analogy of the criminal procedure law, as the law does not mention the categories of parties to criminal proceedings with which to confront. It can be victims, defendants, suspects, witnesses previously questioned in testimony of which there are significant contradictions. [6, p. 99] In our view, it is necessary to amend article 192 of the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation the requirement of feasibility of the confrontation, as conducted in the wrong place at the wrong time, it can drastically reduce the tactical plan for investigating the situation in a criminal case.

Confrontation is an independent procedural action, conducted with the aim of establishing the truth of the case, respecting the unity of the object, subject, place, time of conducting and documenting, equality of conditions of the perception of the interviewee of the investigator's questions and statements to each other. Confrontation is alternately interrogated in the presence of each other several questioned before, regarding the same circumstances, of persons from among participants in criminal proceedings, analysis and continuous comparison (matching) of the incoming readings.

The purpose of confrontation can be regarded as achieved only in the case that contradictions are eliminated on the basis of the evidence reflecting the true state of Affairs, i.e., such evidence that is not only subjectively true, but objectively true. It should be borne in mind and the possible negative results of the investigative procedure, when one of the participants of the confrontation earlier gave truthful evidences, modifies them about either intentionally or under the influence of another party confrontation. [7, p. 125]

Another negative consequence may be a change in the testimony of the two participants of the confrontation and giving them new and false statements, but not contradictory. [8, p. 43] however, according to the results of the confrontation, the investigator can obtain not only the information having probative value, but also information, guidance, nature, conducive to the construction and verification of investigative leads. [9, p. 199]

A very curious kind of confrontation for a long time already have developed the jurisprudence. The law does not speak directly about a form of interrogation in court as "cross". The essence of this judicial interrogation that any party to the proceedings simultaneously interrogated by the Prosecutor and the defender. Analysis of the legal and epistemological nature of forensic investigative action shows us clearly that it is also a kind of confrontation, only adapted to the complicated procedure of the judicial investigation.

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# THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF GOVERNING THE PUNISHMENT AND THEIR ROLE IN MODERN CRIMINAL LAW

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**Annotation:** The article considers the relevance and significance of circumstances aggravating punishment, their characterization and place in the theory of criminal law. Different points of view concerning the mentioned topic, some emerging problems connected with this institute and directions of their solution are analyzed.

**Key words:** Circumstances aggravating punishment, public danger, penalization.

The relevance of this topic can be explained by the fact that at the present stage of criminal law development there is still no single concept and explanation of the essence of the circumstances aggravating the punishment, which is a big omission due to the fact that the courts do not correctly interpret and apply the criminal law. This causes some public outcry, since these errors of law enforcement agencies are in line with the main thrust of our state's policy of humanizing measures used as coercion and restriction of individual rights.

The problem of circumstances aggravating punishment occupies an important place and is one of the most complex and multifaceted in criminal law. In the current criminal legislation (article 63 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) there are seventeen such circumstances that can affect the punishment without changing the qualification of the act.

In life there are cases when the circumstances of the commission of a crime can directly affect the choice of punishment, since they negatively characterize the person of the guilty person, or increase the degree of public danger of the act.

Therefore, circumstances aggravating punishment are recognized as legal facts and conditions that require the punishment of a more severe punishment, because they negatively characterize his personality, or increase the degree of public danger of the act. [2]

Circumstances that aggravate punishment should be distinguished from the qualifying signs of a crime. The difference of aggravating circumstances from qualifying signs is that the latter increase public harm so much that they change the criminal responsibility for what they have done and fulfill the function of its differentiation. Aggravating circumstances serve as a means of penalizing an act, they only affect punishment, which, naturally, hinders their unification with qualifying signs. Causes, always predetermines the first - the consequence. For example, an aggravating circumstance in the form of committing a crime against a defenseless or helpless person (clause "3" Part 1, Article 63 of the Criminal Code) corresponds to a certain extent to the qualifying feature of clause "c" of Part 2 of Art. 105 of the Criminal Code - the commission of the murder of a person known to be guilty of being in a helpless state [3]. Circumstances that aggravate punishment, necessarily participating in determining the fairness of the sanctions, play a complementary role, while the definitive signs of a crime are fundamental. Nevertheless, the circumstances that aggravate punishment form one of the necessary conditions for the justice of

the modeled sanction, both quantitatively and qualitatively. In the structure of legislative and judicial penalization, consideration of circumstances aggravating punishment is quite important. By influencing the nature and degree of public danger of a crime and assessing the criminal characteristics of the person responsible, these factors specify the criteria for determining a just punishment and thereby set the necessary additional guidelines for the penalization activities of the legislator and the court. Reflection of this role of aggravating circumstances in the general principles of the appointment of punishment is aimed at preventing possible mistakes of the law enforcer and ensuring the penal law envisaged by the sanction of proper tightening of the penalty with its individualization by the court. Strengthening punishment should be understood as an increase in the punitive potential of punishment applied to the perpetrator [4].

In view of the foregoing, it must be said that the list of circumstances aggravating punishment, in contrast to the circumstances that mitigate punishment, is exhaustive. When the court establishes the circumstances set forth in Article 63 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, its registration as an aggravating is mandatory, which must be noted in the verdict.

Aggravating circumstances can be divided into circumstances that affect the public danger of a criminal act and circumstances that affect the public danger of the person responsible.

In the legal literature there are such definitions: types of mitigating and aggravating circumstances are provided in parts of the first art. Art. 61 and 63 of the General Part of the Criminal Code. This is due to the fact that in criminal legislation, circumstances that mitigate and aggravate punishment have a special service role [5]; Recidivism of a crime is the most common aggravating circumstance. Often, courts in sentences refer to such aggravating circumstances as "previously convicted", "has a criminal record" [5]. Having analyzed 100 verdicts of the Achinsk city court, it can be said that in 62% of cases alcoholic intoxication is not taken into account as a circumstance aggravating punishment. In this regard, we believe that it is necessary to expand the list of aggravating circumstances and to translate paragraph 1.1 of Article 63 of the Criminal Code into paragraph "C" of Part 1 of Article 63 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation with this wording: "committing a crime in the state of intoxication caused by the use of alcohol, narcotic drugs, Psychotropic substances and their analogues, new potentially dangerous substances and their analogues". This will make it possible to consider this circumstance compulsory for the court to take into account when imposing a sentence. Moreover, it will allow more effective application of correctional measures to different categories of convicts. Practical implementation of this circumstance will serve to further strengthen the legal protection of human and civil rights and freedoms in Russia

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# LEGAL REGULATION OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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**Abstract:** This article examines the institution of foreign investment in the territory of the Russian Federation, its legal regulation and highlights the main current issues that require.

**Keywords:** Foreign investments, institute, innovations, legislation.

In the science of private international law, the legal regulation of investment relations on the territory of the Russian Federation plays a role. Investments bring income, develop entrepreneurial activity and other investment projects, which in turn helps to achieve a positive result.

An actual problem in this area, as the current situation shows, in the political and economic arena of our country is the reduction of foreign investment in the economy and the problems of the outflow of domestic investments abroad. [2] All this causes difficulties in import substitution, since not all industries are so developed in Russia to fill the gap. And also, all kinds of geopolitical difficulties and sanctions make their "five cents".

Regulation of foreign investments is carried out by the Federal Law "On Foreign Investments in the Russian Federation" of July 9, 1999. The law defines the basic guarantees of the rights of foreign investors for investments and the revenues derived from them, the conditions of entrepreneurial activity in the territory of the Russian Federation. Its purpose is aimed at attracting and effectively using funds in the economy of the Russian Federation, including in the area of financial risk management. In addition, the Federal Law "On Investment Activities in the Russian Federation, Carried out in the Form of Capital Investments" of February 25, 1999, the Subsoil Law, etc. As they consider IV Tepliashin. And Fastovich GG, the criterion for the effectiveness of the state mechanism is the organization and implementation of effective legislative activity. Compliance with this condition is fundamentally important, because The modern legal situation is characterized not always by the high level of effectiveness of the adopted laws. [7]

According to Article 2 of Federal Law No. 160-FZ of July 9, 1999 "On Foreign Investments in the Russian Federation," "foreign investment is the investment of foreign capital into business objects on the territory of the Russian Federation in the form of objects of civil rights belonging to a foreign investor, if Such objects are not provided with protection or are not limited In turnover in the RF in accordance with federal laws, including in monetary terms, securities, other property, property rights, available funds, exclusive rights to the results of intellectual activity (intellectual property), and Also services and Information". [1]

As investors, foreign legal entities can act; Foreign citizens; Persons without citizenship; Citizens of the Russian Federation permanently residing in another state; Foreign countries; International organizations. [3]

It is important to remember that the objects of foreign investment are: targeted cash deposits; Securities; Scientific and technical products; Newly created and modernized fixed assets and current assets; The right to intellectual values; Property rights.

In accordance with the Law on Foreigners, the investor has the right to apply to the territory of the Russian Federation in any form not prohibited by law. A foreign investor can participate in the privatization of state and municipal property by acquiring rights or ownership in the authorized capital of the privatizing organization.

The legislation of the Russian Federation establishes and guarantees equal rights in the sphere of investment activity and the use of results for foreign and Russian investors. With this restriction, foreign investors can be established only to the extent necessary to protect the foundations of the constitutional order, morality, health, rights and legitimate interests of others, ensure the country's defense and state security.

In order to stimulate investment growth and accelerate the pace of economic development of the Russian Federation, various benefits may be granted to foreign investors. The types and procedure for granting such benefits are established by the legislation of the Russian Federation. In particular, the benefits are granted to foreign investors with a stake or contribution to the authorized capital of the organization of at least 10% and carrying out reinvestment in full in the territory of the Russian Federation.

The most important provisions are articles guaranteeing property rights and monetary compensation in case of its compulsory withdrawal. According to Article 8, "the property of a foreign investor or a commercial organization with foreign investment is not subject to compulsory withdrawal, including nationalization, requisition, except in cases and on grounds that are established by federal law or the agreement of the Russian Federation".

In the event of requisition, a foreign investor or a commercial organization with foreign investments is paid the cost of requisitioned property. Upon termination of the circumstances in connection with which the requisition was made, a foreign investor or a commercial organization with foreign investments has the right to demand the return of the remaining property in court, but at the same time must return the compensation amount received, taking into account the losses from the decrease in the value of the property.

When nationalizing a foreign investor or a commercial organization with foreign investments, the value of the nationalized property and other losses are reimbursed.

The foreign investor also has the right to compensation for losses caused to him as a result of illegal actions (inaction) of state bodies, local governments or officials of these bodies, in accordance with the civil legislation of the Russian Federation.

A foreign investor, after payment of taxes and fees provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation, has the right to freely use income and profits in the territory of the Russian Federation for reinvestment and to freely transfer profits, profits and other legitimately received money amounts in foreign currency in connection with previously made investments Including: income from investments received in the form of profits, dividends, interest and other income, money in fulfillment of obligations of a commercial organization with foreign investments or a foreign legal entity that opened its branch in the territory of the Russian Federation under contracts and other transactions, Received in connection with the liquidation of a commercial organization with foreign investments or a branch of a foreign legal entity or the alienation of the invested property, property rights and exclusive rights to the results of intellectual activity, compensation, etc.), as well as the export of property and information previously imported for investment purposes In documentary form or in the form of a record on electronic media.

The attraction of foreign capital belongs to the strategic tasks of the development of the Russian economy. A special role in this process is played by direct investments that provide access

to financial resources, modern technologies, managerial skills, innovative goods and services, and directly contribute to increasing the competitiveness of the domestic economy, its sustainable growth and improving the living standards of Russian citizens.[4] In this regard, the creation of favorable conditions for increasing the inflow of funds from foreign investors is one of the priority directions of the state economic policy in the Russian Federation.

In 2014, Russia, for the first time in the last decade, Russia was not included in the rating of 25 countries that are the most attractive for direct investors in the world. This year, the volume of investments in Russia was more than tripled, it amounted to 22 billion dollars, compared to 2013 - 69 billion dollars.

The volume of investments for 2014 was the first in the newest history, when the outflow of capital abroad exceeded the amount of revenues in Russia. [6]

In 2015, the volume of foreign investment in the Russian economy fell by almost three times, to \$ 6.7 billion. At the same time, about two-thirds of the total came from Cyprus, the Virgin Islands, the Bahamas and Bermuda, Part of the new investment is a return of previously withdrawn funds from the country.

According to the Central Bank of the Russian Federation in 2016, positive dynamics of foreign investment in the Russian economy is observed. Noticeable dynamics of a sharp decline in investment in Russia over the past three years. It also shows that in 2016, Russia begins to return to pre-crisis levels, since for the II quarter. 2016, the volume of foreign investment is higher than for the whole of 2015 by \$ 0.6 billion.

Recently, foreign investors have noted the high potential and the larger volume of the Russian market, as well as its overall positive development, despite the difficult economic situation.

Since the end of this year, Russia may be expected to revive the influx of foreign investment. As an investment site, it begins to look more convincing than other developing countries. [5]

Summing up, it is possible to single out the main ways and ways of solving the identified problems: improving the investment climate by improving legislation and simplifying administrative procedures; Develop and invest in the sphere of technology and innovation, this will increase the country's status in the world ranking and help increase the competitiveness of products on the world market; It is necessary to stimulate the attraction of domestic investments, for this it is necessary to reduce the tax burden, to focus on supporting the domestic market; To introduce measures to combat the illegal outflow of capital from the country.

Despite the negative situation in the investment climate, Russia by improving the legislation and smoothing the world's political conflicts can achieve stability in investment. And by increasing the share of innovative technologies to attract investment from various world powers, since Russia possesses not only a large number of natural resources, but also a qualified workforce capable of training.

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# THE PROBLEMS OF APPLYING THE RETROACTIVE FORCE OF THE CRIMINAL LAW IN CASES OF ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFICKING!

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**Annotation:** In this article, we analyze the problematic issues of applying the retroactive force of the criminal law in cases of illicit drug trafficking and the ways to solve them. Particular attention is paid to the introduction of new sizes of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in criminal legislation.

**Keywords:** retroactive force of the criminal law, criminal liability, narcotic drugs, drug trafficking, significant size, crime.

To date, the criminal policy for drug-related crimes is aimed at increasing criminal responsibility and increasing penalties. The Institute of Criminal Responsibility for Illicit Drug Trafficking,

Psychotropic substances or their analogues (hereinafter - drugs), is improved every day, through new concepts and new legal constructions. These legal norms suffer significant changes, where the first place is giving them a retroactive effect.

Criminal legislation does not provide a clear definition of the retroactive effect of criminal law. However, it follows from the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) that the retroactive effect of the law extends to persons who committed a criminal act prior to the entry into force of such a law, including persons serving sentences or departed, but having a criminal record. In fact, the retroactive effect of criminal law is the application of the law of the time when a crime was committed. Only those criminal laws that eliminate the crime of an act have the retroactive effect, that is, they mitigate punishment or otherwise improve the position of the person who committed the crime. From this we can conclude that the retroactive effect of the law is the operation of a law or other rule of law with respect to events that took place before the law came into force and eliminate or mitigate the responsibility for the crime previously committed.

A number of such questions are connected with changing approaches to determining the size of drugs. Thus, Federal Law No. 18-FZ of March 1, 2012 introduced the notion of "significant size" in relation to drugs whose illegal circulation entails criminal liability. In connection with this innovation, changes were made in the norms of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, as a result of which a three-link system of criminal liability for illegal actions with drugs was established (significant, large and particularly large).

According to A.V. Fedorov, the notion of a "significant size" of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances replaced the earlier large size, and a large large one, respectively, setting new provisions for a particularly large amount of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The outlined legislative provisions and innovations introduced since January 1, 2013, at first glance, are obvious. They are more stringent, compared with the previous norms of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, because they are aimed at strengthening criminal

responsibility and punishment. But, with such changes, a lot of questions and problems arose related to the investigation of criminal cases and the execution of sentences that came into force with respect to persons brought to criminal responsibility and convicted for the above crimes under the previous law.

VN Kurchenko believes that the toughening of criminal liability and the punishment of persons who committed a crime related to drug trafficking is that a new offense has been introduced in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation stipulated in Part 1 of Art. 228. Crimes that before 1 January 2013 formed the composition of an administrative offense were retrained into criminal offenses, and criminal penalties for illicit drug trafficking on a large and particularly large scale were also tightened.

In general, it is possible to correctly assess the practice of applying this norm. For example, in the period from 13 hours 12 minutes to 14 hours 45 minutes, on. ... .. the region, K. having the intention to distribute narcotic drugs through marketing, met with FIO1 who acted as a purchaser of narcotic drugs during the operational search action "verification purchase" under the Federal Law "On Operative-Search Activity", and Near the cemetery located on. ... .. the region illegally from mercenary motives in order to obtain money for personal needs, sold FIO1 narcotic cannabis (marijuana) weighing 47 grams, that is, in a large amount, having received money for this in the amount Number is depersonalized rubles. The narcotic drug transferred to K. FIO1 was withdrawn from illegal circulation in accordance with the procedure established by law, and therefore illegal actions by K. aimed at the sale of narcotic drugs were not brought to an end due to circumstances beyond his control.

Another solution is also this clear confirmation. Approximately 13 hours and 30 minutes in the house Number is depersonalized in ... .. area FIO2, having a direct intent aimed at the illegal sale of narcotic drugs, realizing the public danger of their actions, guided by selfish motives, during the drinking of alcoholic beverages brought FIO5, He treated part of the marijuana that he kept, that is, he illegally sold a narcotic drug - marijuana, weighing 2.238 grams in the dried state. The said drug was given voluntarily.

However, the correct application of this number excludes the issue of how to proceed if the person was brought to criminal responsibility or convicted before January 1 for illegal acquisition, storage, manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances?

As an example, we can cite the criminal case of the Oktyabrsky District Court of Penza on July 4, 2011. R. was convicted under part 2 of Art. 228 and part 1 of Art. 228 of the Criminal Code. Citizen R. was convicted under part 1 of Art. 2281 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation - manufacture and storage of desomorphine in an especially large amount without the purpose of marketing. The court proceeded from the entire volume of desomorphine solution made by the convict, which amounts to 6.468 g, which, taking into account the RF Government Resolution No. 76 of February 7, 2006, as exceeding 2.5 g, was particularly large.

By a decree of the presidium of the Penza Regional Court of April 25, 2013, the verdict regarding the conviction of R. under Part 1 of Art. 2281 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation was abolished, the criminal case was dismissed due to the absence of corpus delicti. According to the expert's conclusion, the total mass of the drug produced by P. in terms of the dry residue was 0.104 g.

In this regard, it should be noted that, applying a new criminal law that eliminates crime and the punishability of the act, the court does not cancel the court decision that came into legal force and does not stop the proceedings in the absence of corpus delicti, but only exempts from punishment.

The application of the retroactive force of criminal law is subject to partial improvement and elimination of criminal liability, to laws before and after January 1, 2013. However, the provision of the current law at the time of the commission of the crimes and the current law is not allowed to apply, in part, which worsens the position of the person brought to criminal responsibility for the commission of these actions before the new law comes into force.

Thus, persons brought to criminal responsibility for drug trafficking in large amounts, which from January 1, 2013 is considered significant, should be exempted from criminal liability in accordance with Art. 10 of the Criminal Code.

From the above, it can be concluded that a significant amount under the current federal law has replaced the previously large amount of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. Accordingly, a large size, began to qualify as a particularly large, when a particularly large amount under the law, which entered into force on January 1, 2013, acquired new meanings. Persons who have been convicted under previous legislation are exempted from criminal liability, that is, the retroactive force of the criminal law is applied.

To date, the problem of illegal trafficking and non-medical drug use, such as heroin, cocaine, drugs with psychotropic effects, as well as their influence on the spread of HIV infection, viral hepatitis, is widely developed, which poses a serious threat to the security of the state, the economy and health Of its population. To solve these problems, it was approved by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of June 9, 2010, No. 690, "The Strategy of the State Anti-Drug Policy of the Russian Federation until 2020".

The strategy aims to reduce illicit distribution and non-medical drug use, and also to avoid consequences after crimes related to drug trafficking for the safety and health of the individual, society and the state.

To solve problems related to drugs, this normative legal act identifies such tasks as the creation and implementation of a nationwide set of measures to curb the illegal distribution of drugs on the territory of the Russian Federation, as well as ensuring reliable state control over the legal turnover of drugs, improving the system of providing narcological medical care to patients Drug addiction and their rehabilitation, and others.

From all of the above, it can be concluded that the problem of applying the retroactive force of the criminal law in cases of illicit drug trafficking has been given special attention. Thus, changes in the current criminal legislation, in our opinion, are necessary and socially conditioned. Moreover, the problems discussed that arise in connection with the change in the norms of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in the sphere of illicit drug trafficking are resolved in judicial practice with the help of the relevant explanations of the Supreme Courts. Therefore, a full understanding of the content of these norms by the law enforcement officer will allow to more effectively combat crimes related to drug trafficking.

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## CONCEPT OF EXPERT SITUATION

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**Abstract:** This article defines the concept of "expert situation." The relationship of this concept with the expert version and expert thinking

**Keywords:** situation, expert, knowledge.

Central scientific category in contemporary conceptual apparatus jurical expertology, of course, is the "expert situation". In our view, the expert, the situation as integrative the beginning of the two theories allows a single conceptual set of issues to consider such scientific categories as 1) "forensic and expert thinking", 2) "forensic and expert version"; 3) "forensic and expert prediction"; 4) "investigation and expert errors" - related respectively to the conceptual apparatus of criminology and jurical expertology. This, in turn, will facilitate further integration of the two Sciences. [1, p. 311]

What is expert and what is its main features? It is obvious that this type of investigative situation generated by the cognitive activity of the expert, therefore, is directly linked with the concept of "expert thinking". [2, p. 33]

The problem of expert thinking is, in our opinion, in the modern scientific literature designed clearly insufficient. So, there is still no clarity on issues such as the concept and structure of expert thinking, objectivity and motivational principles as prerequisites for the formation of expert thinking, etc. [3, p. 62]

Meanwhile, it seems clear that, while expert thinking is one of the many forms of professional thinking, it has its own peculiarities related to the subject and methods of research. Which begs the question: what is the difference between expert thinking, for example, with the crime of thinking? The relationship of these concepts, in our opinion, can be drawn with using Euler circles, partially overlapping each other. [4, p. 55]

In the zone of intersection of the two circles of Euler, in our opinion, will be the search cognitive activity of the expert, directed on resolution of problems and search of investigative situations in the criminal case. Obviously the cognitive activities of the forensic scientist or any expert in civil proceedings is beyond the scope of forensic thinking and forms a zone independent of expert thinking, as well as cognitive activity of the investigator, operative worker, or judge is an independent structural element of the crime of thinking. [5, p. 67]

Unlike the investigator, the operative worker or judge the knowledge of an expert is aimed only at studying the objects of the material world, and his search activities are based on experience (experiment), conducted in accordance with the guidelines. Unifying the two studied kinds of thinking is to assess the results of cognitive activity on the basis of inner conviction knowing subject. Just as the investigator (the judge) evaluates the evidence according to their inner conviction, and the expert evaluates their expert insights in terms of their correctness and of the only possibility. [6, p. 79]

The objective grounds of internal persuasion of forensic expert are, in their totality, a system, elements of which are:

1. Professional knowledge the expert, the contents of which included his philosophical principles and attitudes, scientific knowledge, knowledge of peer practice in this area, skills required in the application of the necessary research methods, knowledge of criteria and ways to check the obtained results and finally, personal expertise.

2. The professional qualities of the expert: observation, attention, depth, flexibility, logical and critical mind, independent thinking, ability to overcome prejudice or bias". [7, p. 146]

To solve the expert problems in contrast to the forensic expert of thinking the thinking process requires a clear separation of conscious and unconscious, logical and intuitive components of the experience. If the thinking of the investigator or the operative worker admits in the process of establishing the truth of the intuitive experience, the logical analysis of expert thinking is always based on objectively established facts. [8, p. 34]

"The intuitive experience in expert activity is not excluded, as rightly pointed out by S. E. Voronin, but he's mostly ignored in the formulation of alternative objectives and selecting their solutions... Experience and intuition of the expert can initiate it in the deepening and widening of the circle to be learning objects and methods of research, but indispensable in order to realize their hypotheses, hunches, assumptions objective evidence". [9, p. 118]

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that the expert thinking by its nature is always discursive (or conceptual-logical). For this method of solving mental problems characterized by the presence of prior knowledge about the solution, the factors in which it can be implemented. This knowledge is acquired by experience, study a certain literature and instructions. When discursive thinking characteristic is the logical selection of facts, and certain conclusions from the given population of other facts. There is always a pre-there is a formula of logical steps (algorithm). [10, p. 88]

Despite the fact that the basis of expert knowledge is the experience (experiment) and the algorithm of pilot actions (developed by the method of expert assessment), it is a heuristic, as well as the mindset of the investigator, the operatives or the judge, as related to search activity. This activity is based primarily on the so-called versioned method. The performance use the last method, the higher, the better at search options is mental experimentation with the available information. The expert version is closely associated with the investigative, investigative and judicial versions.

Based on the above, we believe the expert, the situation can be defined as a type of investigative situation caused by the mental activities of the special learning subject expert, who through nomination by and check expert version explores the objects of the material world, while the task of establishing the truth in criminal proceedings.

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# STATE CONTROL AS METHOD OF STATE REGULATION OF AN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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**Summary:** Development of business activity is one of the most important directions of an exit of the state of crisis. The system of state regulation of business activity operating in Russia causes many complaints not only from entrepreneurs, but also heads of all levels. Among a set of shortcomings of this system as one of the main call inefficiency of implementation of function of the state control.

**Keywords:** state control, state regulation, business activity.

According to the Federal law "About Protection of the Rights of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs in case of Implementation of the State Control (Supervision) and Municipal Control" of 26.12.2008 N 294 "Gosudarsvenny control (supervision) - the activities of authorized bodies of the government (federal executive bodies and executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation) directed to the prevention, identification and suppression of violations by legal entities, their heads and other officials, individual entrepreneurs, their authorized representatives (further also - legal entities, individual entrepreneurs) requirements,

established by the Federal law, other federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, laws and other regulatory legal acts of subjects of the Russian Federation accepted according to them, by means of the organization and conducting checks of legal entities, individual entrepreneurs, acceptances of stipulated by the legislation measures of the Russian Federation for suppression and (or) elimination of consequences of the revealed violations, and also activities of the specified authorized bodies of the government for systematic observation of execution of mandatory requirements, the analysis and forecasting of a condition of execution of mandatory requirements in case of implementation of activities by legal entities, individual entrepreneurs. Separate powers on implementation of federal state forest supervision (forest protection), federal state fire supervision, the state supervision in the field of use and protection of especially protected natural territories, the state port control, federal state assay supervision, and also control of observance of requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the sphere of counteraction of legalization (washing) of income gained in the criminal way and to financing of terrorism by the organizations, the individual entrepreneurs performing buying up, purchase and sale of precious metals and gemstones, jewelry from them and scrap of such products according to federal laws can be performed by the public institutions subordinated according to federal executive bodies and executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation".

This Federal law "About Protection of the Rights of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs in case of Implementation of the State Control (Supervision) and Municipal Control" didn't solve fully a streamlining problem a relation of the state and an entrepreneurship in the considered sphere of the public relations.

The federal Law "About Protection of the Rights of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs in case of Implementation of the State Control (Supervision) and Municipal Control" misses some questions from the legal framework of the impact that considerably complicates practical application of its regulations.

So, for example, the question concerning constitutionality of provisions of the Federal Law "About protection of the rights of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in case of implementation of the state control is debatable

(supervision) and municipal control" and some other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation establishing an obligation of accounting entities to provide necessary documents on requests of monitoring bodies. The discussion consists in the competition of interests when, realizing the warrants of law, control supervisory authorities have the opportunity provided with the law not to consider constitutional rights of citizens.

Also Federal Law "About Protection of the Rights of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs in case of Implementation of the State Control (Supervision) and Municipal Control" isn't provided an order of pre-judicial appeal of decisions, actions (failure to act) of control supervisory authorities. Article 23 Federal "About protection of the rights of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in case of implementation of the state control (supervision) and municipal control" only specifies a possibility of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs to exercise a right of defense in case of implementation of the state control (supervision), municipal control in administrative and (or) a legal process. The existing Federal law of May 2, 2006 N 59 "About an order of consideration of addresses of citizens of the Russian Federation" establishes a general claim treatment procedure of citizens as pre-judicial dispute settlement. Fair objections of rather excessive duplication of regulations in various regulatory legal acts in this case conflicts, in our opinion, to conceptual understanding of implementation of the state control (supervision) in the sphere of business activity. The last assumes forming of the unified legal basis of activities of control supervisory authorities.

It is possible to solve the above-named problems in several ways:

- as the impossibility to refuse to the legal entity, to the individual entrepreneur from submission of documents at the request of monitoring body represents violation of constitutional right not to witness against itself and the relatives, it is necessary to bring the above-stated regulatory legal acts into accord with the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

- to bring in the Federal Law "About Protection of the Rights of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs in case of Implementation of the State Control (Supervision) and Municipal Control" of a provision, the determining features, and also the procedure of pre-judicial appeal of decisions, actions (failure to act) of control supervisory authorities.

Thus, it is possible to draw a conclusion that the institute of the state control (supervision) of business activity represents difficult system of regulations, regulations, rules. Today this system insufficiently effectively performs the functions. Current trends regarding creation of the new legislation in the field of the state control (supervision) and municipal control seem in reducing administrative restrictions of business activity, providing an effective regulation of powers of monitoring bodies (supervision) and increase in a guarantee of protection of the rights of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs when carrying out the state control (supervision).<sup>1</sup>

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# VIOLATION OF TRAFFIC RULES AND OPERATION OF VEHICLES AS A CRIME WITH TWO FORMS OF GUILT

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**Abstract:** This scientific article is devoted to the problem of qualification of crimes with the double form of guilt. In the work spelled out the relevance of this research topic, contents of constituent elements of a crime with the double form of guilt. A comparative analysis of the crime. Considered different points of view of scientists about the possibility of attributing the crime to the category of dual form of guilt. Made a reasonable inference that the violation of traffic rules and operation of vehicles (item 264 of the criminal code) is a crime with two forms of guilt. Also in academic work attention is paid to the problem of correct assessment of the mental attitude of the perpetrator under article 264 of the criminal code for committing socially dangerous actions and their consequences. The cases, when the consequences came not by negligence in the form of frivolity, and in consequence of indirect intent of the perpetrator.

**Keywords:** Wine, double form of guilt, violation of traffic rules and operation of vehicles, crime, intention, indirect intention, negligence, carelessness, crime, skills.

The problem of guilt in criminal law of Russia attracted special attention. This interest is due to exceptional importance category fault in the system of socio-legal values. In the minds of people, this category is closely linked with the ideal of justice, because even a small deviation from the principle of fault liability leads to the violation of law and leads to unfair sentencing, which should adequately reflect any of the crimes and therefore perceived as fair, mark P. V. Teplyashin, and D. S. Vasiliev [3, p. 38]. This form of guilt is crucial in the classification of crimes, and, consequently, in determining responsibility. Today there was a question about the qualification of the offense with a double form of guilt. For a long time this problem was discussed only on a theoretical level in the works of such famous scholars as E. V. Voroshilov, P. C. Dagele, N. G. Ivanov, V. F. Kirichenko, G. A. Kriger, V. N. Kudryavtsev, N. F. Kuznetsov, Y. I. Lyapunov, etc. the works of the above authors, no doubt, made a huge contribution to science, but has not exhausted the whole perspective of the phenomenon of the double form of guilt. There are still disputes on the attribution of the composition of a certain crime under this category. The most striking example is the violation of traffic rules and operation of vehicles.

The criminal code of 1996 for the first time legally enshrined the concept of a dual form of guilt in article 27. The double form of fault - это connection in one of two different forms, one of которых characterizes the mental attitude of a person to direct, and the second, to a remote public dangerous consequence [2, p. 8].

The necessity of a theoretical substantiation and legislative expression of the phenomenon of the double form of guilt due to the fact that in criminal law there are provisions которые establish greater responsibility for the long-term effects of deliberate socially dangerous action

(inaction). The onset of these consequences, the perpetrator did not foresee, but should have been and could have foreseen or anticipated in the abstract, not wanting them offensive, arrogant relying on their prevention. These consequences, turning a simple composition into a qualified, person was charged only with careless finding of guilt in relation to them. All compounds with a double form of guilt constructed by the legislator. The objective of the investigation and trial is to correctly define the composition of the dual form of guilt and the correct qualification of actions of guilty.

The offense of article 264 of the criminal code fall into the category of dual form of guilt: because intentionally violated the traffic rules and the consequences (causing death, serious bodily injury) can be expressed in the form of careless fault. However, the offence imputed to the person as a whole, as committed intentionally (article 27, criminal code).

But Can it be considered in itself a traffic violation a crime? Here opinions are divided, some authors believe that the breach of the relevant rules in the absence of serious consequences only constitutes the administrative offense, the careless relation to heavy consequences does not create two forms of guilt and the crime is considered careless. Therefore, the formula "two forms of guilt" can not be used, as in this case, the initial intent should be aimed at the offence, not the offence [1, p. 504].

Other authors believe that a traffic violation may be, as an offense and a crime, as the difference between them is the degree of public danger. [2, p. 35] I fully agree with this statement and believe that it is appropriate to talk about the crime with the double form of guilt. This can be proved by comparing the elements of crimes of article 264 of the General, characteristic for compounds with two forms of guilt signs.

First, это really a crime with the material composition as the end of crime legislation relates with the occurrence of criminal consequences. If the traffic violation is not caused causing of heavy harm to health or death of a person, the criminal offence under article 264 does not occur and the act will be regarded as an administrative offence.

Secondly, two forms of guilt can simultaneously co-exist only for qualified offenses: intent as a constructive element of the basic structure of an intentional crime and negligence in respect of qualifying consequences. Aggravating circumstances in article 264 are: the number of victims (one, two or more), a person in a state of intoxication, degree of injury (serious harm, death). Moreover, the onset of the long-term effects will encroach on the life and health of a person and will be more serious than in itself is a violation of traffic rules and operation of vehicles encroaching on traffic safety and transport operation.

Thirdly, the mental attitude of the perpetrator to mandatory consequences is expressed in the form of intent, and to remote - careless guilt [5]. For example, the driver deliberately violated rules of journey of intersections controlled, negligently collided with another car, killing the man. Such act is qualified under article 264.3 of the criminal code. Crimes with two forms of guilt careless can be related only to aggravating the consequences that we see from the above example.

Taking into account specifics of psychological relations in the crimes committed with two forms of guilt against the individual effects impossible stage of preparing the crime, the stage of attempt to commit a crime, it is also impossible complicity in such crimes. The crime provided by article 264, also these stages are absent. As in this case, the main role is played by the effects, and the preparation and the attempt itself may not be a crime under this article. Complicity, too, however, as it is peculiar only to intentional crimes.

But to admit the offence of careless also impossible. According to part 2 of article 24 of the criminal code a crime of negligence are recognized only as those actions expressly provided for in the criminal code. Article 264 of the criminal code on negligence given the consequences, therefore, the crime itself to admit not careless.

Unfortunately, in enforcement practice in the classification of violations the bodies of preliminary investigation and courts do not always correctly interpret the meaning and content of the wording of wilfulness or negligence, developed by the science of criminal law. The main mistake here is that by qualifying these acts of the preliminary investigation bodies and courts do

not always fairly evaluate the mental attitude of the perpetrator for their actions and their consequences. This refers to cases when it is necessary to distinguish between indirect intent of negligence in the form of levity.

To justify this position, please refer to the norms of the criminal code, which contained language concepts of indirect intent and negligence in the form of levity. If we make a comparative analysis of part 3 of article 25 and part 2 of article 26 of the criminal code, the following differences between indirect intent and negligence in the form of levity. First, the indirect intent, the person deliberately allows for the possibility of the onset of socially dangerous consequences or concerns them indifferently, and under the frivolity a person without sufficient grounds confidently counted on prevention of such consequences. When committed intentionally, the person who not only foresees the possibility of socially dangerous consequences of his actions (inaction), but realize that these actions are inherently socially dangerous and therefore entail socially dangerous consequences. Thoughtlessness is characterized by the fact that a person who commits any action understands that by themselves, these actions are not a public threat. It can be simple actions that each person makes in the home or in the performance of any professional duties (in relation to article 264 is driving a vehicle without breaking the rules).

The science of criminal law and the legislator, formulating concepts such as "person aware", "person foresaw", based on the fact that awareness of the nature of certain actions or foresight of the possibility of occurrence of certain impacts is available to any average person, not possessing any special knowledge in any field. For example, any modern person understands that a moving vehicle cannot stop instantaneously, the collision of a car per person, is harmful to health or even lead to death.

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## *Section №7*

# *Humanization of scientific knowledge in the modern Russian reality*

### THE SPEECH GENRES OF ‘SMALL TALK’ AND ‘СВЕТСКАЯ БЕСЕДА’ IN THE LIGHT OF THE THEORY OF COMMUNICATIVE VALUES

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**Abstract:** The article analyses the axiological characteristics of speech genres of ‘small talk’ and ‘светская беседа’ which are culturally specific communication concepts. It is argued the these genres of speech are connected with particular linguistic cultures, which is due to the existence of special cultural and historical values.

**Key words:** ‘small talk’, светская беседа, phatic speech genre.

When translating from English into Russian "small talk" is generally translated as «светская беседа, светский разговор», «болтовня, пустой разговор», due to the similarity of these genres because they belong to the category of phatic. Phatic speech genres represent the speech for the sake of establishing and maintaining contact, the purpose of which, on the one hand, the natural human desire to communicate and the need to communicate (B. Malinowski), and on the other hand, an attempt to install, and then either extend or interrupt communication, i.e. to check whether there is a communication channel, and to attract the listener's attention and hold it, if necessary (R. Jakobson).

One thing is certain, the type of communication in these two speech genres helps create a positive image of communicants in a particular society, as it involves a number of communicative techniques focused on providing an atmosphere of benevolence, goodwill necessary for the successful continuation of the business or development of personal relationships.

But is the equivalence of these speech genres in the English and Russian linguistic culture unambiguous? It is established that the norms of speech behavior differ in significant national identity, due to historical, social and cultural characteristics of the people speaking this language. And the dependence of the specified speech genres from the system of the speech etiquette, which is always culturally dependent, suggests the connection of these genres of speech with particular cultures, due to the existence of special cultural and historical values.



To answer this question, we must trace the history of speech genres "small talk" and "светская беседа". The genre of small talk began in the courts of European (primarily French) nobility during the Enlightenment and with the French language penetrated into other countries of Europe. In Russia the genre of small talk got into the time of Peter the Great from Western Europe and by the beginning of the XVIII century had almost formally entrenched throughout the capital as in the yard, and in the noble environment of the landed gentry of the province. In the Russian Empire, small talk became extremely widespread among the nobility of the XIX century, especially at the social occasions where they could be conducted in various languages (usually French and Russian). "Светская беседа" in its original sense has almost completely disappeared from the modern Russian communication, there are only separate elements of the genre, although the expression «светская беседа», «светский человек» и «светскость» still remain

The era of the birth of the genre "small talk" is the end of XVIII - early XIX centuries. The allocation and further development of the genre runs parallel with the emergence and strengthening of the position of the so-called "secular aristocratic society." The English genre of small talk and the Russian genre of "светская беседа" are developed differently in diachrony: aristocratic small talk, which was typical for the communication of the English aristocracy of the XVIII-XIX centuries, is almost completely lost in the modern English speech culture; modern small talk is increasingly being assigned to various spheres of business communication.

Let us consider the dictionary definitions of these two speech genres.

Cambridge dictionary: "conversation about things that are not important, often between people who do not know each other well: "I don't enjoy parties where I have to make small talk with complete strangers". (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org>) [6]

Merriam-Webster dictionary: "light, casual, informal, friendly conversation about unimportant subjects: They made small talk while waiting for the meeting to start". [7]

Matveeva, T., "Светская беседа" is a nice conversation in a casual setting, demonstrating the sophistication of education and the ability to spend time in the society for light graceful conversations. With no direct practical purpose, although has a lot of different consequences".[2]

From the above definitions, we can observe the link of the genre "светская беседа" to such concepts as the refinement of education, social differentiation, which is unusual for the genre of "small talk". 'Small talk' in interpersonal communication performs important functions such as: the break of silence that can be devastating both for the act of communication, and for the further development of relations; expression of friendliness and willingness to develop relationships; 'verbal filtering' of people in terms of the likelihood of further communication; identifying common interests; a necessary preparation for a more serious and trusting relationship, which can easily be forgotten, if no relationship develops. Small talk is one of the most formalized and highly conventional genres of the Anglo-American phatic communication of formal or semi-formal style. Many criticize the genre for the artificiality and insincerity of communication prescribed by the national norms of speech etiquette. But despite a controversial artifice of small talk, it is still referred to as the main and most versatile means of switching from the status and role to interpersonal relations in the beginning or the end of communication, so its use contributes to creating a positive image of communicants in a particular social circle. The ability to engage in "small talk" with strangers is a kind of strategy which defines the social status of the partner and his situational role and allows everyone to predict the future range of communication forms relevant to the status of the partner and the situation

To identify the value characteristics of 'светская беседа' in the contemporary Russian linguistic culture, we carried out a survey among the first and second year students of Achinsk branch of Krasnoyarsk state agricultural university.

About 50 informants were offered a questionnaire containing the questions: What kind of person can be called secular? How would you describe "светская беседа"? Which would be the most appropriate topics during small talk? Who needs to master "светская беседа"? When is "светская беседа" more suitable?

The results of the survey showed that contemporary native speakers of Russian consider a person to be «светский» if he/she always behaves according to the rules of etiquette, is well-bred, has good manners (56%), is educated, intelligent, and erudite (43%). «Светская беседа» should be, above all, interesting (64%) as well as ‘casual’ and ‘beautiful’ and should not be aggressive, vulgar and empty. During «светская беседа» it is common to talk about politics (41%), literature, theater, cinema (39.5%), and news from social life (27%) and, generally, it is not accepted to talk about the weather, sports, religion, family, or work. «Светская беседа» is practiced by any politician (49.4 per cent), diplomat (21%), art and cultural workers, journalists (17%). «Светская беседа» can often happen during breaks at conferences, presentations, banquets (73%) and business negotiations (37%).

For comparison we used the results of the survey by Phenina V.V. to identify the value characteristics of the concept of ‘small talk’ in the questioning of about 50 American teachers and students (Laramie, Wyoming The University of Wyoming) and 10 British people who are the members of the middle class of various professions (a lawyer, a manager, an accountant).

They were offered similar questions: What words could be immediately associated with small talk? Why do we need to use small talk? Which would be the most appropriate topics during small talk? How would you define a small-talker?

The responses revealed considerable disagreement with the data of the first experiment. In the minds of Russian and English native speakers, different characteristics of phatic communication present the cultural value: for the Americans and the British ‘small talk’ is friendly (86,1%), casual (64,5%), and shallow (51,1%) communication, which aims at creating friendly psychological atmosphere (69,0%) and filling the pauses (to 52.0%). The most common themes are sports (82%), weather (78.4%) and the weekend (68.4%). As shown by the questionnaire, ‘small talk’ in comparison with «светская беседа» is communication which is much less focused on sophistication and prestige. It is noteworthy that none of the informants noted the characteristic of ‘upper-class elite’ while answering the question “How would you define a small-talker?” Thus, we can presume that at the present time ‘small talk’ has lost its direct link with the aristocracy, elitist type of communication, while «светская беседа» continues to be associated with a form of communication that is available and intended for the privileged.

Significant differences are observed when comparing the value of characteristics of a “светский человек” and so-called ‘small-talker’. The majority of the Americans and the British (up to 78.7%) believed that everyone should practice the genre of small talk regardless of profession and social status (including ‘businessman / woman, show-biz celebrity, politician, diplomat, scientist, PR, military person’). Interestingly, people who own small talk (small-talker), was defined simply as a man who knows how to strike up a conversation in any situation (‘someone who can talk at ease in any unfamiliar setting’ – 87.1%), the majority did not associate this notion with a person using small talk for elite parties and receptions (‘someone who can indulge in small talk at an aristocratic party’ (12.8%).

The Russian speakers demonstrate a different value ratio: a greater priority in the description of a “светский человек” is given to such characteristic as visiting prestigious receptions, presentations (up to 40.1%), and the ability to communicate freely on neutral topics is valued less (16.9 %).

So, the focus of «светская беседа» can be defined as the need for interesting, unusual communication. ‘Small talk’ is not realized primarily because of the need to communicate but to create visibility, a formal being with someone in the contact to maintain social relations in accordance with the type of a speech event. Thus, the appeal to national-cultural values helps understand the essence and peculiarities of the communicative concepts of ‘small talk’ and «светская беседа» in Anglo-American and Russian linguistic culture.

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# INFLUENCE OF INDIVIDUAL STYLE CONTROL ON THE LEVEL OF CONFLICTS IN UNITS STATE TROOP

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**Abstract:** this article considers the influence of individual management style to the level of conflict in the units of the national guard of the Russian Federation. Lists the main features of the style of military management and their role in the prevention of conflict situations.

**Key words:** management style, conflict prevention, interpersonal conflict.

Reshaping the system of military control, the new challenges faced by commanders and chiefs at all levels, has necessitated the improvement of management style. Methods and forms used by the commanders to develop and implement decisions, are very diverse. Even in two completely homogeneous military units can be observed heads, different governing subordinates, as each of them has their own idea of the unity of command, power, and style of working with people.

In terms of democratization and transparency in new ways perceived culture of unity of command in the army national guard of the Russian Federation, the requirements to the ability of the commander to exercise power. Military experience shows that it is in the relationship between supervisor and staff often there are contradictions, based on the low management culture, on the one hand, and misunderstanding of the unquestioning execution of orders commander. In those units where the commander is able to exercise power flexibly implements a variety of means and methods of influence on subordinates, establishes an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation.

Military style control is a relatively stable system of methods, techniques and forms of influence of the leader on subordinates in accordance with the intended purpose. Is a subjective personal characteristic of unity of command, a kind of psychological handwriting of working with people. In this handwriting appear the individual characteristics of the temperament of the commander, reveals the traits, say, in the time of the decision, reflected organizational skills in achieving goals.

The main features of the management style of the military bands are determined by the military regulations. But the statutory requirements of each commander implements in its own way: state-based units, task and many other factors. It defines different forms of personal style of the commander, his authority in the military collective. The staff is not indifferent what forms and methods used by the leader to achieve the final results, whether they are stable indicators of planned activities of the military, or they are unsustainable as a result of rush work before the final inspection, the excessive concentration of efforts of the subordinates to "show off". Studies indicate that the authority of the commander is significantly reduced after it before checking the higher headquarters of the subordinates makes a day painting fences and sprinkle sand tracks, and in the evening and night fulfills them combat training standards.

The psychology of military administration involves the study of socio-psychological sides of the leadership of the commander-man Manager in relation to this activity due to the actions of

his subordinates. Direct basis of military control is the power commander-man Manager.

The soldiers perceive their leader as a special person with administrative power in accordance with military rank and position held, eligible to command and lead in battle, to submit to the award, to maintain the health and satisfaction of their reasonable needs. As a rule, personal contacts of the head with subordinates create the conditions for mutual trust and strengthen the authority of the government. However, if the command methods of management are placed on a rigid base administration, the authority of the head may be undermined, and the impact style loses its moral force.

Different are warriors to command-administrative methods: positively, if they realize their usefulness, and cautiously, in the negative, if you do not understand their meaning. Rooted in the past a soldier's commandment "the Commander is always right", there are soldiers who carefully analyze the actions of the commander and questioned the style of his work. Therefore, the style and methods of management are a significant factor in the education of team and individuals.

Some sergeants and officers did not always correctly implement in practice the principle of unity of command, confusing it with anarchy, abuse of power and stubbornness. Great harm to the unity of command is applied to rudeness and arrogance to subordinates, suspicion and mistrust of the deputies. The consciousness of his own infallibility, the significance and indispensability could quickly head to his authoritarian government becomes destructive to himself and to the cause he serves.

Military style management is largely formed by experience. Experience as a practical realization of the latent capacities of officer allows the most successful to identify the ability to control and compliance management knowledge working conditions.

Personal experience of managing people occasionally practical experience in the position of the corresponding commander (chief). There is a minimum length, an officer to push for a higher position, no experience means no leadership ability. This approach is typical of a bureaucrat who is closely following the re-calculations on strength and doing everything to ensure that the Manager formally passed through all the stages of the management hierarchy.

It is known that most graduates of engineering schools become commanders, and then the heads of the big collectives. Despite the fact that in these universities the emphasis is on engineering training and absolutely no attention the science of management, there is a "competent" opinion that the head can be each engineer, knowledgeable in their specialty, and experience of working with people to come to him. However, with age comes old age, and the experience in the post gives a different managerial experience, both good and bad.

Having little experience, but with skills, hard work and desire to improve their knowledge, the officer has successfully developed from the valuable experience of working with people, and Vice versa — people with great experience, but not seeking to master the art of management often degrades as a leader. Experience five years in fact, it may be experience that one year repeated five times, but in the worst case. If the head rests on its laurels, its advantages can turn into its opposite. It is noticed that if a person implements the same functions, it just doesn't notice certain shortcomings, is doing the work is largely mechanical, which often leads to "ossification" of the employee and formalism in his work, the bureaucratic attitude.

Today, formalism, passivity and bureaucracy in management is an extremely difficult problem. A bureaucrat called the officer carrying out his duties formally, to the detriment of the business. However, by the bureaucrats include those leaders who blindly believe in the rationality of traditions of working with people, have a passion for paperwork, phone orders, administrative methods of management. The bureaucrat works for the good of the cause, and for their superiors. Blind faith in the unquestioned authority of the high office and the unquestioning execution of any guidance from the top — comfortable position for the head, not wanting to think and make its own decision: "Superiors know better", "There is an indication, why do we wrestle?", "The commander is always right!".

Elements of bureaucracy can be found in any case. Take, for inspection by a higher

headquarters, are not included in the plan of combat training for a long time and kicks people out of rhythm performance. Officers say that sometimes the service becomes systematic preparation for the next Commission, and then to eliminate "defects" noted in the inspection reports. I remember a staff officer who spoke with pride: "I Have written in a notebook twenty specific deficiencies, it remains to add the names — and inspection ready!"

Bureaucracy is particularly unacceptable in the management of combat training when commanders do not aim to cover learning all staff when individual soldiers are working on a different kind of "seasonal migratory work" and miss a lot of classes. Some staffs from year to year are planning lectures on military psychology and pedagogy, the classes are held on schedule, but the quality of these classes is low. The theory remains in the notes, and the officers train and educate subordinates in the old way, without taking into account the human factor.

The predominance of official orders from the military administration creates formal and formal style. It is known that the statutes are written to unquestioningly obey their demands, but some officers, seeking popularity among his subordinates, preach the "philosophy" of rational n reconalla in the service, don't want to be strict commanders and want to be "good friends".

Advantages, and shortcomings accumulated over the years, from small, inconspicuous turn into a large, temporary, casual, sustained patterns of management. Observations show that if the officer overcomes inertia, departs from the dogmatic in working with people, using new methods, based on collective initiative, he becomes a democratic style innovator.

The democratization of unity of command — the problem is inconsistent. The principle of unity of command in the army national guard of the Russian Federation is inviolable. The higher the management level, the more necessary centralism and unity of command.

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## VICTIMIZATION AND A SENSE OF JUSTICE

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**Abstract:** the article attempts to compare the understanding of justice in the pre-state and the legal (civilized) society. Modern statutory law protects understand abstract justice, while the traditional communal right is aimed at protecting the individual, his life, health, honour.

**Key words:** victimization, justice, abstract law, the pre-state society, traditional custom, humanity.

Victimality (from the Latin *victima* - a victim) is a personality and behavior of a person, attracting aggression on the part of other people: submissiveness, suggestibility, credulity, frivolity, weak selectivity of people for communication [5].

In our study, we try to establish a direct link between victimity, which has become relevant in our modern life, and the most important legal principle - the principle of justice.

Historically, the society has developed that justice is the fundamental legal principle. At the same time, justice in modern legal understanding differs significantly from that in ancient pre-state societies, ancient and feudal states.

The difference of modern law from the traditional, in particular, medieval, lies primarily in the fact that modern law declares, but does not provide and, moreover, does not guarantee the realization of such value, justice. In medieval law they are not declared, but exist in the mentality of society, in its tradition and are realized on the basis of a normative system aimed at every individual: customary law. These norms are passed down from generation to generation, and breaking them for a medieval person is a holy cause and a much more serious crime than not fulfilling the requirements of the written law. This is not about the royal written right - the prototype of modern legislation, but about the community customary law that was formed in the pre-civilized era [1]. Medieval written law is, as it were, intermediate, transitional between traditional customary law and modern legislation. On the one hand, it fixes (often transforming) some of the customs (so as not to contradict society), on the other hand, it destroys the tradition, substituting it for the legal norm. Consequently, it destroys the system of law, based on the values of freedom, justice, characteristic of the communal sense of justice, and constructs a relatively abstract system of declaring the law and its values.

Contemporary written right concerns abstract justice, while traditional community law protects an individual, his life, health, freedom, honor. For the state it is important to protect, first of all, the law it has established, an agreement established between it and society on the adoption of established abstract rules of the hostel, punishing those who infringe on this state law. Of course, it punishes a particular criminal and acts in favor of a particular offended person. However, the main goal of punishing a criminal for the state is far from that. The purpose of punishment for satisfying the victim's sense of justice is realized insofar as the main goals of punishment are realized. This, first of all, the need to punish those who dared to encroach on the norms established by the state. Secondly, it is the realization

of the function of intimidation of the remaining members of society, "so that they do not like it," as noted in medieval legislation, violate this unwritten contract between society and the state. In modern terminology, this is called the preventive function of punishment.

Summarizing the above, we note that it is the abstract nature that distinguishes the state type of law from the pre-state and early state medieval type of law. Here, in all its growth, we face a dialectical contradiction: on the one hand, state law based on a legal norm, which in itself is an abstract rule of behavior addressed to an unlimited circle of persons, that is, to all members of society; On the other hand, state law does not care about the soul and physical state of a particular person. The addressee of the legal norm, thus, turns out to be very, very uncertain.

Переводчик Google для бизнеса –Инструменты переводчикаПереводчик сайтовСлужба "Анализ рынков"

О Переводчике GoogleСообществаМобильная версияО GoogleHistorically, the society has developed that justice is the fundamental legal principle. At the same time, justice in modern legal understanding differs significantly from that in ancient pre-state societies, ancient and feudal states.

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Summarizing the above, we note that it is the abstract nature that distinguishes the state type of law from the pre-state and early state medieval type of law. Here, in all its growth, we face a dialectical contradiction: on the one hand, state law based on a legal norm, which in itself is an abstract rule of behavior addressed to an unlimited circle of persons, that is, to all members of society; On the other hand, state law does not care about the soul and physical state of a particular person. The addressee of the legal norm, thus, turns out to be very, very uncertain.

In a community society, the usual norms are primarily aimed at regulating the concrete relations of concrete people, specific circumstances, cases that can be repeated in everyday life, and therefore are regulated more or less in a similar way, but taking into account specific circumstances. In the community everything is very specific. To harm is possible only for a particular person, as it is mentioned in



"Russkaya Pravda" (11th century, Yaroslav's Truth): "Whoever kills a man, the relatives of a murderer take revenge for death, and when there are no avengers, then with a murderer, collect money in Treasury, The husband of the husband will kill, then the brother will take revenge for the brother, or the son for the father, or the son of the brother, or the son of the sister, if there is no one to take revenge, then 40 hryvnia for the killed." <sup>3</sup> In medieval law there is no concept of harming the public or state Obviously, this is because the state has not yet realized the rational benefit of establishing universal rules for using tools to suppress and restrict arbitrariness. For a long time, the tools for regulating public relations were in the hands of society, but this was not an ideal legal situation. Opportunities, like the state apparatus, in order to guarantee the peaceful and safe existence of all people while individual regulation has its drawbacks: each time the problem needs to be solved anew, using rather cumbersome procedures filled with rituals. The abstract procedure for punishing the perpetrators proves to be much more rational, optimal, effortless and state money. Both ways of legal regulation have their positive and negative sides, as we noted above, but both are far from ideal. The basic idea of justice, on which the traditional communal sense of justice of medieval Europe and Russia is based, consists in a clear correspondence of the measure of crime and the punishment, that is, the inevitability of punishment. At first this was understood literally, which was expressed in the famous legal principle of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." (Leviticus - the third book of the Pentateuch), the Old Testament and the whole Bible) [3]. The state establishes a common but impersonal norm, which is irrelevant to the concrete person, to whom all must obey. In this case, people are forced to obey the clearly expressed power of power, which has a powerful apparatus for punishing those responsible. On the one hand, it is a convenient tool: the victims can turn to a stronger one, ask for protection, and remain a passive observer of how this force punishes the guilty. On the other hand, a very important problem arises here: the alienation of the victim from the trial process and the application of punishment. The victim becomes a third-party passive observer, unable to influence the outcome of the case. Thus, the idea of justice turns out to be ephemeral. As a result, a feeling is created that the state does not act in favor of the injured person, but only to protect the honor of the state uniform, since an abstract law is defended, and not a specific person. This circumstance causes extremely uncomfortable psychological state of the victim as a result of the crime - this is the psychological state of the victim. This means a certain post-traumatic syndrome, an increased sense of shame in the victim of a crime, a sense of guilt for what happened. This entails the desire to escape from society, to withdraw from social relations. There are many examples from real life. It is not by chance that in civilized states special organizations for the protection of victims of violence operate.

Participation of the victim in the process of investigation is limited by formalities, and the psychological state of the victim is of interest to the victim. As a result, the state applies some punishment, which most often turns out to be unfair. That is, it is formally legal, consistent with the law, but, from the standpoint of the victim, it is unfair because it does not compensate for damage, neither physical nor moral. As a result, there is a paradoxical situation: the process of punishment of a criminal and the process of protecting the victim are really divided. In the ordinary sense of justice, it seems that the state "does not protect people." This circumstance is aggravated in modern Russia by people's distrust of the organs of justice, expressed in soft sentences to corrupt officials and children of high-ranking officials. Hence, there are many examples where victims or their relatives apply or do not mind using lynching. Suffice it to recall the film "Voroshilovsky Shooter". The old man, whose granddaughter was raped by three young men, still believes in the sanctity of justice. However, neither the police, in which the father of one of the scoundrels work, nor the higher authorities do anything to punish the rapists. And then a war veteran decides to do his own fair trial himself. He buys a rifle with an optical sight, takes an apartment in front of the house of the scumbags and waits for his time, remembering the deadly skills that he tried to forget forever .. By the way, the director of this film is Stanislav Govorukhin, a deputy of the Parliament .

The difference between the death penalty and the death penalty is, mainly, the difference in the ideological basis inherent in them. The ideological content of blood feud is the triumph of justice. In the case of the death penalty - the triumph of legality, although, as already mentioned, the principle of justice is formally declared in modern law [2]. In this regard, at the present stage of the development of law, it

has become necessary to return to the problem of justice as a legal principle. First of all, it is necessary for the victims of crimes and their relatives. The result is a situation in which the modern European and Russian legal system abolishes the death penalty for reasons of the principle of humanity, but another principle - the principle of justice is still not implemented. Blood vengeance, in accordance with this same principle of humanity and law, appears to be a barbarous remnant, to speak of which is considered not worthy of a civilized person. However, the problem remains unresolved: a part of the society is dissatisfied with the appointment of punishments to the criminal, there is an opinion that in prison the criminals continue to live on taxpayer's money, and then return and continue criminal activities. In this connection, attempts are being made to search for new types of punishment that could compensate the physical and moral damage caused to the victim, that is, to correspond to the principle of justice in law, and at the same time punish the offender "on merit". One of the attempts to return to the principle of justice is the application of mediation in criminal proceedings. This procedure is informal and in no case can replace the state forms of application of punishment. It is aimed precisely at reducing the criminal and the victim and, as a result of the psychological and legal process, trying to find something in common between them that would allow them to escape from the stereotypical roles of the criminal and the victim. As a result, the psychological rehabilitation of both the victim (most importantly) and the offender (which is also important, if this is the first crime committed unintentionally). Masks of the perpetrator and the victim are so "ingrained" that this stereotype is very difficult to overcome [4]. It is automatically overcome if the punishment is fair, since in this case the victim does not have sufficient grounds to consider himself a victim, especially if the principle of equal retribution is applied. At the same time, we must admit that the deeply humanistic problem of rehabilitation of the victim is far from being solved and requires close attention of sociologists, psychologists, jurists, philosophers.

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# THE DYNAMICS OF RHETORICS OF THE ANNUAL MESSENGERS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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**Abstract:** the Proposed text is devoted to the question of changes in the rhetoric of the President of the Russian Federation on the example of analysis of the annual Messages for the period 2014-2016. Given the bright components showing the dynamics of rhetoric: the frequency of words and combinations, thematic groups of words, pronouns. Turning to the subject traditionally, in modern cultural studies and linguistics, because it politicians, especially top officials, is accepted not only as a guide to action, but as a sample of public speaking.

**Key words:** political speech, speech of the President, annual message of the President, government, country, people, citizens, consolidation, consolidation, the frequency of words and combinations, thematic groups of words, pronouns.

Speech of politicians, especially the speech of the President of the Russian Federation, has always attracted the public because "Political activity is an activity of speech, and every politician must realize that the practice is connected with the word. The word is the main instrument of policy. The winner is the one who speaks or expresses thoughts successfully, convincing, fascinating; and, conversely, the player who is something "not said", "do not say so" [1]. In the field of management is a required component that changes his rhetoric is influenced by the constantly changing socio-political situation. In this article, we have identified its task as follows: to follow the dynamics in the rhetoric of the Russian President in his annual addresses to the Federal Assembly for the period 2014-2016. We have focused on three aspects: the frequency of words and combinations, thematic groups of words, pronouns. We believe that these figures are the clearest.

1. The frequency of words and combinations. The Message of 2015: Russia - 44% (2014. - 53), terrorism, terrorist, terrorist attack – 30 (2014 - 0), the pax – 22 (2014 - 13), the state – 20 (2014 - 37), Economics – 15 (2014 - 20), army 8 (2014 - 2), import substitution - 5 (2014. - 0), act – 7 (2014 - 6) Turkey – 7 (2014 - 0), Syria – 7 (2014 - 0) Ukraine – 0 (2014. - 14). The Message of 2016. the situation is changing: we – 65 times Russia – 26 times, the country 18 times, citizens – 19 times, people 17 times. Thus, the changes are evident: the emphasis is on the unification of the Russian Government and citizens to preserve peace, stability, primarily in the state, which can be explained by the content of the document itself, as well as political and economic situations in which and build the content of the speech.

2. The thematic contents of the lexemes. According to our observations, the text 2016. saturated synonymous with rows of positive and negative, which can be in a separate group.

Group on the value of "unity": the Union (3), United (1), unity (1), consent (1), partnership (2), cooperation (1) cooperation (1), dialogue (2), consolidation (1). The use of these words is observed as in the analysis of internal and external problems. Of course, they have a place in the

Epistles of previous years, but the document 2016. they are clearly highlighted to emphasize the position of the Russian Government against its own people, to the world at large.

The group with the value "country": Russia (26), country (18), state (5), society (7). Again, the highlighted tokens are designed to emphasize the position of the President, the Government against the citizens of the Russian Federation. In the structure of the text is manifested in the fact that its larger volume directed to the discussion of their results, without appealing to the results of other countries, which is not even referred to as a generalized reference to individual indicators.

Group with a value of "traditions, principles, ethics": a Patriotic values, traditional values, freedom, fairness, trust, respect, public opinion, etc. introduction to the Message of such words and expressions, in our opinion, due to the overall unstable situation in the world, active and rapid development of anti-human action, especially in relation to our state.

A group with a value "name of people": people (19) people (17), people (6), residents (1). The Message of 2015. we observed a sharp decline in the use of the word "people": 3 mentions this year compared to 15 in 2014. Instead of the word "people" Putin chose to use the word "people" (22 mentions of this year, 13 mentions in 2014), which is less Patriotic coloring and at the same time, more simple and humane. Comparing data from all three instruments, it is possible to trace the new emphasis of the President on the word "citizens". In the context of universal and national values, in support of Mr President in 2016 this is a very revealing expression. It emphasizes the moral component of the Message, and the unity of Russians.

A group with a value of "success dynamics": the development agenda (1), programme development (3) practical result, (2), resiliency (1) conducted the recovery of the sphere (1), recovery (1), added to capital (1), dynamics (1), the dynamics of positive and significantly positive (1), grew reserves (2), growth (8). These lexemes underlined the success of the country in Economics, education, etc. compared to the previous periods of the life of our state, is a joy, sometimes a delight Vladimir Putin: "can you Imagine the growth!" [p. 11].

The group with the value "negative": the turmoil, fault, conflict, revolution, anarchy, tragedy, division, anger, resentment, bitterness, suicide, terror, terrorism. This group of words is found in the disclosure of the current situation in the world. They are rare in their occurrence. Remarkable comparison of the use of the word "terrorism" in the documents of different years. The Message of 2015. it took 2nd place in the ranking of the most with pronunciation of words - Putin used it 30 times.

3. Pronouns 1st and 2nd person. The pronoun "I" is used as the expression of personal volitional action. The Message 2014. us there are about 12 designs "I wanted to remind...", "I think..." etc., about 12 definitely-personal constructions like "I wish...", "Pay attention...", "Please...", etc., about 4 impersonal constructions of the type "I wish...", "I would Like to see..." etc Message 2016. identified 19 structures with the pronoun "2" ("I ask...", "I said...", "I talked...", "I cited figures..." etc.), about 40 definitely-personal constructions, impersonal constructions of the type "I wish..." are not Dating. One-time use is observed of the form "me", the adverbial formation "in my opinion".

The pronoun "we" occurs in 2014. in two ways: 1) as a means of indicating the unity of the audience ("We understand...", "we know...", "We are obliged..." etc.), 17 examples; 2) as a means of indicating the separation of the positioning separately ("We give you the right..."), example 1. The Message of 2016. the pronoun is used in the same ways: 1) as a means of unity – 65 times; as a means of positioning – 10 times in those cases when it comes to international politics. In the text 2016. we record such expressions based on the pronoun "we": "we with you" - 2 p. "us" - 13 p., "we, we, we, we" - 25 p, "as we say" - 1 R., "how we the people say" - 2 R.

The pronoun "you" most frequent in the President's Message, 2014. (20 examples), but in 2016. it significantly reduced (7 examples). There are such expressions with the pronoun: "many of you" - 2 p "with you" 2 p. "you" - 2 p. (with a negative shade).

It is indicative, in our opinion, such a fact as the use of possessive pronouns: "our" - 26 examples, "your" - 1 example. In the comparison re-emphasizes the point, the President of unity

with the Government, the people, the opposition of Russia and others who don't agree with the program of development of the country.

We believe that this attention to the personal pronoun that is determined by the form of the Message, where not only supplied a summary of the year's work, but provides guidance and instructions.

Thus, the analysis of the three texts of the Messages of the President of the Russian Federation allows us to formulate the following conclusions:

1. The rhetoric of the Message and its content fully depends on the prevailing socio-political situation in the country and on the world stage, i.e. they are dynamic.

2. The rhetoric of the last document is different than the other two: it draws attention to the fact of unity, cohesion of the people, for the joint implementation of the program of development of the country, underlines the success of a large part of the activities of the Government. In structural terms, the comparison also says about this: in 2016. first, a significant part dedicated to Russia, the second, smaller, Russia and other countries in 2015. the logic is different: first, talking about the international situation, then about myself.

3. With all this genre features of the message of the President of the Russian Federation are preserved and characterizes the head of the higher rank of Vladimir Putin as a speaker whose speech has a high level of belief, expression, correctness, accuracy, confidence, as competent managers, who should know all about the state of Affairs in the state, who is interested not only the facts of production, but also the mood of the citizens (earlier – only slave), wisely and openly talks about the different kinds of pitfalls, skillfully orients and inspires the activities, is able to consolidate itself around. His texts can be considered as the samples of competent managers.

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# FORMATION OF LEADERSHIP QUALITIES IN ADOLESCENTS

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**Abstract:** The article deals with the problem of leadership in adolescence, the specifics of the formation of leadership qualities, which influences their development and what the result brings. In the confirmation experimental data are presented.

**Keywords:** leadership, leadership qualities, adolescence.

One of the serious problems in psychology is the problem of leadership in adolescence, since the formation and development of leadership qualities remains in our power.

In this article, we consider the specifics of the formation of leadership qualities in adolescents, namely, what affects development and what result brings. In our research, we considered it important to choose this age category, because it is known that it is in this period profound changes are taking place in the psyche and conditions affecting the personality development of the child and the basis of morality, social attitudes are formed, acquires an important psychological quality, the impact on the formation of which have relationships with adults, with peers and with society in general, as in this teen spends most of his time.

The notion of leadership scholars was considered from different sides. For example, B. D. Parygin defined it as a socio-psychological phenomenon, providing increase of efficiency of management [4, p. 163]. The process of influencing the identity of the group member and the group as a whole, spoke about leadership L.I. Umansky [1, p. 118].

It is necessary to understand that adolescence is the most positive period for the development of leadership qualities in a child and to know that the education of a potential leader is a crucial moment that falls on the shoulders of the educator, and especially on the pupil, because thanks to the teacher's ability to find the right approach, to form the qualities of self-awareness and self-esteem, the ability of parents to stimulate their child to develop leadership qualities and in this regard to provide opportunities for children to manifest their abilities, we will be able to observe the result of all actions that will be expressed in the child's desire to acquire new skills and knowledge, to strive to be the first to want to help people and lead them, in the ability to make decisions in difficult situations, that is, to become a leader.

It should be remembered that the leader can become that child who, based on his needs, has won authority and respect in the group. Under favorable circumstances in small groups that affect their peers, they are more important than others, there by becoming leaders, in the absence of other sincere relationships with obstacles to personal self-improvement [3, p. 75].

Success in achieving the qualities of a leader in most cases depends on the development of social activity, initiative, dedication, volitional qualities that must be instilled in the child from childhood, paying great attention to fostering confidence in one's own strengths. Adolescence is the period when children are particularly keen to pay attention to themselves, even if they are peers or adults, thereby becoming more visible among others. Help them to achieve this goal can create

various sports or intellectual contests, creating conditions in which any child can manifest himself in agility, accuracy, speed of movement or in memory. Certainly the main task of parents and educators in the education of future leaders should be the development of the child's feelings of faith in their own strength. The praise and support of the child is the first condition for success. Teenagers like to be a winner, but when faced with failure they often experience negative emotions, so children need empathy and help in the rehabilitation of mistakes.

Teachers try to select forms and means of upbringing that allow them to participate in the proposed sporting events that contribute to the development of the personal, leadership, creative, intellectual potential of adolescents, and also contribute to their development [2, C.118].

We conducted an empirical research of problems in a sample of 25 teenagers. The following methods were applied:

1) diagnosis of leadership skills (E. Zharikova, E. Krushelnitsky), where the presence of leadership qualities of adolescents was established;

2) the technique of CBS (VV Sinyavsky and VA Fedoroshin), based on the results of which one can judge the severity of communicative and organizational skills;

3) sociometric methodology (J. Moreno), which helped us to identify the relative authority in this group;

4) the diagnosis of interpersonal relations (T. Leary), through which the relationships in a small group were studied.

Basing on the results of the conducted methods, we determined that adolescents who received the sociometric status of the "star" broadcast a high level of communicative abilities according to the CBS method, and also they have pronounced qualities of the leader, according to the method of T. Leary they are able to find a common language with other children, are purposeful and are initiative. Adolescents whose sociometric status turned out to be "isolated" leadership qualities were very poorly expressed and the level of organizational features is low, it is difficult for such children to become leaders in their environment, because they did not actively participate in the formation of those qualities from adults, or children were isolated for a while from the team.

Here the question may arise whether leadership abilities are congenital or acquired. In the course of the studies of the English psychologist F. Galton, who explained leadership based on the fact that the leader possesses qualities inherited, a "theory of traits" was created. Later, the "situational theory of leadership" is formed, which asserts that leadership is the product of the situation. In different situations of group life, there are members of a group that outperform others in a certain capacity, which is necessary in this situation, and the person who possesses them becomes the leader. The presented approaches gave rise to the third variant of the problem solution, which was presented in the so-called "system theory of leadership", according to which leadership is considered as the process of organization of interpersonal relations in a group, and the leader as a subject of management of this process. [5, p. 177].

Thus, in our research we came to the conclusion that the formation of leadership qualities is a complex process, largely dependent on the close environment of the adolescent, related to personal neoplasms and taking place in the conditions of the whole society.

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# FEATURES OF THE USE OF INTRODUCTORY WORDS AND COMBINATIONS IN MODERN SPEECH LAWYERS

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**Abstract:** the Proposed text is devoted to the peculiarities of the use of introductory and inserted words and expressions in the scientific language of lawyers. The study design is intended to convey the author's attitude to the content of the text, to build his logic. We have identified some features of the use of such structures, among which the transfer of subjective evaluations, the use of all of the groups introductory words and expressions, except "to Attract attention to the message" errors in processing sentences with similar structures.

**Key words:** scientific speech, speech by legal scholar, introductory words and expressions, especially the use of introductory words and expressions.

Writing very often involves elements of design, "expresses the attitude of the speaker towards the content of the proposal or method of expressing this content" [8], i.e. the introductory words and combinations. These funds are intended to convey or emphasize the author's point of view, to identify the main, to organize the logic of the text, which is very important for the speech of the lawyer, which must be logical and convincing to others. We, as future lawyers interested in this issue and has set a goal to find out what are the features of the use of introductory words and combinations in the speech of modern lawyers. To solve the problem, we analyzed 10 articles of legal scholars from leading journals of the Russian Federation (the "Russian law journal", "Journal of Russian law"). The selection of articles was carried out randomly. They had analyzed all the introductory words and constructions, total number – 136. The actual results are presented in Appendix 1.

In the analysis we identified the following features of the use of introductory words and combinations in the writing of modern legal scholars:  
1. The materials found in almost all introductory group of words and phrases, except "to Attract attention to the message." We believe that this is due to the fact that the publication require the reader's attention to the texts and do not require special tools for this. Among the groups ranks group of introductory words and combinations of "Relations between statements", which is quite logical due to the written form. Minimum desirable groups such as "Emotional evaluation", "Evaluation of the style of the utterance", since they are intended to convey personal subjective emotional state of the author, in scientific style is not welcome.

2. From the point of view of the frequency of use of individual words and combinations, we see that the most popular is the word "so" to mean "for example" (20). The second place is the word "therefore" (15), the third place on the popularity of the word "example" (14). Such a picture is caused, in our opinion, the fact that these expressions are designed to emphasize the logic of thought and the text as a whole.

3. Among the studied lexemes occur as synonymous constructs (e.g., perhaps – perhaps – in all



probability, sure – however; therefore – as a consequence; but – however; so – for example – for example; finally, so – so, etc.) and antonymous (for example, in General – in particular; fortunately – unfortunately). The latter is represented by a minimal set that we think can explain the strict scientific style and its features.

4. In the process of analysis in one of the works we have discovered errors in the processing of sentences with introductory words "for example" [9, p. 8]: the introductory word is not segregated, contrary to the conventional punctuation rule. Thus, in modern scientific texts lawyers are widely used introductory words and combinations of different groups that allows us to vary the dry style, a high degree of scientific character, to emphasize the logic of the presentation. At the same time, there are some violations from the point of view of style and punctuation of registration of such structures, which indicates the proximity of the authors of publications to a wide circle of readers and, unfortunately, the penetration of illiteracy in the leading journals of the Russian Federation. In General, most of the texts differs impeccably literacy and can serve as a model for the young generation of researchers.

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Annex 1

The demand for introductory words and combinations in the speech of modern lawyers

The name of the group	Examples	The frequency of use	Total frequency
Certitude	Of course [9]	1	3
	Really [3]	1	
	At least [7]	1	
Insecurity	Probably [11]	1	4
	Perhaps [4, 9]	2	
	Apparently [10]	1	
	Fortunately [1]	1	2

Emotional evaluation	Unfortunately [4, 9]	1	
Source of report	according to Aristotle ... [7]	1	11
	in opinion ... [3, 7, 10]	3	
	With his/their point of view [3, 7]	2	
	According to... estimated... according to..., according to ... [3, 4, 5, 6]	По 1 пазы	
	In our opinion ... [2, 9]		
The relationship between the parts of the statements	thus [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9]	15	104
	As a result [10]	1	
	therefore [3, 5, 7]	4	
	However [4, 7]	2	
	Though [7]	1	
	so [1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11]	20	
	for example [2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11]	14	
	as an example [10]	2	
	Thus [2, 3]	2	
	Finally [3]	2	
	So [3]	1	
	in its entirety [4]	1	
	among other factors [9, 10]	4	
	Therefore [3]	1	
	furthermore [5, 6, 9]	6	
	In turn [1, 11]	2	
	Backwards [6]	1	
	on the contrary [5]	3	
	Accordingly [9]	1	
	First, second, etc. [4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11]	9	
On the one hand, on the other hand [1, 2, 4, 5, 11]	7		
Evaluation of style statements	in other words [2]	1	2
	Really [7]	1	
The degree of generality of the facts	As expected [7]	1	10
	As noted [9]	1	
	as a rule [2, 7, 9]	4	
	inherently [5, 10, 11]	3	
	As rightly noted by ... [4]	1	

# TOLERANCE AS A BASIC PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION IN INTERCULTURAL MANAGEMENT

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**Abstract:** As global economy is setting some new standards, corporate interdependence is becoming more important for successful business. The article analyzes the importance of increased sensitivity towards cultural differences which can be developed through tolerance.

**Key words:** international contacts, tolerance, cultural sensitivity.

With the development of international contacts, the knowledge of a foreign language is becoming an essential quality of the modern manager. However, along with learning a language, one should study the culture of the country in which the language is spoken. With this knowledge, international working employees will be better equipped to adapt to other cultural working styles and anticipate cross cultural challenges or frustrations that can stem from different attitudes to the same issues

The main source of conflicts in multicultural communication is the uniqueness and originality of a culture, which, on the one hand, is its domain, but, on the other hand, can cause a conflict in multicultural communication because of its dissimilarity to others. One desirable attitude in achieving intercultural proficiency is that of tolerance. As global markets expand and as our society becomes increasingly multiethnic, tolerance becomes especially significant. Some jobs descriptions now include statements such as ‘must be able to interact with ethnically diverse personnel’.

The interpersonal and intercultural interaction is impossible when you are intolerant to the interlocutor. This attitude can be externally conformal (you accept his behavior, including unacceptable one, without objection, without assessing and defining the ways of interaction) and resistant (you reject everything without any attempts to interact). No dialogue is possible between people indifferent to each other or to a common cause. Any dialogue involves the interconnection of its members, and when relations between them do not have any positive communicative valences they will not move forward in solving the problem or doing things. Communication, which determines the dialogue both interpersonal and cultural one, face the concept of “tolerance” as one of the basic categories that serve as an assessment of the current willingness to communicate..

Tolerance is the ability of a person without objection and opposition to perceive different from his own opinions, lifestyle, behavior patterns or any other features of the others, it is a dominant of non-aggression.

Tolerance is manifested not only on a personal or household level, but also in business. In this regard, the researchers divide all existing corporations into four contradictory types: ethnocentric and polycentric, geocentric and regiocentric.

Ethnocentric corporations are focused on their home country. Ethnocentric managers believe that their fellow citizens are more educated, reliable and trustworthy than foreigners. All the management of the corporation is carried out from the center located in homeland. Fellow citizens occupy key management positions and work in the offices of the corporation abroad. The ethnocentrism is inherent in many multinational corporations. The need to communicate in different languages and recognize cultural differences presents a great challenge to any international company. The entire range of international activities is reduced to the operations of

the initial stage of entering the global market: exporting, licensing, execution of works “turnkey” because what works well at home, works abroad as well.

Polycentric corporations are oriented to the host country (the country in which the company operates). This country is seen as a big potential benefit, but the foreign market is still difficult to understand. The management of a polycentric company get involved into an international activity provided that local managers will do everything the way they are used to. The main idea of the polycentric company is as follows, “Local people know what is best for them, so let us give them responsibility and let alone as long as they bring us a profit.”

Regiocentric corporations operate on the principle of increasing the synergistic potential through the creation of a single regional system. Managers of such companies believe that their activities in the region can be successfully coordinated only by a representative of this region. The motto of a regiocentric corporation, “Regional representatives know what neighboring countries need”. Therefore, it can elect the Japanese representative office to manage all Asian region or the French branch for the coordination throughout Europe.

Geocentric corporations are oriented to the whole world and believe that their ultimate goal is the creation of a single integrated system. They are characterized by the highest degree of interdependence. Branches do not play an independent role. The activities of the entire corporation are focused on solving both global and local tasks. Each component contributes to the common cause, using its unique capabilities. The motto of the geocentric corporations, “One for all and all for one: we will work together and solve any problem at any point of the globe”.

The main dilemma facing the leaders of the company in terms of intercultural communication is what kind of policy to conduct. Should it be centralization (when we impose on other cultures our own rules and methods, which can cause rejection and rebuff) or decentralization (when every national culture can go its own way, without being forced by the center as regards improving the production process, since the best path is a local path, not the road of the world).

If we have a look at the international business organizations from the point of view of cultural diversity, we can distinguish three groups: monolithic, pluralistic and multicultural

The monolithic organization is homogeneous, composed of one national culture. Intergroup conflicts are virtually absent due to the homogeneity of group composition. If the company is joined by representatives of other cultures they must adopt existing cultural norms in order to survive. Since the company does not recognize the right of representatives of other cultures to take up leadership positions and participate in after hours events along with all. The company’s corporate culture is marked with prejudice and discrimination against members of cultural minorities. In the early stages of involvement in international business many companies fall under this category. When a company only appears in the international market, it represents the culture of its country. And if its activities are not limited only to export-import operations, the existing cultural struggle, the demands of the host government to use local workforce and many other circumstances force it to alter its cultural structure and become a pluralistic organization.

Thus, pluralistic organizations are transformed from monolithic, when there are representatives of other cultures and the conditions for the inclusion of their cultural norms and values in the corporate culture of the company. Local staff is hired, and his presence extends to various organizational levels. However, predominated are the employees whose nationality corresponds to the company’s homeland and only the fellow citizens take key leadership posts. The top leadership of pluralistic organizations has ethnocentric positions that their culture is better than others. Representatives of the local culture are gradually getting involved in informal activities, although the company still has a hidden discrimination of the local culture and prejudice against it. Due to the growing number of workers with other cultural background within an organization, the number of intergroup conflicts increases. As in monolithic organizations, the staff of pluralistic companies is expected to adopt the norms and values of a corporate culture, most of which reflect national values the company’s home culture. The examples of pluralistic organizations with foreign subsidiaries are such companies as Exxon, Ford, and Apple Computer.

Multicultural organizations, like pluralistic, are culturally heterogeneous, although unlike the latter they highly value their cultural diversity, recognizing the potential significance of it to the company performance. In managing a multicultural organization synergetic approach is applied. Such companies encourage the involvement of local staff at all levels, their active participation in all work activities, without any prejudice and discrimination, thus minimizing inter-group conflict in order to be competitive in the world labor market. Multicultural organization must provide its employees not only with higher wages, extra benefits and good working conditions, but also with the opportunity for career development beyond national borders.

Tolerance is a social reality that people face in their everyday and business life when social and cultural importance of the differences between them (or the groups to which they belong) is perceived as a psychological threat (discomfort, dissonance, pressure) and transform their socio-psychological activity, directing it to a decrease or increase of significance of these differences. Working effectively across cultures requires an understanding of cross cultural values and developing mutual understanding through tolerance.

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# DIALECTICS OF THE NOTION OF THE COMMON GOOD AS A LEGAL CATEGORY

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**Abstract:** The article reflects a brief analysis of the dialectic of the philosophical category of common law through the prism of state law. The general and special characteristics of this category are revealed in different historical periods of the civilized existence of people.

**Keywords:** law, common good, equality, justice, material values, spiritual values.

In Russia, the concept of the common good in its legal sense and meaning has not received, with rare exception, any wide distribution, has not become an appreciable and significant part and a component of spiritual and practical experience in the legal organization of public and political life. In general, this is due to specific socio-historical factors and conditions for the development of the country, with difficulties (not overcome to the present day) forming a legal type of organization of public power, with the approval of a lasting law and order.

The common good is a legal form of recognition and realization of individual goods on the principle of formal equality. The concept of "good" includes various interests, claims, the will of various actors only insofar as they correspond to the general legal norm, meet the single criteria of legal prohibitions and permissions, are possible and permissible within the framework of the general legal order. The legal path to common consent consists in finding, affirming and acting the same measure of freedom and justice for all. The value of law means the preservation and not the denial and elimination of differences in interests, claims, the will of individual subjects, this necessary property of free and developing life, its creative origin, Wealth and potential.

The universal legal principle, represented in the common good, is a formal unity of differences, something common that unites differences. The common good, therefore, is not the denial of differences in interests, claims, wills, goals and individual subjects, but the general condition for their possibility. The actual agreement of various goals, interests, wills, claims is possible only on the basis of law and in the framework of a certain legal order. In different periods of the existence of mankind the common good was of a different, but in many ways similar, character. Generalize everything, become clear that it is aimed at the benefit of the people, and not to its individual parts, but to all! Thus, inspiring hopes in everyone for a happy and fair future for themselves and for others.

The concept of "common good" refers to the number of fundamental ideas and principles of the entire European social, political and legal culture. The term "bonum commune" (common good), established in the Middle Ages, occurs for the first time in Seneca, but this concept was essentially developed by ancient Greek authors (Democritus, Plato, Aristotle, etc.).

From the "ideas" of the highest in Plato is the "idea" of the good. It characterizes it as something that gives any cognizable subjects the opportunity to be knowable and the possibility to exist. Good is the beginning of any other blessings. The world is arranged so that everything in

it is directed to a good purpose. For example, for man, the goal of life is happiness, and happiness in turn consists in possessing the good. In addition, to comprehend the "good" of any thing - this means to comprehend its idea, that is, to reduce all sensory manifestations of an idea into things to the law. About how people's life in society should be organized on the basis of the idea of good, Plato says in the dialogues "Laws" and "State". Reading the Platonic dialogue "Laws", it is difficult to give an unambiguous definition of the concept of good. This complexity is connected with the fact that for Plato in this dialogue the notion of good is central. In the "Laws" the thinker tries to describe the process of building an ideal state and, if possible, to show how it functions. Already on the first pages of the dialogue we find the definition of the concept of "good". It is quite multifaceted and ambiguous. What is good is not in itself a thinker. He only talks about the kinds of good. This is how the scheme looks: "The first and supreme of the divine blessings is understanding; The second is the sound state of the soul that accompanies the mind; From their confusion with courage there is a third good - justice; The fourth blessing ". "Smaller benefits are those headed by health, then beauty goes, in third place - strength ... on the fourth - wealth ..." [1]. If we take this circumstance into account, then the precise definition of the concept of good becomes unnecessary and unnecessary. It is quite sufficient in the construction of an ideal state to take into account primary and secondary (smaller) goods. So the most stable, strong and happy state will be that whose ruler in his activity will be guided by the highest of blessings - the mind. If the ruler commensurates his activities with less good, the state he governs awaits death. The integral idea in this case is the idea of greater importance of the common good and therefore of less importance of personal interest. The common good must be established by law. Ideal citizenship is enshrined in the law. Thus, to interpret the concept of good after the study of the dialogue "Laws" is necessary somewhat differently. The good in this case is an ideal citizenship and obedience to the law. The study of the dialogue "The State" allows you to fully answer the question of what is understood by the good of this thinker. In the "State" dialogue, this concept is given quite a lot of definitions and it is quite difficult to determine which of them corresponds to reality. The question of the good is preceded by thinking of the thinker about justice. This is, in fact, the first attempt to define the notion of good. However, it is not possible to put the sign of equality between these two concepts because the dialogue views the prevailing views on justice. In this context, justice is not good at all, but, firstly, that "... is fit for the existing power" [2]; Secondly, "... for a compulsory performer, this is pure harm, whereas injustice is the other way ... The subjects exercise what is suitable for the ruler, since in his hands the force. Because of their diligence, he prospers, and they themselves are not at all "[2]. Third, "... do not approve of justice itself, but of the good reputation that depends on it, so that those who are considered just, get public office and benefits in marriage ..." [3]. Anyway, all these definitions of justice as a blessing that is valuable for its consequences, and not in itself, do not suit Plato. He manages to define justice as a blessing, valuable in itself, by nature. The thinker believes that the state arises when "each of us can not satisfy himself, but in many ways still needs" [2]. In other words, the creation of a state is necessary for man to live. The state needs a person by its nature. Man is not able to satisfy all his needs outside the state. Moreover, a person can perform only some kind of work. That is why, in the Platonic state there is a division of labor. It contributes to the stability and integrity of the state. Moreover, it (the division of labor) is a blessing in itself. But to do one's own business and not interfere in others' - that's justice, we heard about it from many others, and they themselves often said so ... So, my friend, to do every thing I do is probably justice "[2]. The benefit, therefore, is that which is peculiar to the nature of man, all that contributes to his happy life. Justice is one of the benefits that also contributes to a person's happy life

In his ethical views Thomas Aquinas relied on the principle of the free will of man, on the doctrine of what exists as a good and about God as an absolute good and about evil as a lack of good. Thomas Aquinas believed that evil is only a less co-perfect good; It is allowed by God in order to ensure that all levels of perfection are realized in the universe. The most important idea in the ethics of Thomas Aquinas is the concept that bliss is the ultimate goal of human aspirations. It

consists in the most excellent human activity - in the activity of the theoretical mind, in the knowledge of truth for the sake of truth itself, and therefore, above all, in the knowledge of absolute truth, that is, of God. The basis of people's pre-fermentative behavior is the natural law rooted in their heart, demanding the realization of the good, the avoidance of evil. Thomas Aquinas believed that without divine grace eternal bliss is unattainable [3].

The common good since antiquity is understood as having two components - internal and external. The external component depends on the degree of development and integration of society. The external component of the public good has recently played an increasingly important role, since the degree of mutual influence of states has reached a level where the constantly acting external factors of existence begin to largely determine the course of development of individual countries. This will be discussed in the section on the philosophy of history.

The production of social wealth - material, social, spiritual goods - always lags behind the needs of people. This is natural. Consequently, the society faces the task of determining what should be the way of exchange of activities, and therefore, the way to resolve mutual claims of different strata and citizens to each other, which would not allow violating the more or less normal course of life of the society.

With the overcoming of totalitarian socialism in Russia, important steps have been taken towards new economic and political relations, the recognition of human rights and freedoms as the highest values. But before the real approval of these values - in the spirit of the principle of objective legal justice, ideas and requirements of the common good - there is still a long and difficult path.

The common good in the legal context can be understood as a phenomenon arising from the functioning of law as a social institution. In its essence, it denotes the qualitative characteristics of a thing or phenomenon as a universal value, as if it were a philosophical and legal interpretation of the common good. The decisive meaning and definition is freedom. It presupposes independence within the framework of what is permissible and unlawful. For example: do not kill, do not steal, do not commit adultery - this is the framework within which a person is free. Y. Kant said precisely and precisely about freedom: "Act outwardly so that the free manifestation of your arbitrariness is compatible with everyone's freedom, consistent with the universal law." Considering the same justice, we can say that its role is to eliminate privileges and pay attention to the equal and balanced attitude of man to man. Value characteristics of the common good coincide with the essential characteristics of law.

In general, we can say that the common good is the basis, meaning and paradigm of the legal type of organization of the socio-political community of people as free and equal subjects. Historical experience and theory show that only this type of organization of the community of people and the coordination of the interests of the community and its members, whole and part, private and public, individuals and power is compatible with the freedoms and rights of people, with recognition of the dignity and worth of the human person . All other (non-legal) types of organization of people's lives are inherently based on the lack of freedom and lack of rights of people, on violence and arbitrariness. Right is the principle and order of the human good - individual and common.

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# SOCRATES ON KNOWLEDGE AS THE MAIN VIRTUE

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**Abstract.** The article reveals the essence of Socrates' attitude to the notion of a person's moral appointment. Knowledge as the main virtue determines the thoughtful, rationally weighed adherence to the moral principles of every member of society.

**Key words:** knowledge, virtue, varieties of knowledge, ethics, morality, measure, ignorance, good.

Socrates's formula on virtue as knowledge should be understood in the literal sense: virtue has a common nature that goes beyond the bounds of each individual individual. All virtues are forms of knowledge (meaning courage, justice, etc.), therefore the spiritual activity of the individual must be directed solely at the search for adequate ethical knowledge, for knowledge decides the whole thing.

In the center of Socratic philosophizing are questions about moral virtues, moral qualities of a person. Essentially, the teaching of Socrates is a philosophy of morality, ethics. The measure of human virtue is the measure of its access to wisdom, and the process of cognition acquires the character of moral action, a moral act. The path of cognition indicated by Socrates is his school of virtue [1]. All conversations of Socrates lead to the conclusion that virtue is knowledge, but no one owns this knowledge.

The search for moral truth led Socrates to a series of conclusions important for human life. First, morality (moral behavior) is a measure of the humanity of any cause, since it is recognized that a person is better and more important than what he does. The philosopher calls "not to care about his affairs before and more than about himself ...".

Socrates says that "there is only one good - knowledge and only evil - ignorance. Wealth and nobility do not bring any dignity - on the contrary, they bring only bad things [2]. Socrates is credited with the famous expression: "The mind and money do not lie side by side."

Socrates did not see the dependence of man's mental abilities on his material and class position. According to the philosopher, each individual is able to achieve success in life, relying only on his own knowledge, gained through efforts in teaching, thanks to his own life experience and work, but not by means of money, connections, noble origin. The great Greek considered this interpretation to be true, and he devoted his teachings to this, thereby helping many people to understand themselves and achieve success in life. He himself already learned to play the lyre old and said: "Is it not proper to learn what I did not know?"

In our rudely rational reality, these thoughts of Socrates would seem naive. However, his name is pierced by years, centuries, millennia, and every little-educated person has heard this name, and financial and oil tycoons do not stay in the human memory for a long time. Apparently, Socrates, indeed, revealed the true nature of man, because his philosophical position remains attractive to modern man. Great Hegel, developing the idea of Socrates about the greatness of knowledge, identified thinking and being.

The ethical position of Socrates requires the individual to consciously and responsibly treat the value content of his life. Ancient Greek philosopher puts one level of the notion of virtue and knowledge and views the mind as a force that moves the behavior of the individual and is a form of its moral freedom and independence. And morality is a product of meditation, according to Socrates, who claimed: "... I am unable to obey anything that exists in me, except for the conviction, which after careful examination seems to me to be the best [3]. With these words the philosopher reveals the meaning of his understanding of virtue as a subject's ability to always be guided by a consciously acquired conviction and to resist the false opinion of others, whoever they are and how many of them. Thus, in the famous statement of Socrates, "Virtue is knowledge" conceals the idea of the mandatory moral independence (moral emancipation) of each individual person. How fresh, how actual this idea of Socrates sounds! Critical thinking, based on the mind, is a reliable vaccination against intrusive suggestion, stupid propaganda that filled our media!

Socrates' motto "Know thyself" is simultaneously the elevation of man and the definition of the boundaries of knowledge available to him: knowledge of the good is practically attainable, since it expresses the most intimate for the individual. And ethical morality contains the value sense of actions, behavior, which a member of society must follow.

Further Socrates deduces one more thesis according to which the person consciously creating evil knows what virtue is, and therefore he is better than the individual who commits the evil unconsciously and has no idea of virtue. But at the same time a contradiction arises, since intentional evil can not really be. Moreover, this idea is incompatible with the original basis of the Socratic ethics of the good, which is identical to the benefits and pleasures. Therefore Socrates, arguing that the conscious evil (injustice) is better than the unconscious, adds: "If this is possible." From this it follows that only good can be realized consciously.

Aristotle, while describing the ethical views of Socrates, writes: "He (Socrates), having presented virtues as branches of knowledge, denied the unreasonable part of the soul, and at the same time - both passion and character. Thus, Aristotle defines the ethics of Socrates as unconditional rationalism.

Consider the use of the term arete in V in. BC. E. Greeks under the term "arrest" could mean not only "virtue", but also "dignity", "nobility", "valor", "merit", "good quality", "fine organization", etc.

And if we are talking about the term "conscience", it turns out that in the ethical language of the Greeks there was not a noticeable difference between "consciousness" and "conscience".

It can be noted that the Greeks gravitated toward intellectualism not only in understanding conscience, but also in the understanding of virtue and in general other phenomena of morality. Observed intellectualism also affected Socrates's thesis of virtue as knowledge.

First of all, Socrates directs his effort to refute the widespread opinion about the power of pleasure or suffering as a source of bad deeds. To this end, he delineates the pleasures and sufferings of those accompanying the act at the moment, and those that are consequences of this act in the future. Socrates then shows that there are actions and actions (physical exercises, military campaigns, medical cauterizations, cuts, medication and starvation), which although painful at the present time, cause pain and suffering, but are nevertheless considered a boon, because in the subsequent time they bring "health, strength of the body, benefit to the state, domination over others and enrichment". Accordingly, he observes that although some bad deeds are pleasing, but contrary to the immediate pleasure they cause, all are recognized as evil, for the subsequent sufferings and torments associated with these actions outweigh the pleasures contained in them.

Insisting that no other difference between pleasure and suffering is possible, except for their quantitative difference, he understands that he may be objected: "However, Socrates, the big difference between the pleasant now and the fact that in the future will be either pleasant, or Painful". To the question of an imaginary opponent, Socrates replies: "You as a person who knows how to weigh well, put everything together and put everything in contact, both near and far, and putting it on the scale, tell me what's more?" [2]. Socrates' reasoning boils down to the fact that with this

comparison and weighing, no one chooses a less (and less worthy) pleasure instead of a greater (and more worthy) pleasure.

It should also be noted that Socrates, paying the main attention to the amount of pleasure and suffering, pushes to the background an instant or prolonged pleasure (pleasure). Therefore, he goes further, referring to "metric art", to the art of measuring, and develops the idea that the use of knowledge in the field of this art or science will ensure the correct choice of the action. "Since we are coming out," declares Socrates, "that the well-being of our life depends on the right choice between pleasure and suffering, between the abundant and the insignificant, the greater and the less, the distant and the near, then does the measurement here come first, because it considers , What is more, what is less, and what is equal between them? " Having received a positive answer, Socrates continues: "And since there is a dimension, then there will inevitably be art and knowledge.

His powerful argumentation derives from the concept of "choice". In fact, if good and evil are the basic ethical concepts and if, in accordance with this central question of morality and morality, the question of choice (good and evil) arises, then the role of knowledge in behavior, which Socrates first paid attention to, becomes paramount. Socrates was convinced that in human behavior "there is nothing stronger than knowledge, it always overpowers all pleasures and everything else in everything" [1]. On this basis, he believed that "those who make mistakes in the choice between pleasure and suffering, that is, between good and evil, are mistaken for lack of knowledge," more precisely, for lack of "knowledge of the measuring art." Seeing the source of the erroneous action in the absence of knowledge, he, naturally, came to the conclusion that "concession to pleasure" ie. Manifestation of weak-will, is nothing but "the greatest ignorance".

M: that Socrates did not ignore desire, will and will; That his ethical teaching was not so rational, as is usually assumed.

Contrary to the opinion of the majority, Socrates defended the principle of universal domination of reason - in nature, in a separate person and in human society as a whole. In nature, this manifests itself as harmony and expediency throughout the universe; In the individual man as the rule of the rational soul over the natural and unreasonable body; In society - as the rule of reasonable laws and regulations, as the rule of those who know. Ignoring this, deviation from the right path is, by Socrates, a consequence of ignorance.

"Regarding the human soul, which more than anything," Socrates believes, "that it reigns in us, but we do not see it either. Hence, from here the conclusion arises: the person is first of all his soul! But what is the main thing in the soul? - reflects Socrates and uniquely answers: the mind.

Reason gives the human soul that "light" that guides him through life. Thanks to reason, a person comprehends the surrounding world, has a consciousness, articulate speech, can do good and evil. So, the soul guides the human body, but itself is controlled by the mind. That is why one of the main provisions of the Socratic teaching, his motto was the famous phrase: "Man, know yourself!"

In Socrates, the conscious principle was not only the main guiding principle in the moral life of the individual, but also the only yardstick of what is usually called a moral act. In other words, morality, in his opinion, not only must rest on clearly and distinctly thought out and assimilated principles, but it becomes such only insofar as these principles enter a consciously creative element in our behavior. Hence follows the first basic principle of Socratic ethics about the identity of virtue with knowledge. Virtue, as the source or creative principle of morality, represents the same subject of study as the literacy or arithmetic, and only that one can be rightly called virtuous or moral, who also quite consciously owns this subject as a literate person - a grammar and a mathematician - arithmetic.

All the traditional values of ancient Greek society - wealth, fame, beauty, power, physical strength, courage, etc. - by themselves have no value. According to Socrates, they can be more or less useful and pleasant things, but only depending on how they perceive the mind of a person and

use his soul. The main virtues Socrates calls moderation, justice, wisdom, forbearance, sanity. But all this is given to man only through a mental comprehension of the essence of all the above values.

But is it possible to learn virtue? It would seem that, based on the definition of virtue as knowledge, this question should be answered unequivocally in the affirmative. However, Socrates after a thorough discussion of this topic comes to a negative conclusion: virtues can not be learned [4]. But why? Because Socrates distinguished knowledge and opinion. Strictly speaking, knowledge, and therefore virtue, according to Socrates - is a divine intelligence, accessible, and not completely, only to a philosophical understanding of concepts.

Usually people just think they know, and their opinion in most cases is not much different from simple ignorance. Consequently, well-being is determined by knowledge.

"Only a virtuous person is happy," says Socrates. - Unrighteous and malicious - always unhappy. " But no happiness is possible without freedom, therefore Socrates for the first time in the history of ancient philosophy formulates the concept of freedom. The maximum is free that who again with the help of reason is engaged in self-improvement. In other words, if a person is not a slave of his body, does not go about his physical desires, is able to curb animal instincts, overcome low passions and vices, he is truly free. As for death, a virtuous person wins here, for after his death there is reward for a righteous way of life. But what if there is no immortality of the soul? Then, Socrates replies, all people (both righteous and evil) are in the same position, but a virtuous person, at least, has known the true happiness in his life, whereas the unrighteous was deeply unhappy in it.

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# ANTHROPOLOGICAL ELLITOLOGY AND THE ELITE THEORY

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**Abstract.** The article gives a brief analysis of a new scientific discipline of elitology that studies the nature of elitism as a phenomenon, as a consciousness. Elitology is diametrically opposed to the theory of elites, based on the stratification approach.

**Key words:** anthropological elitology, elite theory, elitism, pseudo-elite, super elite, passionarity, elitist consciousness.

Elitology - a relatively young scientific discipline, which, however, has deep historical roots. As a science elitology emerged in the late 80's - mid-90's. XX century in Russia and is associated with the scientific work of Gennady Konstantinovich Ashin (21.10.1930). Her claim to an independent scientific being is directly related to her desire to get out of the ideological dependence of political ideology, in the captivity of which were virtually all the former theories of elites [1]. She explores all the amazing things that are in the person himself, which makes a man both admire and be horrified by his nature, himself. The idea of man is the idea of his continuous self-improvement. It is these problems that are directly involved in such an industry of anthropology and elitology as anthropological elitology. Even Plato made one very important observation, which can become the program slogan of the whole anthropological elitology: "... we [philosophers] consider it most valuable for people not to save for the sake of existence, as most [i.e. Mass], but the achievement of perfection and its preservation throughout the course of his life ". Elitology is a complex scientific discipline, which must begin precisely with an anthropological part. So, the subject of elitology is, first of all, "elite", and only then its derivative is "elite". Precisely anthropological elitology, in our opinion, reveals to the greatest extent the essence of "elitism" while political elitology (the theory of elites) tries to hide this essence in every possible way from us.

Anthropological elitology studies the nature of human uniqueness; Chosenness. She is interested in one single question: why do some people consider great, and others are not; Why do some people achieve success and recognition in their lives, while others (perhaps no less gifted) fail? This, then, is about studying those qualities of the human personality that contribute to the formation of human dignity, and hence, anthropological selectivity.

At the end of the 20th century, anthropological elitology became the dominant section of the entire elitology. The interest in the person we refer to the elite grows into the problem of analyzing the spiritual world of the elite person, elite by virtue of its anthropological uniqueness, and not because of its socio-political status. The mechanisms of this nomination are very different. From the point of view of the majority of early and some late theoreticians of elites, in the so-called democratic states, not the people rule but the ruling elite or several elites who are fighting for power.

Criteria for identifying an elite subject, according to anthropological parameters, give absolutely different indicators than those that are currently used in applied research by political

scientists and sociologists. Anthropological criteria are more rigid and completely devoid of ideological preferences and political sympathies. Anthropological criteria of elitism testify to the personal dignity of a person as a subject of the elite. At the same time, the indicator of social status is always secondary, rather than primary, in relation to the anthropological indicator [4].

A diametrically opposite approach is seen in the theory of elites, the later representative of which was Gaetano Mosca (1854-1941). He analyzed political domination based on an organizational approach. "... consistently and uniformly acting people will win a thousand people, between which there is no agreement" [3]. Access to the political class implies the existence of special qualities and abilities. For example, in the primitive society valued military valor and courage, later - money and wealth. But the most important criterion for selecting this elite is the ability to manage, the availability of knowledge about the mentality of the people.

G. Mosca cited three ways to update the elite: inheritance, elections, co-optation (replenishment of the composition of any body without holding new elections or imitating elections).

The main idea of the term "elite" in the elite theory of V. Pareto is superiority. He even developed a scoring system that characterizes the abilities of individuals in a particular field of activity [6].

Anthropological elitology is called upon to study the degree of disclosure of human dignity and the level of perfection achieved by it. She also peeps into the abyss of the human fall, but only peeps in, providing social psychology and philosophy to study this level of anthropological existence. Anthropological elitology offers its own special way of recruiting the elite, excluding any chance and socio-political subjectivism. Only anthropological criteria can give precise definitions of the content of the concept of the subject of the elite. The definition of these criteria will remove from the elite all random elements (pseudoelite), according to "evil irony" enrolled in this selected stratum. Elimination of this "garbage" will help the elite to avoid discrediting her idea and accusing her of incompetence in her activities.

The main feature of anthropological elitology is its apoliticality (to be outside its core ideology) and antisociality - the "elite" for it is a concept, primarily intellectual (spiritual), and not social (property). This was written by all elitologically minded minds from Plato and Seneca to F. Nietzsche and N. Berdyaev. Anthropological elitology sees in the subject of the elite, first of all, the presence of elite consciousness, and only then analyzes the social status that it occupies.

The problem of leadership and genius can be defined by us as a phenomenon of "super elite" or "elite of elite", ie, what is an example (ideal, as a value system) for the elite itself. All this is an elitology in its, so to speak, pure, scientific form.

We will open any textbook on physics, history, chemistry or any other scientific discipline. What do we see there? First of all - works, discoveries, deeds and laws, great scientists, writers and artists. Who are they? The scientific elite is the elite of knowledge. But this personalization opens the way for us not only to knowledge as such, but also to the very spiritual world of its author; Gives us the key with which we can penetrate the sphere of his consciousness, which is elitist in its very essence. We take any philosophical or scientific concept in the place where it is about the ideal, and sooner or later, directly or indirectly, but we will come out with you on the problem of this elite consciousness.

Of course, any science operates with concepts. The termological circle of elitology includes such concepts-problems as: "difference"; "Inequality," "hierarchy," "dominance," "leadership," "power," "governance," "personality," "genius," "wisdom," "ideal," "perfection," "superiority," "responsibility "," Morality "," selectivity "," relevance "," authority "," privileges "; "Psychological distance"; "Elite consciousness"; "Elitist knowledge" - i.e. The very signs that most often characterize the elite.

However, let us return to the basic concept of elitology "elite consciousness". This is a "world of original ideas," which have a direct impact on social development. This is ideal. Genius, as a rule,

is lonely. His loneliness is the consequence of that special, original, created by himself, the spiritual world. Elite consciousness is the product of the spiritual tension of the individual. This is not at all the end result of human life activity, but, most likely, some kind of "exalted" state, passionarity of spirit.

In real life, the phenomenon of pseudo-elite is very often observed, when a representative of the social elite in practice is an ordinary bearer of a culture of mass consciousness, standing out from this environment at the expense of an element of bureaucratic selectivity (the "phenomenon of a profitable place"). The problem of the nature of such an elite is seen in the absence of a single group of criteria, or more precisely, in a chaotic piling of them, which allows us to call any elite elite even on a purely subjective level. In this regard, the elite must be considered both from the point of view of its "domestic election", i.e. When it comes to the physical belonging of a subject to a certain hierarchical social ladder, and from the point of view of the consciousness of a subject that can be outside this social hierarchy, but be a bearer of a higher spiritual principle. The last elite group is the subject of elitology research, for it most corresponds to the true nature of the elite (ie, "perfect") consciousness.

The semantic significance of the term "elite consciousness" has already been encountered in the past - in the elitology of Plato, who in his dialogues "The State" and "Politician" touched in part on the problem of elite consciousness when he talked about the properties of the soul of the philosopher-ruler [7]. The person of the elite is the realization of the infinite possibilities of spiritual perfection of the person living according to the highest moral laws. Their vital need is manifested in a maniacal craving for knowledge, their strict system, solid memory and clarity of mind. All this, multiplied by the phenomenal performance, puts such a person in the forefront, makes it chosen from the mass of subjects deprived of these qualities. People of the elite are driven by a heightened sense of duty, which they express in the moral norms of their active, creative will.

Elitology claims that the elite is a certain group of people of outstanding abilities, ensuring the progress of the whole society (M. Alla). The elite is a creative minority, seeking "an answer to the challenge of civilization." And at a time when the elite does not find this answer and commits a "fatal" error as a result, the sunset of civilization sets in. The flowering of civilization is an increase in the active number of the intellectual elite, the independence of its groups and their interconnection (A. Toyntee) [5].

Otherwise, the functions of the elite are considered. The liberal liberal theory of the elite, sponsored by the American sociologist C.R. Mills. He offers a general critical analysis of the true nature and role of the "ruling stratum" of society: 1) the main principle underlying the formation of the ruling elite is the possession of leading posts; 2) the ruling elite includes not only "professional politicians", but also closely connected and supporting their heads of corporations, senior civil servants and officers, privileged intellectuals; 3) belonging to the elite is passed on to the next generation through elitist upbringing and education, as well as the system of connections and acquaintances (this gives an advantage to the heirs of elite families before coming from the people); 4) the ruling elite seeks not to meet the needs of society, but to strengthen their own domination and economic prosperity of business groups associated with it - it is this task that is subject to the decision of its managerial tasks. Thus, according to Mills, the ruling elite is a closed group, its way of life defying the whole society [2].

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# OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING LEGAL ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** The article explores the dimensions of legal translation being concerned primarily with the nature of equivalence in legal translation and the difficulties of attaining it. The paper argues that we should take into consideration the legal system, legal history and culture of the country, the knowledge of which constitutes the translator's competence.

**Keywords:** legal term, non-equivalent vocabulary, the legal system.

Today international relations and international law are of great importance, with English-speaking countries taking the leading part. As a result of the processes of globalization, legal texts represent one of the most translated types of texts in today's world. However, it was not until very recently that researchers in translation studies started to give due attention to it.

Legal texts represent an instance of pragmatic texts since their aim is essentially to convey information without aiming to produce aesthetic effects as it is the case with literary translation. Legal translation is one of the most difficult types of translation because, first of all, it imposes a great responsibility: the slightest inaccuracy or error in the translation of a legal text can lead to serious consequences, considerable material damage, therefore, such translation requires special knowledge, if compared with fiction or any other works. Legal texts should inform the recipient of accurate, objective and reliable information, therefore, the translator needs to ensure maximum semantic and structural proximity of the original text and its translation.

Legal translation requires an interdisciplinary approach today on account of the manifold judicial contexts in which it occurs, the characteristics of legal language as a type of specialized language and the responsibility of the translator regarding the future interpretation(s) of the translated text. If translations are to produce the same legal effects as their originals, translators need to be familiar with the essential competences of the legal translator, the communicative purpose of the source text and the future status of the translated legal text.

The legal lexicon in any language contains culturally loaded words that reflect the history and traditions of that people. Since culturally marked texts present real translation difficulties for the translator and given that legal texts require equivalence on three levels – equivalence of meaning, effect and intent – this raises doubts about the translatability of legal texts and the degree and nature of equivalence in legal translation.

From this standpoint, English legal terms are very specific. This is due to the rich legal history of England and the most unusual Anglo-Saxon legal system. One of the main sources of English law, unlike the Russian, is the so-called judicial precedent. It comes from judge-made decisional law which gives precedential authority to prior court decisions on the principle that it is unfair to treat similar

facts differently on different occasions. Civil law, or Roman law, is the legal system that is intellectualized within the framework of late Roman law, and whose most prevalent feature is that its core principles are codified into a referable system which serves as the primary source of law. From what is mentioned above, we can understand that the English law is unusual and hard to understand to the representatives of the Civil law. Therefore, to use English legal texts and regulations, it is necessary to broaden the knowledge of the English history and culture.

Translation difficulty is related to the affinity of the legal systems first of all and then to linguistic differences as well. Legal texts are closely linked to culture, historical peculiarities of their country and its legal field. In this connection Cao [2] describes four possible situations: (1) when the two legal systems and the languages concerned are closely related, e.g. between Spain and France, or between Denmark and Norway, the task of translation is relatively easy; (2) when the legal systems are closely related, but the languages are not, this will not raise extreme difficulties, e.g. translating between Dutch laws in the Netherlands and French laws; (3) when the legal systems are different but the languages are related, the difficulty is still considerable, and the main difficulty lies in faux amis, e.g. translating German legal texts into Dutch, and vice versa; and (4) when the two legal systems and languages are unrelated, the difficulty increases considerably, e.g. translating the Common Law in English into Russian.

One of the main problems that translators of English legal texts face is non-equivalent vocabulary, i.e. terms which have no analogues in other languages. Due to the large number of such terms in English legal texts and active study of the English legal experience in Russia, there is an acute problem of translation of these terms. The translators of legal texts show a great interest in translating non-equivalent vocabulary and the problem of equivalency. Translation equivalence means equality through the similarity of meanings. Unfortunately, when referring to the dictionaries it is not always possible to find a universal replacement of the translated word. The words of a source language (SL) and target language (TL) are equivalent only in a certain context.

Still it is necessary to overcome this problem and a number of different techniques are suggested when dealing with non-equivalent vocabulary. When working with such non-equivalent vocabulary the interpreter may use a variety of methods. One of them is descriptive translation, which is often used for the interpretation of reality, the specifics of the living conditions of the people which have no analogues in other countries. The main example of applying this method is when talking about English legal professions. The English language offers a large number of different terms used to name legal professionals depending on the nature and activities of specific legal professional. It may be noted that English vocabulary of the legal profession is much broader than used in Russia. That is, if you want to translate the indication of the position or the profession of lawyer in the English language, there are some difficulties, especially when translating from the Russian language, which is not typical of the detailed division of legal activities to types.

When translating from English, you should relate the activity that is meant for a particular term and choose the appropriate equivalent. In the Russian language it is rather simple: «адвокат» represents the interests of its clients before other participants of legal relations (including the courts), and «юрисконсульт» provides advice on issues of law enforcement practice in the field which he specializes in. The term «юрист» has a general meaning and includes all individuals who received a law degree. As for the representatives of judicial and law enforcement system, there is little difficulty in translating the job titles as they are mostly unified.

The main difficulty arising from the translation of legal English include situations when you need to translate the name of the profession of «юрисконсульт». The problem is that the meaning that is embedded in the term may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The legal profession in England and Wales is split up into two main categories to reflect the two broadly different roles within the legal system: “a solicitor” and “barrister”.

Barristers are members of the Bar Council of England and Wales and have rights of audience in court. They are governed by the Bar Standards Board. Every barrister also has to be a member of one of the four Inns of Court. Barristers are generally classed as being self-employed in that they operate in sets of 'chambers' but are not employed by a law firm as such. There is a Bar Directory which lists all known barristers by name and you can also search for sets of chambers.

Solicitors are members of the Law Society. The regulation of solicitors is done by an independent body called the Solicitors Regulatory Authority (SRA). Solicitors do not generally have rights of audience in court but there are some exceptions, they generally do the legal research and can represent their clients in legal negotiations but then pass the case over to a barrister if it is necessary to take action in court. It is rare that a client will directly employ a barrister.

That is, at first glance it seems that 'solicitor' can be translated into the Russian language like «юрисконсульт» while 'barrister' refers more to «адвокат». However, English dictionaries state that 'solicitor' is a legal generalist who gives advice to clients, drafts documents such as wills, contractual documents, executes transactions of purchase and sale of real estate, negotiating commercial agreements. Thus, we believe that this concept cannot be called exactly relevant to the term «юрисконсульт». Most likely, this type of the English legal specialist represents something average between Russian terms. So, if you want to translate the English concept of 'solicitor', it is necessary to note, what exactly does this lawyer.

Thus, when a specific matter is waived to a trial, 'solicitor' explains the case for 'barrister' or instructs him. That is, the 'barrister' is primarily engaged in representing his clients on court hearings. This means that the translation of this job title somehow renders the Russian concept of «адвокат», but we must not forget that the English term implies a narrower field of activity.

This example represents only a single situation that arises during the translation from the English language. Moreover, it only applies to the UK. This again proves that the translator is obliged to be as focused in his work and to understand that there is no common and universal translation for many legal terms, and you have to examine the specific situation in order to find the right equivalent in the target language.

Thus, we can conclude that one of the main problems when translating non-equivalent vocabulary, as in the example with the English professions, is an understanding of the role of these terms in the English legal system, which requires knowledge about their functions and features and the history of the origin. We have seen that behind most legal word there is the history and age-old customs of a nation. The binding nature of law implies that the legal translator has to weigh each and every word consciously and with responsibility. Irrespective of the genre of the legal text and the purpose of the translation we can claim that the translator should generally have a better understanding of legal texts than ordinary people in order to be able to make other people understand as well.

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# THE LANGUAGE SITUATION IN JAMAICA AS A REFLECTION OF THE COUNTRY'S IDENTITY

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**Abstract:** This article is a brief attempt to trace the history of Jamaican language and how it is used in Jamaica today and reflects the country's identity.

**Key words:** creolization, social status, cultural identity.

The many languages that can be heard throughout both rural and urban Jamaica are a reflection of the country's vast ethnic and cultural diversity. While English is the official language of Jamaica being the language of government, education and media, the large majority of the Jamaica people speak a form of English Creole, known by linguists as Jamaican Creole or Patois.

The word "Patois" was originally derived from the French, meaning a common tongue formed for communication between groups who previously did not share a language, master and slave, for example. Though "patois" has taken on a meaning of its own in the Jamaican context, it has negative linguistic connotations of inferiority. A patois is often thought to be a degenerate version of a so-called "pure" language. To avoid this stigma, and to describe the language of Jamaica in a positive and accurate way, researchers say that it is not a patois at all, but a Creole.

Creolization entails more than just the simple mixing of cultures; it indicates the emergence of a new culture. Raquel Romberg states that for the creolization process to occur, the displacement of a people must take place, and that the term suggests, "an unplanned and unfriendly conquest or physical invasion" [6]. "Creole" can refer to a number of things, but here we will refer to it from its context in Jamaica as the language born of the creolization process that started taking place in the 1700's, which is still taking place today (synonymous with the more local term "Patois").

Jamaican Creole can best be described as an English-lexified Creole language; a mixture of English and a variety of West African languages. If we use the metaphor of a human life to understand the development of Jamaican Creole, we can see that the language was born out of a series of historical contacts and collisions: trade, war, slavery, the plantation system, colonialism, etc. After this birth and early childhood, the language was raised in the island's hills and gullies, in maroon settlements, and in growing cities and towns. Finally, the Jamaican language came of age in the vibrant music and oral literature of the nation. Patois is known for its pleasing tone, with a musical lilt and a rhythm to the spoken word. This regional form of Creole is very present throughout the large island country and can often be heard in the popular form of Jamaican music known as Reggae.

Today Jamaican is spoken throughout the country, as well as in neighborhoods of the Jamaican Diaspora in New York, London, Toronto, etc. While English is the language of education, commerce, and the institutional world, Patois has been a language of informality in Jamaica. It then becomes the language of the community with children growing up speaking it, seeing the world and increasing their knowledge in Creole. No country uses Creole as an official language in education yet what makes it special is its history [7].

The combination of English and African languages is not unusual. This blend of language reflects the struggles of slavery and ancestry from Africa as well as the European colonization and influence throughout history on the island of Jamaica. The language, despite not being the official language, has come to represent the people, the culture, history and struggles of the lives of many

Jamaicans. Despite the worldwide use of English, Patois continues to remain a pivotal element in preserving traditions and past in Jamaica.

Because of its colonial legacy, Jamaican is still considered by many within the country and abroad as merely “bad English” or “slang”, spoken only by the poor and uneducated. Patois has been described as ungrammatical spoken by the uneducated [2]. Jamaican Standard English is the language of those who govern and come from privilege and has become an indicator of social class while Jamaican Patois is the first language of many and later they may learn English as a language. English is the language of education, religion (institutional not ethnic), commerce and government while Patois is the language in which stories are told and passed down orally and many songs and literature written in [4].

Children born in rural parts of the country learn Patois from their parents usually in a monolingual home. At age six, they go to school where they are taught exclusively in English. Starting at age 10, speaking in Jamaican Standard English is a mark of social class, achievement and potential. There is universal education through primary school for all Jamaicans. Those who continue in school, increase their proficiency in English while those who stop school will most likely go back to speaking Patois and use that for the rest of their life. Speakers of Patois use it because their parents did and sometimes they are unable to advance in their education so they continue speaking the language of their society. Because wealthier people have access to better and higher education, they often speak a language closer to English than those who have less formal education.

In general, everyone on the island understands English, and can speak something close to English when the situation demands it: in a bank or store, or when interacting with a tourist, for example. Once learned in school, Jamaican English is used sparingly for more official and upstanding conversations. There are standards in society of when and where each language is used; children learn this very quickly in order to prevent social embarrassment. English is used for business and work (including international agreements and affairs) while Patois is used for at home and social interactions [3]. A child is pressured in school to learn Jamaican English, but if he or she is addressed in Patois by a friend and chooses to respond in Jamaican English, it could be seen as inappropriately formal and ultimately condescending.

Indeed, language in Jamaica is a class issue. In many cases, Patois is a useful and amusing weapon against foreigners and those of high social class and economic standing (who are incapable of understanding the language or choose to act as if they do not understand it as to not appear of a lower social status). People of supposed inferior status often resort to Patois when dealing with those who claim higher status. Sometimes the person speaking Patois will all together pretend that they are unable to understand Standard English. The educated Jamaican who can speak Standard English fluently and still chooses to have a conversation in Patois is generally admired by society. This is especially useful for those attempting to graduate to positions that deal with politics and government, because without the use of Patois it is more difficult to communicate with those who might have trouble understanding Jamaican English, or who can but might view it as condescending [4].

Jamaicans who hope to elevate themselves in society but have no access to wealth of social class sometimes deny the ability to speak and understand Patois [4]. The two times when it is acceptable to use Patois is for songs/folklore or literature. The songs can be either traditional or modern and often need to the use of Patois to create the meaning; if translated, the same literary techniques and devices may not convey. Lyrics can have double entendres and knowledge for local culture is needed to understand the meaning. Also themes in social democracy, conditions of society and the trials and tribulations of the black people are all expressed through these areas. With lyrics from various artists using the language of the people of Jamaica, an example is Bob Marley in the song Rainbow Country.

Another aspect of the language used in society is story telling and literature. Poetry also has become a large outlet for the use of Patois that is accepted in society. Jamaican poets are often called dub poets. They use Africanized English (Patois) to add legitimacy to the “national

language” of Jamaica. Poets such as Michael Smith and Mutabaruka use Patois as their language for their works.

There has been a debate among the people of Jamaica as well as the rest of the world about the issue of bilingualism in Jamaica. Most of the population is in fact bilingual with nearly 80% of the island speaking both English and Jamaican. From a survey, many people feel that parliament in Jamaica should deliver their speeches in Patois to better communicate with their constituents. Those who understand English will understand Patois but not the other way around. The fact that Patois is generally unintelligible to English speakers, the continuous increase in globalization, and the relative dominance of English as the primary language of communication and doing business internationally incessantly apply a pressure on Jamaicans to become fluent in the language [5].

The mix of language that was created is unique to Jamaica—with its African heritage and European Influence, the Creole of Jamaica reflects the culture created on one island throughout its history. The language represents the people of Jamaica, their historical struggle for equality and the life style and culture of people. Jamaican Creole distinguishes the country from Europe and expresses the beliefs of the people: identity, race and protest.

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# THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN PRESERVATION OF EMOTIONAL CHILDREN'S HEALTH IN THE VIETNAMESE FAMILY

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**Abstract:** The article raises the problem of emotional health of children and the role of parents in preserving it in Vietnam. In childhood the foundation is laid for personality, its basic qualities are formed and just a family forms and determines the behavior of the child, lays the groundwork of the emotional sphere. The leading role of the family not only allows the child to show emotional and intellectual possibilities widely and implement them quickly.

**Keywords:** emotional health, the Vietnamese family, the relationship between parents and children.

The problem of the younger generation's mental health problem in recent years attracted the attention of specialists in various fields of science and practice. In childhood the foundation is laid for personality, its basic qualities are formed: physical and mental health, cultural, moral and intellectual potential. However, in modern psycho-pedagogical studies there is a fact of worsening emotional state and well-being of pupils. It is becoming more and more children with emotional problems, in a state of emotional tension. These children are vulnerable, sensitive to the assumed grievance, acutely responsive to the attitude towards them of others [2].

The most important foundation of maintaining and strengthening the emotional health of children in Vietnam is a family. Just a family has a huge impact on a child's personality development. Family forms and determines the behavior of the child, lays the foundation of the emotional sphere, which is largely conserved throughout life. The leading role of the family not only allows the child to show emotional and intellectual possibilities widely and implement them quickly [3] but it helps the child to engage in a variety of relationships and adapt to them more efficient [1].

The main positive quality for a growing child - «ngoan», which means "calm", "obedient", "well done", "diligent". Obedience in Vietnam is valued much higher than independence and imagination, at least in rural families, are stopped, "Do not make things up, do not lie." It does not teach children "who did not - that was late", "life should be cool", on the contrary, constantly pulls - "everything should be done gradually," "hurry - in fact a lot of trouble."

The most important institutions of Vietnamese children's socialization - family, school, community organization - broadcast standards and values that correspond not only to the requirements of modern life, but ethnic and cultural flavor. The inscription on the facade of the majority of Vietnamese kindergartens states: "Today's children - is the world of tomorrow." The kids - the main value to society. On the other school facade inscription: "First learn ethics, and then - knowledge". This means that first of all the children must learn the norms of mutual relations in the team, in society, in the family, and only then science and skills. Education is not considered a secondary occupation, quite the contrary, but "each vegetable its turn." First, children are taught

to live and act in society, then - everything else. According beloved Ho Chi Minh: "A child is like a flower bud on a branch. Good eats, sleeps well, studies well - so well done! "

At all times the school was considered the most optimal environment for the comprehensive development of the child. In traditional education one of the main tasks is to maintain the emotional health of children [2]. Confirmation of this can be found in the saying "every day a child in the school - this is a happy day." At school, in addition to the acquisition of knowledge, it is possible to have fun with your friends, learn something new, to explore the exciting world around them. Every day, children experience a variety of emotions - happiness and sadness, joy and anger ...

Nevertheless, the educational environment is fraught with factors that may adversely affect the children's emotional health and lead to school fears, anxiety, negative experiences [2]. In recent years Vietnam has affected Asia-wide trend - learn more and more, not thinking about the fact that the child is deprived of childhood. It should be noted that this is contrary to the precepts of Ho Chi Minh. However, in the Vietnamese community, which since ancient times valued learning and knowledge of the cult, all kinds of courses and extracurricular activities are very increasingly become immensely popular.

Often parents do not think about maintaining emotional health of their children. Few parents are really interested in is to spend more time with their child and get to know him better. When the children return from school, the first question that they hear from their parents: "What grade did you get today?". If the children get good grades (on a 10 point scale), they are waiting for praise; if the child has a low score, parents express sadness and discontent.

Parents are not interested in school activities, the child's feelings, any funny stories that happened during the day - the parents are not willing to spend time talking heart to heart. Unfortunately, today this trend is observed in the majority of Vietnamese families. Parents believe that with the arrival of the child in school the family's role in his upbringing reduces, because now most of the time children spend in school under the guidance of a teacher. The child begins to grow in a team, to live according to its laws.

Considering children as the successors of their genus, the Vietnamese saw the essence of family life not only in relations between spouses, as in their relationships with their children (May Thi Kim Anh, Nguyen Linh Hieu, Tran Thai Ha, etc.). One of the major problems of modern Vietnamese family life today is the problem of so-called "generation gap", due to this there is disagreement between parents and children, conflict situations, the occurrence of misunderstanding and alienation in the child-parent relationship.

In our view, an important role for preserve the emotional health of the child plays emotionally accepting and supporting type of interaction between the child and parents. Manifesting their emotional attitude, adult forms a need of the child in emotional interaction. Family is important for each child. The functions performed by the family in relation to the child are diverse: educational, emotional, social experience in primary and control the scope of spiritual communication, social and a status, leisure, household and economic.

Type the emotional attitudes of parents to the child is an integrative characteristic of parental value orientations, attitudes, manifested in the emotional acceptance of the child, interest in the child and care for him, the treatment of a child in any way. Emotional health is a category without which it is difficult to understand the origin of the child's ability to overcome difficulties, to transform negative emotions, maintain the stability of his life.

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# **SOCIAL PRESTIGE AND AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH: CHANGING ATTITUDES**

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the changes in the system of prestige in Australia due to changes in the Australian identity. There is an increasing acceptance of being Australian, which has resulted in more prestige being associated with the General variety of Australian English.

**Key words:** Australian English, social prestige, identity.

As with any language, lots of variation is possible among speakers of Australian English and a number of studies have documented the sensitivity of linguistic variation in Australian English to socioeconomic factors. The differences can show up in things like pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and interaction styles, and these differences can occur for all sorts of reasons, including social, cultural, and regional factors. The effect of cultural norms, expectations and context on the way language is used and reciprocal effects of language use on society is studied by sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics studies how language varieties differ between groups separated by certain social variables (e.g., ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, age, etc.) and how creation and adherence to these rules is used to categorize individuals in social or socioeconomic classes. Language is a social marker, and the social status of speakers is shown by the variety they speak. Social class variants occur across space but also across time, which means that some classes distance themselves consciously from other classes through language change.

The way a person speaks can also be modified by a certain group they belong to. To express their membership, which can also carry connotations of pride, the members of a group use characteristic language features. The concept of prestige is crucial to sociolinguistic analysis; certain speech habits are assigned a positive or a negative value, which is then applied to the speaker[4].

Australia is different: it is the middle sociolect, General, to which most people feel the greatest affinity; not the maximally distinctive Australian vernacular, Broad. Broad is still viewed as having much lower status, and Cultivated is judged as having higher status than General.

The first linguist to systematically investigate the covariation between AusE phonology and social factors was Horvath, in her study of the social class, gender and ethnic parameters of the Cultivated-Broad continuum. Cultivated Australian is the prestige form of Australian English in the public domain where, in the first half of the twentieth century, the Australian accent and the colloquial elements of the Australian vocabulary were condemned, with reference to putative and actual British standards. Here was a paradox: the Australian accent and the core words that carried and embodied Australian values (and which were therefore central to notions of nationhood and identity) were judged to be substandard and second-rate [2].

In the second half of the twentieth century, the weakening ties with Britain (especially as a result of Britain's joining of the European Economic Community) and the emergence of new forms of nationalism, this situation was gradually reversed. Australian English became 'naturalized' in its own country, its accent and vocabulary were accepted as a national norm, and it was celebrated in such works as the Australian National Dictionary of 1988. In the first half of the twentieth century Cultivated Australian had been the socially prestigious accent; by the end of the century its utterance was likely to generate derision and laughter. As a result, Broad Australian, too, has been in decline, as if this extreme form was no longer required now that the imperial elements

were dead. General Australian is now to the fore—as it had been before the false dawns of Cultivated and Broad.

Identity and values are reflected in the attitudes to AusE and recently, we have seen an expanding proportion of politicians using General to Broad sociolects. Archival recordings of right-wing politicians such as Sir Robert Menzies and even Labor figures such as Dr H. V. Evatt show us that, at least in public speeches, they used to be far towards the Cultivated and Modified end of the spectrum. Now most politicians are in the General to Broad range.

Attitudes have clearly changed, which was demonstrated in a study made by Bradley/Bradley [1]. In this study they investigated the general attitude to AusE investigated the changing attitudes toward the Australian English from the standpoints of status and solidarity. In a diachronic study they interviewed a number of people twice, with a fifteen-year period in between, and the results of their study indicate an increasingly positive view of General speech. The speaker with the most Cultivated sociolect is consistently ranked lowest on solidarity and almost as consistently ranked highest on status. However, the speaker with the most Broad sociolect is ranked consistently lowest on status, but not highest on solidarity. It is the speaker using mainly the General sociolect who is ranked highest on solidarity. It may be related to the fact that the General sociolect is also used most frequently by the majority of the population.

Another interesting observation is that the status and solidarity ratings of the General speaker are rather similar and both positive, unlike the rankings of the Broad and Cultivated speakers, which are at opposite ends of the scale for status as opposed to solidarity. This may again reflect the central position of the General sociolect, and be a factor in its increasing frequency of use.

Apart from social prestige, another influential variable in AusE is gender. There are substantial gender differences in rankings, as indeed there are in the use of sociolects. The females show a greater degree of polarisation than the males on the status scales: females rate the Broad sociolect significantly lower and the Cultivated sociolect significantly higher than males on these scales. This accords with the worldwide tendency for females to be more sensitive to status differences in language. There is also a major difference in that the males rank Broad and General speech very similarly for solidarity, while the females show a much greater difference. This may reflect the related tendency for women to use General rather than Broad sociolectal forms, and therefore to empathise more with a male speaking this way; and the tendency for more males to use Broad sociolectal forms more of the time, and thus to have a more positive view of it.

The Broad Australian accent has cultural prestige for men because it creates an image that the man has the ability to relate to people from all walks of life, and will treat everyone with a sense of equality. While women are more likely to use forms that are seen as correct, men often choose to use a non-standard form and seek the covert prestige of resisting the ideas of respectability associated with Standard English. It is the most essential embodiment of traditional Australian ideals which is to be found in the lower socio-economic class male. Stereotyped portrayals are regularly propagated by actors and comedians, such as the naïve larrikins Crocodile Dundee (Paul Hogan) and Bazza McKenzie (Barry Humphries). Such speakers are the most paradigmatic users of non-standard AusE. Characteristic non-standard features include the normally plural but occasionally singular second person pronoun *yous*; feminine gender assignment to inanimate entities (e.g. *She's a rough sea today*), use of the negative auxiliary *don't* for standard *doesn't* (e.g. *It don't fit our plan*); dropping of the perfect auxiliary *have* (e.g. *I only been there a coupla times*); and double negatives (e.g. *I never said nothing for a while*). Working class males are also most frequently associated with a number of phonological variables, such as the palatalization of the phonemes /t d s z/ when they occur before /u/ in words such as *assume* [1].

Thus, language functions as a badge of social identity reflecting such notions as social prestige and gender. It is certainly true that the many identifiable social groups in Australia are marked by, and can to some extent be identified by, variation in their language use. Language is

part of the social dynamic, and may undergo considerable modification both by individual speakers and by groups, from context to context.

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# FINDING WAYS TO HELP ELL'S MEMORIZE NEW WORDS

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**Abstract:** The article discusses possible ways how English language learners, or ELLs can effectively acquire new vocabulary to enhance their chances of understanding English and making themselves understood.

**Key words:** vocabulary, English language learners, teaching methods.

English-language learners, or ELLs, are students who are unable to communicate fluently or learn effectively in English, who often come from non-English-speaking homes and backgrounds, and who typically require specialized or modified instruction in both the English language and in their academic courses. Second language learners are generally conscious of the fact that the limitations in their vocabulary knowledge affect their fluency both in spoken and written language, but they are not sure about how to improve their vocabulary.

Vocabulary knowledge has a big effect on second language learners' general language proficiency and it is a prerequisite for mastering a language. Although there are many different methods and techniques available for vocabulary learning in the literature, teachers still have difficulty in choosing an appropriate method according to the needs of their learners. The research in vocabulary learning and teaching shows that there are 2000 words that make up the core vocabulary of English. So, the first priority of second language learners should be mastery of this list because these 2000 words have been shown to make up 80 percent of English words used in written or spoken text.

Although research demonstrates that learners can gain new vocabulary from incidental exposure to some extent, intentional vocabulary learning with an explicit focus almost always results in greater and faster vocabulary gains as well as a better chance of retention. One might consider that explicit vocabulary teaching would be an important part of a language classroom. However, the research in this area shows that this is not always the case. Studies report that explicit vocabulary teaching is not so common in language classrooms. Besides, research shows that teachers do not use many new words in their lessons so that learners with repeated exposure to high-frequency words. Based on these findings, we can see that language programs should have an explicit vocabulary teaching component which consists of direct vocabulary teaching activities and incidental vocabulary acquisition should be a complementary activity to intentional vocabulary learning.

Repetition is an important part of vocabulary learning. The biggest reason why researchers cannot agree upon an exact number of repetitions learners need to acquire new vocabulary is related with learner-dependent factors. The number of repetitions needed to learn new vocabulary will be different for learners based on their language background and the knowledge base from which they approach the target vocabulary. If a target word is familiar to the learner to some extent, the learning

burden will be quite light. However, if it is too unfamiliar, the learner will spend more time trying to learn the new word. In addition to familiarity, the variation in motivation and language- learning aptitude can also affect the number of repetitions needed for different learners. Although researchers do not agree on an exact number of repetitions for vocabulary learning, they all emphasize the role of the recycling process.

Based on memory research and second language vocabulary learning research, results have shown that spaced repetition is much more effective than massed repetition. Massed repetition requires learners to spend a continuous period of time paying attention to a target word. On the other hand, spaced repetition means spreading the repetition sessions across a long period of time. For example, the target vocabulary might be reviewed for three minutes now, another three minutes a few hours later, three minutes a day later, three minutes two days later and finally three minutes a week later instead of reviewing a new word for fifteen minutes a day as in the massed repetition. The total time reviewed is fifteen minutes again, but that time is spread across ten days which ensures a more permanent learning.

According to experimental studies in the area, simultaneous presentation of a word form and its meaning is best for the first encounter, but delayed presentation is more effective later on because there will be a chance for learners to make an effort to recall the new words which will presumably lead to better learning of them. In one study, both each foreign word and its English translation were encountered by the learners on the first trial and then, learners were expected to guess the target words to recall them on following trials. The study showed that the recalling procedure helped students to acquire more new words. Instead of simply encountering words again and again, retrieving increases the chances that target words will be remembered better later on because it will require much greater effort similar to performance during normal use. Word cards can be given as a good example of the retrieval process while learners see both the word and its meaning at the same time by using word lists.

However, if learners are not aware of effective strategies to implement spaced repetition with word cards, they may not be successful. The solution to this problem can be using a computer-based flashcard program. Flashcard programs can offer many advantages for learners that paper-based programs cannot. Considering the empirical studies that states the effectiveness and efficiency of using flashcards for vocabulary learning, it seems worthwhile to investigate using computer-based programs for this purpose.

There are so many electronic flashcard programs designed following the rules of this system. A program becoming more popular is Anki. With Anki, word cards can be designed in a variety of ways and different options such as pictures, graphics, and pronunciation of words can be added to them. Different from other flashcard programs, Anki is much more flexible and it provides users with the opportunity to change the directions of the word cards easily and create various kinds of cards. Instead of creating their own cards, users can also import ready-made card decks into their Anki program and start reviewing the cards right away. It is also possible for users to share their own card set with other users. Another good feature of anki is that learners can access their card decks with free online website by using desktop syncing or using it with their mobile phones.

Language teachers should be aware of different components of intentional vocabulary learning process for effectively integrating of explicit vocabulary teaching into classrooms. As a first step, teachers should help learners notice the target vocabulary and understand the importance. Then, repetitions of target words should be organized carefully. Instead of massed repetition and word lists, learners should be encouraged to use spaced repetition and word cards, so they can go through retrieval process which guarantees a better learning.

Learners found learning academic vocabulary with Anki useful and they found the program useable. These findings support many researchers' claims about the usefulness of such flashcard

programs in terms of keeping the record of learners' improvement for a certain amount of time and arranging the order of words which enable learners to see and practice difficult words more often. By using Anki, learners did not spend time arranging review schedules. Anki organized the reviewing process and presented the words in a planned manner according to the review options chosen by each learner.

Language teachers can integrate a recycling process into vocabulary learning by means of Anki, since language teachers and material writers think about vocabulary learning in longitudinal terms and recycle new words in an organized way. The spaced repetition tool used for this study, Anki, helped academically oriented students improve their academic vocabulary and changed their negative perceptions about vocabulary learning. Learners found Anki useful, usable and enjoyable. However, learners prefer to use it with the guidance of a teacher instead of creating their dictionaries for their future study. As a result, language teachers should be aware of the potential of these programs and have their students notice that these kinds of tools are available for their vocabulary learning.

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# MENTAL ILLNESS AS A RESULT OF THE INFLUENCE OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS

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**Abstract:** Occupational stress has a significant impact on the mental health of staff. At risk are people of professions "man-man", moreover, people with high professional requirements and shortage of time for decision-making. In this regard, we conducted a study among firefighters fire station in the city of Tula, the findings of which may be useful in carrying out remedial work to prevent stress in emergency workers. Data can be used in the practice of professional diagnostics to assess the reliability and security of health staff in the emergency Department and to identify the main stress factors of the production environment.

**Key words:** Professional stress, and the workforce, mental illness, frustration, burnout, and social isolation

Occupational stress has a significant effect on the body of modern employee of an organization, its influence has increased in recent years due to the fact that now every sphere of human life undergoes certain changes and, as a result, changed the requirements for each employee of the organization. Modern working environment dictate the rules, namely the implementation of a large volume of work in the shortest time, the quality of work should be at a high level, because every day is a lot of competition, both within your organization and in the labor market as a whole. Moreover, today, to be demand specialist, need constant training, professional development, etc. - All this leads to the fact that the employee works not only at work, but also all his free time on paid work, in spite of the state of health, family relations, etc. Proceeding from the above, we can conclude that a lot of work, constant stress and pressure from management influence on the development of professional stress.

To date, the problem of occupational stress given to a certain place in the International Classification of Diseases, and moreover, it is a multifaceted phenomenon which affects the mental and physical health of staff. The study of the problem involved in domestic and foreign scientists of our time. So some scientists consider occupational stress from the perspective of certain professions, while others learn more "extensive" stress issues. According to J. and G. Salvendi fumbles, occupational stress -. A multidimensional phenomenon, which is expressed in physiological and psychological reactions to a difficult situation. One of the central places in the literature on occupational stress takes the concept of control. In his writings, Karasek, RA I hypothesized that the experience of occupational stress occurs in the interaction between the two factors: the responsibility and control. According to him, the high risk of occupational stress are in those occupations where an



employee with a great responsibility has insufficient control over the methods and results of their assignments. Also on the development of occupational stress is influenced by the individual characteristics of a person, because one employee workload is constant optimization of the brain, and as a consequence, results of operations exceeded expectations, for another - the first step towards stress

The primary effect of stress on the body entails a change in the nervous system and as a result a person increases heart rate, breathing quickens, increased or decreased blood pressure, etc. If its effect continues for a long time (with limited stocks of adaptation energy or "weak" type of higher nervous activity) is activated by the parasympathetic division and entail weakness, loss of muscle tone and gastrointestinal disorders. All of the above changes in the human body entails unwillingness to work, lethargy, irritability, and if these conditions occur a long time, a person has symptoms of burnout.

One of the main problems of mental illness is a professional burnout, which is the result of prolonged exposure to occupational stress on the human body. Psychologist K. Maslach determines the CMEA as a syndrome of physical and emotional exhaustion, including the development of a negative self-esteem, negative attitude towards work. In turn, K. Kondo defines it as "a state of dezadaptirovannosti to the workplace because of the excessive workload and inadequate interpersonal relationships."

Professional burnout exposed employees of different types of professions, but more prone to those who are included in the group of "man-man". According to A. Elkin is explained by the fact that the level of stress at work increases on the basis of two factors: the severity of the psychological pressure, lack of freedom and decision-making, and it is this type of professions are often confronted with similar challenges in their professional life.

Professions Type "man - man" includes emergency workers, as they are, in addition to their regular duties, every day interacting with different people, and that is especially important, the interaction takes place with people trapped in emergency situations, which often behave unpredictably, and their behavior is not like the usual. Also the staff of the Russian Federation Ministry of Emergency Situations high demands that are associated with responsibility in the social sphere, moreover, on the need to act efficiently in an emergency. Occupational stress affects all employees of the organization, but more significant risk is the staff that works with a strong psychogenic stimuli, working closely with the people, in addition to this, people with lack of time to make a decision and have the disadvantage of accurate and relevant information, etc. All these factors have a significant impact on reducing the efficiency of the staff, in addition to this are the possibility of making errors in the disaster, as a consequence there is overwork employees, neuro-psychiatric disorders, experiencing emotional stress. The above stated factors give rise to dissatisfaction with the profession, reduce the willingness of staff to carry out duties, and as a result of staff turnover can be traced.

In connection with the problem set based on the fire of the city of Tula we investigated the effect of occupational stress on the emotional burnout. The sample amounted to fire at the age of 25 to 50 years.

The analysis of results of diagnostics "burnout" us the following results were found:

- Phase "Voltage" in the study group has not been formed;

- Phase "Resistencia" at the stage of 15% of the test, at 5% of the sample phase is formed.

Resistencia is rising stress resistance, therefore it can be concluded that under the influence of impact stress - 20% of the sample factors susceptible professional burnout;

- Phase "exhaustion" at the stage of 10% of all subjects. It is characterized by a pronounced drop in overall energy tone and weakening of the nervous system. Emotional protection in the form

of "burn-out" becomes an essential attribute of personality. Follows from the above that 10% of the sample are at risk of "burning out"

The analysis of diagnostic results, "the level of social frustration," we have considered dissatisfaction with the achievements and the position of the person in the given social hierarchies. The diagnostics were identified:

- The absence of (almost no) social frustration showed 45% of the subjects.
- A very low level of social frustration was detected in 45% of subjects;
- Reduced level of social frustration was detected in 10%.

The findings suggest that in the study group or dissatisfaction with the achievements of his position virtually absent, or does not bear a significant impact on employee burnout.

Results of the "Diagnosis of the level of social exclusion of the person" is as follows:

- Low level of social isolation of the individual is observed in 90% of the sample;
- The average level of social exclusion of the person identified in 10% of subjects

Revealed results show that in this group there is no rejection of the individual from other individuals or social groups. Therefore, in this group, the level of social exclusion does not affect the professional burnout.

The findings of the study may be useful in carrying out remedial work on the prevention of stress in emergency workers. In addition, the results can be used in the practice of professional diagnostics for assessing the reliability and safety of health services MOE personnel, and to identify the main stress factors of the production environment.

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# THE PROBLEM OF THE PERSON IN THE GEGEL'S PHILOSOPHY AND THE CONTEMPORARY EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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**Abstract.** The article makes a brief analysis of the appropriateness of the competence approach in modern Russian education through the prism of the human problem in the philosophy of G.V.F. Hegel.

**Keywords:** person, whole personality, fragmentary personality, subject, spirit, professional skills, thinking, competence.

"Man has infinite value" [1] -the reflection of this phrase we find in the "History of Philosophy".

This pathos could not but be reflected in the work of leading domestic and foreign geologists. "He who seeks to understand Hegel's philosophy in its main essence, it is necessary to discover his conception of man" [5], wrote Ivan Ilyin.

The essence of man in the Hegelian concept is spirit, and this short premise leads to very detailed consequences. Man is infinitely inwardly deep and complex, as complex as the world itself, as the absolute itself. And therefore it can not be explained without explaining the world itself and the absolute. In this regard, anthropology expands its habitual limits and extends to the entire socio-historical space, the entire semantic universe. Anthropology turns into an ontology.

"It is difficult to fish while standing in the water, for this you need to go ashore" - a phrase attributed to Hegel. This principle is fully applicable to the anthropology of the thinker. Only from a coherent system of knowledge about the natural and socio-spiritual reality can an answer be obtained to the question of man, his nature and sense of being.

The principle is based on the principle: a person can not be explained from the person himself; For this it is necessary to explain all being []. Hegel put an equal sign between the problem of the Essence and the problem of man. And so the thinker approaches man through universal ontology.

This specifics of the Hegelian methodology was noticed by a number of foreign and domestic philosophers. "In Hegel, all anthropological problems lose their independence, because they are included in the context of the whole system" [4], - points out the philosopher of the Soviet period NV Motroshilov.

The focus is on the nature of man, his essential general features.

At the same time, Hegel regards man as a complex, multidimensional being, the determination of activity and the activity of which is unfolding not on one plane but on many levels. He and a specific subject with their own individual and natural features, and an element of the system of social relations,

the product of socialization. Man is global; He "accommodates everything, but he does not fit in anything", as the well-known aphorism says. Man appears as a complex conglomerate of different essences and natures.

The entire Hegelian system must be centered on man. Each level of ascent is a certain level of development of human consciousness.

"Man ... is spirit," "Man, finite consciousness, is the spirit in determining the finiteness" [1] - Hegel points out. The whole world is transformed into a modification of the human "I". A person who has a single essence with the world is as deep and diverse inwardly as the world itself. Therefore, Hegelian anthropology appears as an entity with an infinite periphery: all the diverse forms of the spirit are its living particles, revealing in different ways the nature of the human being and the ways of his being.

The antipode of the concept of an "integral personality" is the concept of a "fragmentary personality", i.e. Personality, whose elements are in conflict with each other and do not constitute a coherent picture of the world. A set of competences, if implemented in pedagogical practice, just presupposes the formation of a fragmentary personality. In a torn world, you can not help tearing yourself apart! Graduates of schools, colleges and universities will become workers of factories and plants that will perform monotonous work for days or become service personnel who are doomed to degradation at the computer, search for papers, or they will arrange goods in supermarkets 24 hours a day or a teacher who must monotonously switch daily From class to class, is not a quiet life, it is the real death of physically living people.

Unfortunately, the established stereotype in the minds of state officials about the purpose of professional education for the formation of professional skills, consisting in mastering a purely practical action, serves as a breeding ground for socially dangerous and harmful phenomena. Modern technology has reached unprecedented rates of development all spheres of human life are extremely dynamic. It is obvious that in the modern information world, not the notorious skill, but the flexibility of thinking (we recall that Hegel has the whole world - this is thinking!) Is in demand, capable of instantly assessing the situation, i.e. See the contradictions of the system and find its solution on the basis of the laws of intelligent (dialectical) thinking. The skill played its positive role in times of manual and machine production. The historical conditions have changed (science becomes the main productive force), and the skill has turned into its dialectical opposite - from the engine of progress it has become its brake. And this "brake" as a public good is represented in the "Law on Education"! The culture of thinking is that the skills and plasticity of thinking must be considered as a dialectical unity of opposites.

Which has grown into a contradiction. Plasticity of thinking, solving the contradictions of stereotyped thinking and skills based on it, brings human consciousness to a qualitatively new level.

The question of the relation of thinking to being is, therefore, the question of the relation of the logic of actions to the logic of things. If I do not understand the logic of things, then my actions will be meaningless or harmful. To know the logic of things, their essence, contained in the unity of opposites, in contradictions, this is the realization of the dialectical method, ie human learning.

Our school is very far from the real process of assimilation of information. Then we must bitterly admit that our modern education with its competence approach is degrading.

Traditionally it was believed that education is primarily intended to form the knowledge of students. Knowledge is the learned information. To learn information means to operate it freely, like a thing belonging to you. The main condition for mastering information is its comprehension.

It is the sphere of education that urgently requires an immediate change in the way of thinking, a radical change in the cognitive tools of the subject, without which the very practical action about which professional education is so concerned will not be effective.

The global crisis of education is associated with cardinal changes in the forms and pace of life, with a reduction in the periods of sustainability of production models, rapid technology change, the previously unprecedented growth in informatization, the complication of forms and the availability of labor. This separation is now recognized as a fundamental limitation of the previous model of education.

It is the identity of thinking and being that emerges as a problem of the correspondence of the mode of existence of man in the world, his way of life to the "way of life" of this world itself. Meaningful existence, in contrast to the senseless, animal, presupposes the mind and will, the active construction of a strategy of life, purpose, value. "Thoughts as the Cosmos acts" is the commandment of ancient wisdom [3].

Man is a part of that thread of development that began outside time and space, in pure logic, the realm of absolute essences. This thread goes through nature, through history, society, law, morality, culture, religion, in all the modes of its existence. In the paradigm of the Hegelian approach, man is part of the universe, no more and no less; The problem of man is the problem of the universe.

The systematic nature of the Hegelian approach has many dimensions, it is not just a question of quantitative coverage of various fields of knowledge. This systemic nature manifested itself qualitatively: namely, that Hegel, and this in many respects for the first time in the history of philosophy, approached man as a multidimensional being. The human personality was viewed by him as a complex concept in which there are different layers of determination and activity: a person lives simultaneously in several worlds: the world of his subjective inclinations and natural features, the world of social relations and dependencies, the world of universal content and absolute essences. Man is not limited only to the subjective-personal component of his being; It is as diverse as the world itself.

At the same time, Hegel examined a person as such, "averaged", speaking with a share of conventionality. Specific subjectivity in its infinite variety was not of interest to the philosopher, at the center of his research interest was the concept of man, the human essence.

And the human essence is manifested in the general laws of development of the Family in the course of history. Hegel focuses precisely on socio-historical problems. In accordance with its programmatic principles, the development of the individual repeats the development of the genus. Hegel's idol is not a great ruler - how many there were! - and the developing spirit. If the activity of the ruler corresponds to the mature tendency of the development of the spirit and expresses necessity, it takes place in the pantheon of great formations of consciousness, if not, disappears in the darkness of time, as a mere mortal. These arguments are applicable not only to the rulers, but to scientists changing the world's picture.

Spirit is postulated for the essence of the world in the Hegelian system. This universal, cosmic principle, which takes its start in the timeless space of pure logic, passes through all natural development with all its inanimate and then living forms, the axis pierces all social development and its history, rushing into the absolute, continuing to create a timeless and - his echo - the real future. Hegel's philosophy understands the whole universe as a hierarchy of forms of a dialectically evolving spirit. Man is one of such forms, strung on the common core of the dialectical movement.

The formula "the essence of man - the spirit" Hegel repeats, as a recitative, many times. "The content of man is a free spirit" [1], he points out in *Philosophy of the Spirit*. "The spirit, or man as such, is free in himself" [1], is proclaimed in the *Preface to the Philosophy of History*. "Man is spirit" [2], "Hegel said, addressing students in Heidelberg.

It is in man that the spirit, which has developed for ages in millions of different forms, first acquires its true form of being. In a person (we recall that each time we use this term as a generic concept, following Hegel's methodology), the spirit appears as it really is. Man - this is the true form of the spirit, and therefore - the spirit itself, and not just its mode.

Only after passing through the human and "too human," in the words of Nietzsche, can the spirit feel all that range of emotions and emotions-indeed, life as such, which is necessary for him to become himself, to come to life, to emerge from the blind darkness of the state in-itself to the light for myself. The Spirit needs to live a human being to live at all.

From the above formulations, an idealized image, far from reality, is drawn. But if a person is taken by Hegel as a generic concept, then such a person should reflect that necessity and those laws that are dictated by the person Rod, and his kind is the whole world, this is the spirit. And it is not the fault of the Hegelian idealized image that in real empiricism he does not have so many material carriers, rather, it is the fault of empiricism itself.

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# ADOLESCENT CONFLICT AS DISAGREEMENT WITH THE ACTIONS OF THE OTHERS

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**Abstract:** In the article the conflict is considered as adolescents' disagreement with the actions of the other children. Since this age period is a critical and crisis, the author also pays attention to age characteristics and neoplasms. The article includes experimental data of the problem.

**Keywords:** conflict, adolescence.

The problem of teenage conflict does not lose its relevance from year to year. This is a complex phenomenon with its causes and characteristics, needs diagnosis, prevention and correction. We conducted the study on adolescent conflict as disagreement with the actions of others, was attended by 25 students of the 9th class. The data obtained allow to conclude that in adolescence there is a high level of conflict, and the conflict behavior often appears as dissent (protest) actions of others.

Today conflictological in the literature there are various definitions of conflict. For example, in the West there is a widespread notion of conflict, formulated by the famous American theorist L. Kozera. He understands the struggle over values and claims to a certain status, power and resources in which the aims of the opponent are to neutralize, damage or eliminate the opponent. In the literature most definitions of conflict is also sociological in nature. According to many scholars, conflict is the quality of interaction between people (or elements of the internal structure of the individual), manifested in the opposition of the parties to achieve their interests and goals. This definition reflects the essential properties of any conflict [2, p. 34].

But psychology has not yet formed a clear defining of the conflict. Some authors treat it as a collision, opposition, contradiction. Sometimes the conflict is understood as a form of communication, situational incompatibility, a situation not found out, the type of competitive interaction. Among the essential features of the conflict are: the presence of contradictions between the subjects; their opposition; adversethe emotions in relation to each other [1, p. 51].

In all these definitions is important that the conflict is a contradiction, a confrontation, in connection with disagreement with the opinion and actions of others around us. Most often, this phenomenon manifests itself in adolescence, because children this age category is very important to defend their positions, thoughts, they need to be understood and listened to them. If not, all of directly leads to conflicts with parents, teachers, and peers, friends, etc. Adults do not penetrate and take into account all the features of personality development of children. This leads to conflicts with young people who want to feel independent. They are striving for self-realization, trying to rid care. On the contrary parents trying to protect their child, on this basis, and there is a conflict as disagreement with the actions of others, and more specifically parents.

V.A. Sukhomlinsky believed adolescence is the second birth. He wrote: "And the eyes are not the same, and the voice is not the same, and most importantly - the perception of the world is different, the attitude of the people, requirements, demands, and interests are all qualitatively different." It is on this basis, there are frequent disagreements with others, there is growing discontent, dissatisfaction. Appears the inconsistency in the actions that parents, teachers perceived as a kind of deviation [2, p. 213].

The results of the questionnaire bass–evil Durka identified the following types of conflict manifestations in adolescents:

- verbal aggression (observed in 30% of subjects) is a kind of aggression which is an expression of negative feelings to person in verbal form, cause psychological harm with the use of primarily vocal (scream, change the tone) and verbal components of speech (invective, insults, etc.). Conflicting, the children call each other insulting words, talking in raised voices, swear, i.e. they Express their aggression verbally (through words) [4, p. 61];

- indirect aggression teenager directs their anger on a specific person, expressing it in the form of harassment, insults, bad jokes. The least represented of adolescent negativism, suspicion and resentment. This implies that adolescents have a positive attitude towards others (50% of subjects) [4, p. 67];

- physical aggression the use of physical force against another person, social group in the form of infliction of bodily damage (10% of subjects) [4, p. 65].

The results of the study are also presented in figure 1.



Fig. 1. The distribution of subjects according to the types of conflict manifestations

We also held personal questionnaire of K. Thomas, which, for example, styles of conflict resolution, allows to judge that in adolescence the conflict is as a disagreement with the actions of other people. Teenagers very rarely compromise, they usually choose this style of behaviour as a competition.

Refer to the results of the survey (figure 2).



Fig. 2. The distribution of subjects by the style of behavior in conflict situations  
Participants in our study observed the following styles of conflict situation:



- the rivalry - the desire to assert their interests at the expense of others (orientation only on their own interests, an open struggle for their implementation) – 80 % of the subjects;
- cooperation – for-conflict-the people involved come to an alternative that fully meets the interests of both parties – 15%
- attachment – the opposite of competition, sacrificing their own interests for the sake of another – 5 %.

Thus, the results of the study revealed that adolescents have a relatively high level of conflict, conflict in turn acts as a disagreement with the action of others.

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# THE DRAFT LAW ON "DANGEROUS DRIVING" AS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARADIGM OF SOCIAL FACT

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**Abstract:** The article attempts to analyze the legislative act on dangerous driving. The paper compares two socially significant paradigms, one of which most fully reflects the existing reality. Namely, it was revealed that in the bill "on dangerous driving the paradigm of the social fact of E. Durkheim is realized, based on a formal approach to the offense. For civilized law enforcement, it is recommended to take M. Weber's understanding sociology as the basis.

**Key words:** Draft law, dangerous driving, paradigm of social fact, paradigm of understanding, malice, public discussion.

May 30, 2016, the Prime Minister of Russia Dmitry Medvedev signed which caused heated discussion of a bill introducing to paragraph 2.7 of traffic rules such a thing as "dangerous driving".

Since the beginning of the discussion of the bill before its adoption it took more than three years. Before you finally decide on the wording of the amendment, the government launched a special Commission organized the discussion of what should be included in the concept of "dangerous driving" [3].

The discussion was very lively, although it is difficult to say how much the opinion of ordinary citizens and experts actually affected the result.

Even the industry experts, who supports the new rule, I doubt that a new ban will help make the roads safer. The main complaint of owners is the ambiguity of definitions, allowing for subjective interpretation. That is, even necessary maneuvers may seem to other road users or the traffic police violations that fall under the definition of "dangerous driving".

For example, a driver trying to avoid all the holes on the bumpy road, not to knock down jump out of the bushes the cat or to avoid collision with emitted from under the wheels of a moving car with a rock, new regulations can also be brought to justice. In this situation, should save the word "repeated", but potholes often occur one after the other. Besides the casual observer repetition can ever be invisible.

The Russian definition of "dangerous driving" is not the most important position, which would seem to logically supposed to be there – malice. In the laws of other countries, penalizing aggressive driving, separated the notion of "reckless" and "aggressive" driving. The first involves manslaughter, traffic violations, and the second is intentional. And the punishment is much stricter, including imprisonment. This division exists in the UK, France, Germany, Australia, Japan and Singapore.

There is no provision for malice in the Russian definition of "dangerous driving" in full fits into the paradigm of a social fact Durkheim. He argued that each of us enters the social world, a certain system of relations formed before us and independent of our desires. However, we are called (from birth) to fulfill certain social responsibilities — roles.

In societies there are social, moral and legal laws by which people live. Hence, the mindsets, behaviors and even feelings have the remarkable property that can exist outside of our

consciousness. The system of social control is the public conscience, which is designed to deter people from antisocial acts. If a person commits such acts, the social institutions of coercion to punish him for these derogations do not understand the motives of the crime and degree of public danger of acts [2, p. 57].

The opposite paradigm - the Paradigm of understanding, is associated with M. Weber and V. Pareto. Here social reality is viewed through the prism of their understanding of the subjects of social action by individuals. According to Weber, the basis of all action is the understanding and the sociologist needs to identify it, to understand the rational motives of the actor. Understanding sociology is the systematic and accurate study of the essence of all social reality through understanding and explanation. The sociologist needs to understand not only the content and consequences of social actions of people, but, above all, in the subjective motives of this activity, in the sense of the spiritual regulations and guidelines that govern acting man. This understanding must be logical, i.e., meaningful with the help of concepts and clearly ordered. [1, p. 98].

Some of the violations included in this new definition, do not have clearly defined criteria. They of course are speculative, but not in the case when it comes to legal consideration.

The concept of safe distance is nowhere defined. Not spelled out how to measure a safe distance, in meters, as it depends on the velocity changes, i.e. the distance, which in one case will be safe in another situation would be unacceptable. The traffic police, and in General the whole system of justice each case must be approached individually. Not only apply a formal approach to the assessment of the situation inherent in the philosophy of Durham, but to use the paradigm of understanding. According to Weber, the guards need to consider all the terms contributing to the offence, to identify the nature of the act (intent, negligence), and thus to give a fair assessment of the situation.

The most discussed part of the definition contains at its end: "...if these acts entailed a threat of death or injury of people, damage to vehicles, buildings, goods or causing other material damage." In other words, all the discussed actions are not considered violations if not create a risk of damage and injury. Criteria for assessing such a threat was not defined and was left to the participants who have a threshold of perception of risk may vary greatly [4].

Thus, the traffic police will be very difficult to objectively assess the situation and make a fair decision, not to mention the guardians of order, susceptible to corruption. This is a very hot topic requiring a separate study.

From this it follows that the law simply won't work. As in the case of distance, the penalties for the new violation will be issued after the fact. After the accident, which occurred due to aggressive behavior of one of the participants on the road. And again we get a failure in the direction of prevention of accidents and new penalties only as an additional source to replenish the state Treasury.

In some Western countries in order to be caught for dangerous driving, enough that his witness was a police officer. For example, in France, the assessment as to impair the actions of the driver road safety, which is entirely up to traffic wardens.

In Russia, where it is not customary to trust anyone, especially the police, particularly important is the question of provability of the offense. If issues with photo and video fixation of violations of speed limits, Parking regulations and intersection solid from the employees of the accident is long gone, you may fix one point "repeated rebuilding in heavy traffic" can be difficult.

However, it is impossible not to recognize the positive side of the debate: the revival of this institution, the involvement of citizens to discussion of socially significant bills, public opinion polling, taking into account their suggestions and comments, a report on the submitted proposals, and revise the bill based on them. Public participation in the adoption of legislation that can truly be called a public form of expression of public opinion because this discussion combines the constructive suggestions of citizens and criticism of certain articles of legislation. Therefore, the development of the Institute of public comment helps to prevent rallies and different kind of unrest that leads to the peaceful communication of people and government. This reflects the attempt of

avoiding a formal approach to lawmaking that is based on the paradigm of social facts, to a civilized approach based on the paradigm of understanding sociology.

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